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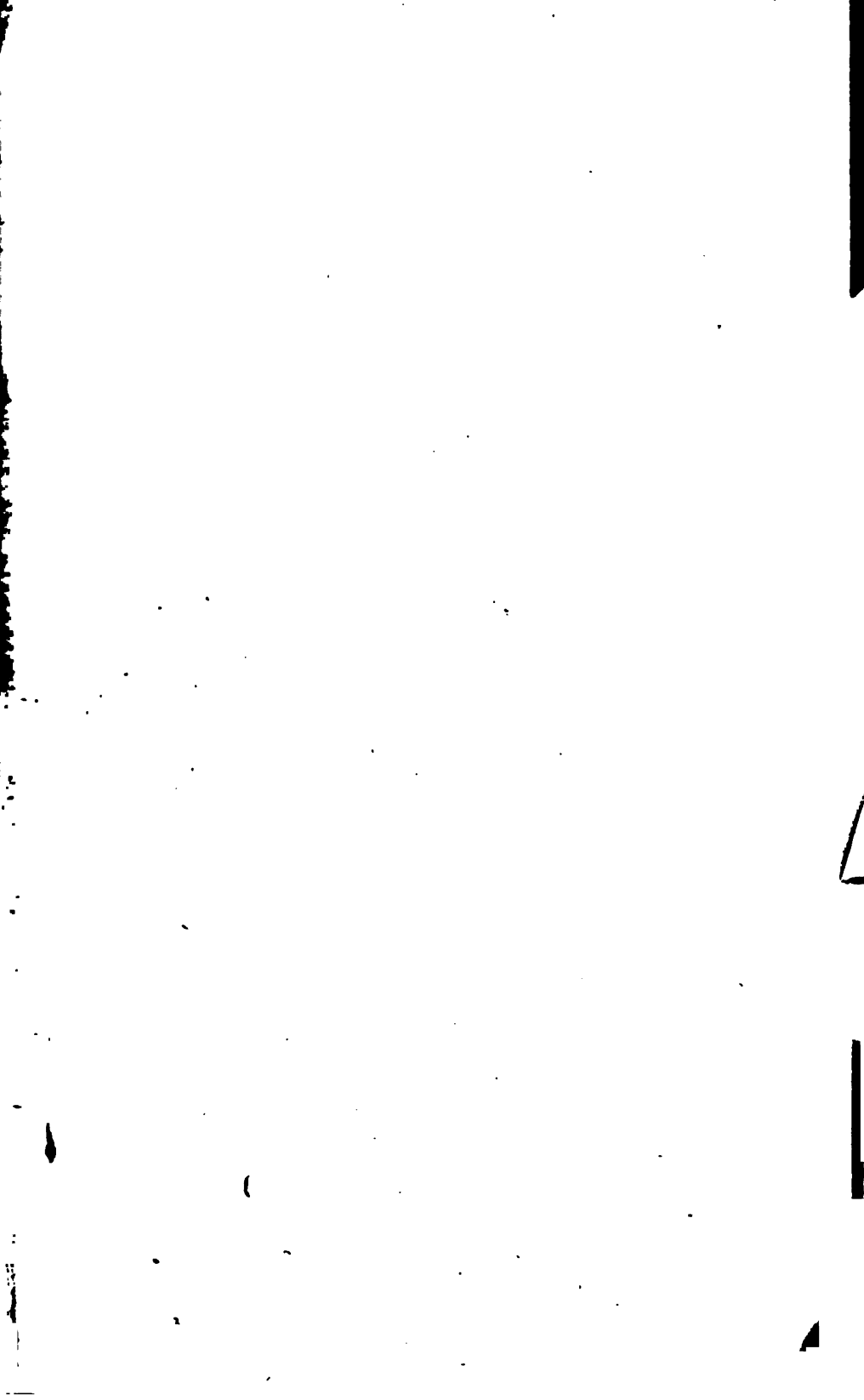
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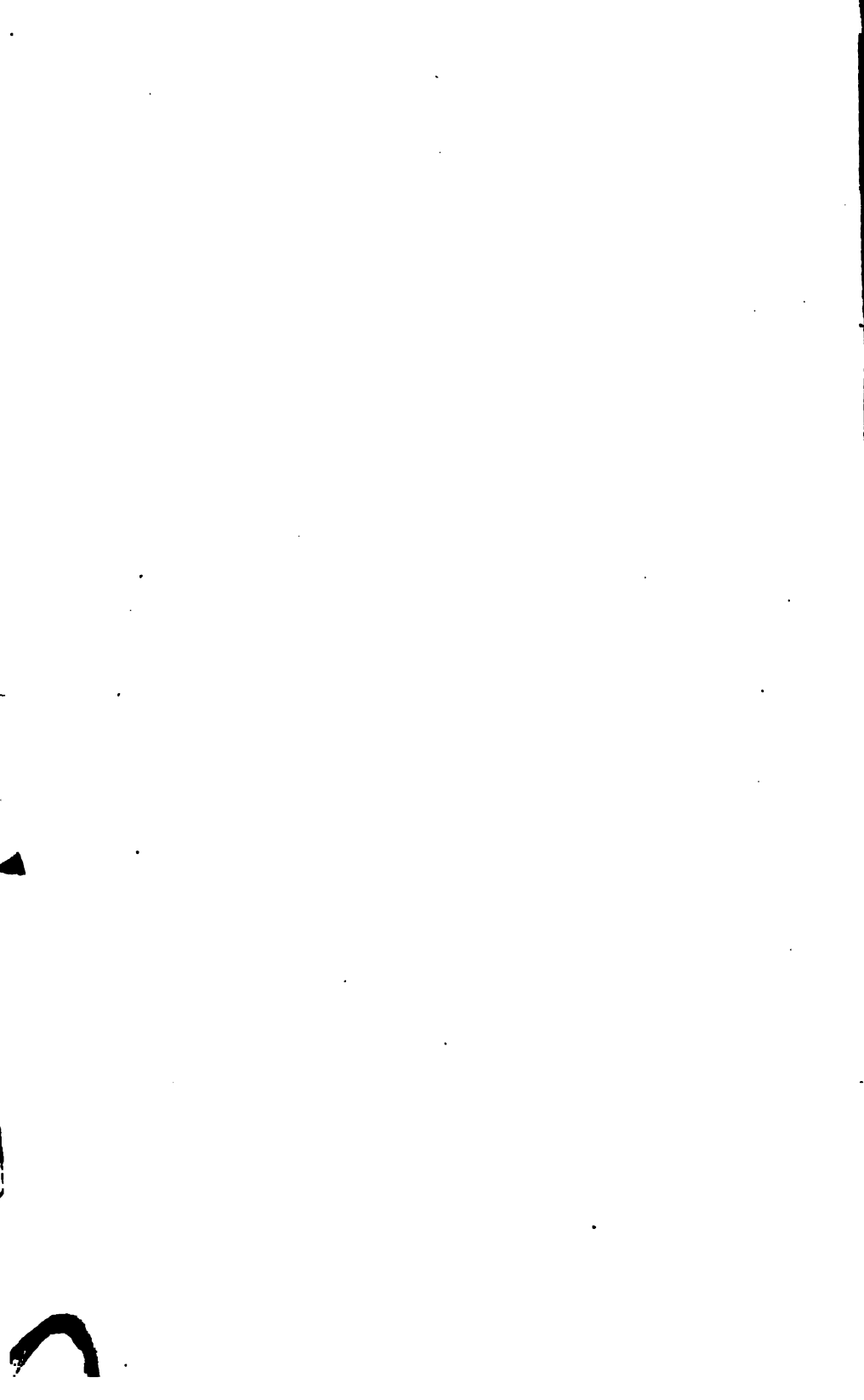
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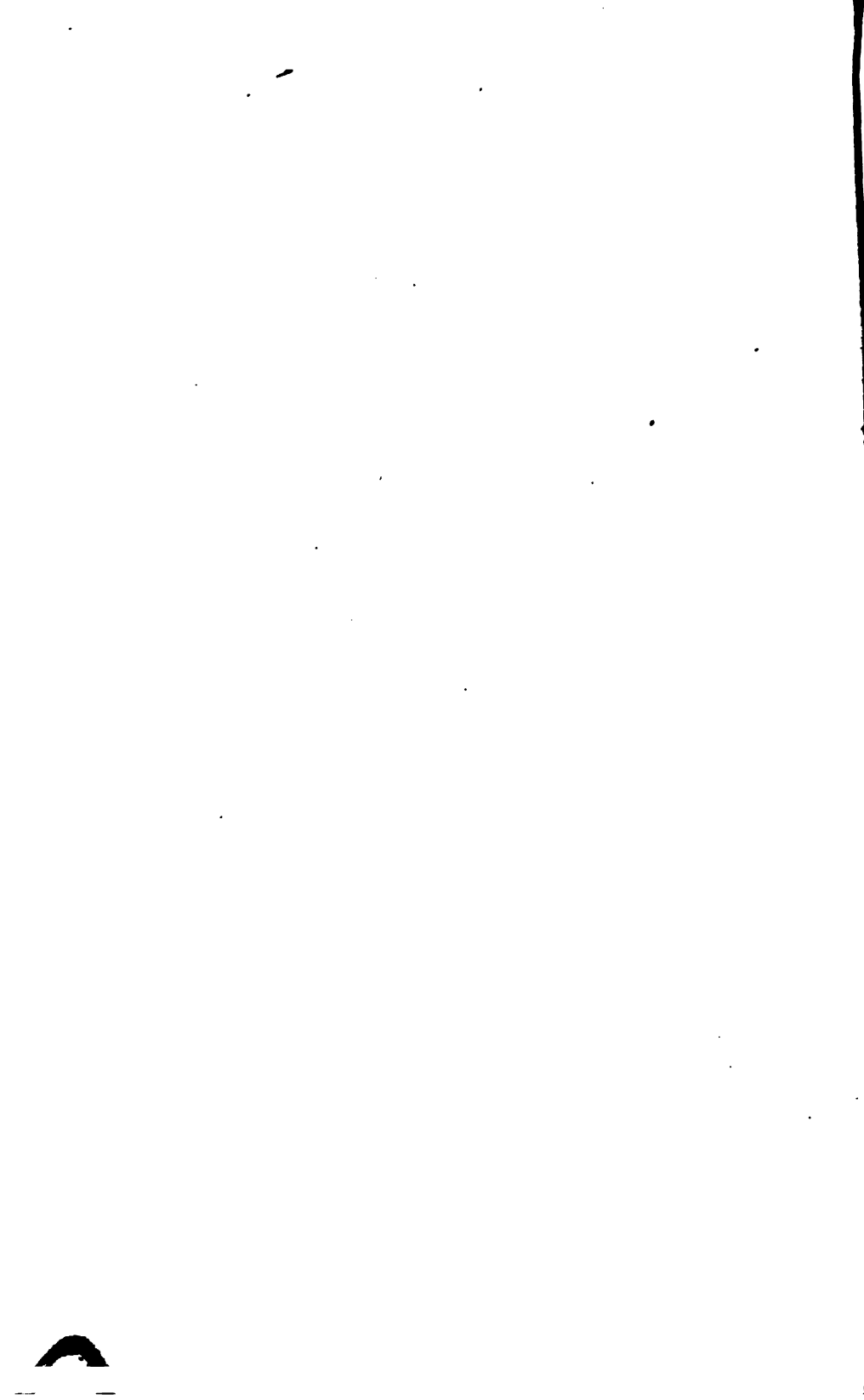
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Gloucestershire

Notes and Queries,

EDITED BY THE

531-15

REV. BEAVER H. BLACKER, M.A.

"Vires acquirit eundo."

"It is not without pleasure, and perchance it may not be without use, that we rescue some quaint old document from the dust of ages; and that we arrest the floating memories of men and things, as they pass down the stream of time toward the ocean of oblivion."

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PREFACE.

The fourth volume of *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries* is now completed; and the Editor gladly takes advantage of the opportunity afforded, to thank his many contributors and subscribers for their valued assistance during the last three years. Without the steady help of those who take an interest in arresting "the floating memories of men and things, as they pass down the stream of time toward the ocean of oblivion," it would be difficult to effect what is one of the chief objects contemplated in such a publication.

The experience of the twelve years which have elapsed since the commencement of the work, has not been thrown away. In the fifth volume, of which the next quarterly part will form the opening portion, some slight changes will be made. They need not be enumerated here; but they will be found, without doubt, to tend to the increased value and improved appearance of the volume, and to the convenience of the reader.

There are many "in our midst" who, though well qualified, have not as yet become contributors to these pages, nor sharers of the unavoidable expenses of publication by adding their names to the list of subscribers. From some at least of them the Editor hopes to receive a favourable response.

Again thanking his numerous supporters in the past, he solicits a continuance of what they have so kindly done, to enable him to carry on what has long been, not (as some may imagine) a "profitable speculation," but a "labour of love" in the wide field of archæology. He is ready, for his part, as he has heretofore been, to give his time and labour. The approval of others, whether contributors or subscribers, will be a satisfactory return.

BEAVER H. BLACKER.

26, Meridian Place,

Clifton, Bristol,

October 1st, 1890.

CORRIGENDA ET ADDENDA.

- P. 7, line 10, for 1733 read 1723.
- „ 25, „ 9 from bottom, for *Edwards* read *Edmonds*.
- „ 30, „ 16 from bottom, for *county* read *county*.
- „ 59, „ 12, for *Ewell, of* read *of Ewell*.
- „ 86, „ 1, for *Baptist* read *Congregational*.
- „ 112, „ 10 from bottom, for *brother* read *nephew*. See *infra*, p. 201.
- „ 113, „ 20, for 1663 read 1633.
- „ 114, „ 9 from bottom, for 1663 read 1633.
- „ 135, „ 20, Dr. Ogilvie's monument is in the parish church of Ross, Herefordshire.
- „ 195, „ 25, for *Purse* read *Parse*.
- „ 263, „ 28, before *Ann* insert *bapt*.
- „ 268, „ 12 from bottom, for *Nash* read *Nash*. See *infra*, p. 330.
- „ 276, „ 16 from bottom, for *Gloucester* read *Glocester*.
- „ 409, „ 4 from bottom, after *Breadalbane* insert *of the creation of 1831*.
- „ 411, „ 15, for *Earl* read *Marquis of the creation of 1885*.
- „ 496, „ 5 from bottom, for 1485 read 1845.
- „ 535, „ 3, strike out the line after *Windham*.
- „ „ „ 23, for *hujusce* read *hujus*.
- „ „ „ 11 from bottom, insert a line after *widow of*.
- „ 536, „ 10, strike out [*Liddington, Wilts*].
- „ „ „ 12, before *her* insert *two of*.
- „ 586, „ 15, see *infra*, p. 613.
- „ 588, „ 14 from bottom, for 1761 read 1752.

MOTTOES.

"I have chosen commonly to set down things in the very words of the records and originals, and of the authors themselves, rather than in my own, without framing and dressing them into more modern language. Whereby the sense is sure to remain entire as the writers meant it. Whereas by affecting too curiously to change and model words and sentences, the sense itself, I have observed, often to be marred and disguised."

STRYPE.

*"'Tis in books the chief
Of all perfections, to be plain and brief."*

BUTLER.

"What was in its life-time mere moss, becomes in the lapse of ages, after being buried in its peat bed, of some value as fuel; it is capable of yielding both light and heat. And so even the most worthless pieces of the literature of a remote period contain in them both instruction and amusement. The historical student should consult such of these as time has spared."

ARNOLD.

"What beautiful diversity does the face of this dear island present! What a school for study and contemplation! Where else are to be found twenty-four cathedrals, the finest monastic buildings, thousands of parochial churches, and interesting remains of antiquity without number, all within a boundary of a few hundred miles? Each county is a school, where those who run may read, and where volumes of ancient art lie open for all enquirers."

PUGIN.

*"Without, or with, offence to friends or foes,
I sketch the world exactly as it goes."* LORD BYRON.

"Time, as has been said by the wisest of men and the most sagacious observer of its effects, is the greatest innovator of all. While man would sleep or stop in his career, the course of time is rapidly changing the aspect of all human affairs. It is the province of human wisdom to wait upon the wings of time; not with the vain hope of arresting his progress, but to watch his course; to adapt institutions to new circumstances as they arise, and to make their form reflect the varying aspect of events. Unless we do this, of what value is it to go back to former periods? Unless we draw

lessons of wisdom from the facts which we recall, experience will become a swindler, who thrusts upon us old coinage at a value which it has long since lost; our knowledge will dwindle into pedantry, our prudence into dotage, and history itself will be no better than an old almanac."

LORD PLUNKET.

*"Some things are very good, pick out the best,
Good wits compiled them, and I wrote the rest;
If thou dost buy it, it will quit the cost,
Read it, and all thy labour is not lost."*

JOHN TAYLOR, the Water Poet.

"Family history is a subject of surpassing interest. Now that men have come to know that genealogy is a branch of science which, if rationally pursued, will be productive of important knowledge, it is ceasing to be degraded by being a mere slave to those who possess rank and title."

ATHENÆUM, September 29, 1888.

*"Not harsh and rugged are the ways
Of hoar antiquity, but strewn with flowers."*

WARTON.

"The present is founded on the past, and is inseparably connected with it; neither can it be properly understood or fully appreciated, and certainly no idea of the progress of civilization can be arrived at, unless there is an intimate acquaintance with the history of the past."

BATTY.

*"Of ancient writ unlocks the learned store,
Consults the dead, and lives past ages o'er."*

POPE.

"Excepting that peace, which, through God's infinite mercy, is derived from a higher source, it is to literature, humbly speaking, that I am beholden, not only for the means of subsistence, but for every blessing which I enjoy; health and activity of mind, contentment, cheerfulness, continual employment, and therefore continual pleasure."

SOUTHEY.

"It is asserted after much reflection, that there is scarcely an important fact in the annals of this country but either had its origin, or became intimately involved, in a point of genealogy."

SIR HARRIS NICOLAS.

*"Bristow, the Marchants Magazin, enclos'd
With Rocky Hills, by Auons streame imbrac't,
Faire by industrious workemanship compos'd
As by great Natures wisdome firmly plac't,
Viewing her verdant Marsh, may well dislaine
Romes sometimes-glory, Mars his Champian plaine."*

ZOUCHÉ, 1613.

"It is a degradation to man to be reduced to the life of the present; and never will he cast forth his hopes, and his views, and his efforts towards the future with due effect and energy, unless at the same time he prizes and holds fondly clasped to his heart the recollections of the past."

GLADSTONE.

*"'Tis not time lost, to talk with antique lore
And all the labours of the dead; for thence
The musing mind may bring an ample store
Of thoughts, that will her labours recompense."*

BULL.

"Archæology is a chain of continuous tradition which connects the civilized nineteenth century with the races of the primeval world,—which holds together this great brotherhood in bonds of attachment more enduring than the ties of national consanguinity, more ennobling even than the recollections of ancestral glory,—which, traversing the ruins of empires, unmoved by the shock of revolutions, spans the abysses of time, and transmits onward the message of the past."

SIR CHARLES T. NEWTON.

"Remember the days of old, consider the years of many generations: ask thy father, and he will shew thee; thy elders, and they will tell thee."

DEUT. xxxii. 7.

"For enquire, I pray thee, of the former age, and prepare thyself to the search of their fathers: (for we are but of yesterday, and know nothing, because our days upon earth are a shadow :) shall not they teach thee, and tell thee, and utter words out of their heart?"

JOB viii. 8, 9, 10.

*"Some steal a thought,
And clip it round the edge, and challenge him
Whose 'twas to swear to it."*

BAILEY ("Festus").

"Do you suppose, Cottle, that I have forgotten those true and most essential acts of friendship which you showed me when I stood most in need of them? Your house was my house when I had no other. . . . Sure I am that there never was a more generous or kinder heart than yours, and you will believe me when I add, that there does not live that man upon earth whom I remember with more gratitude and affection. . . . Good-night, my dear old friend and benefactor."

SOUTHEY.

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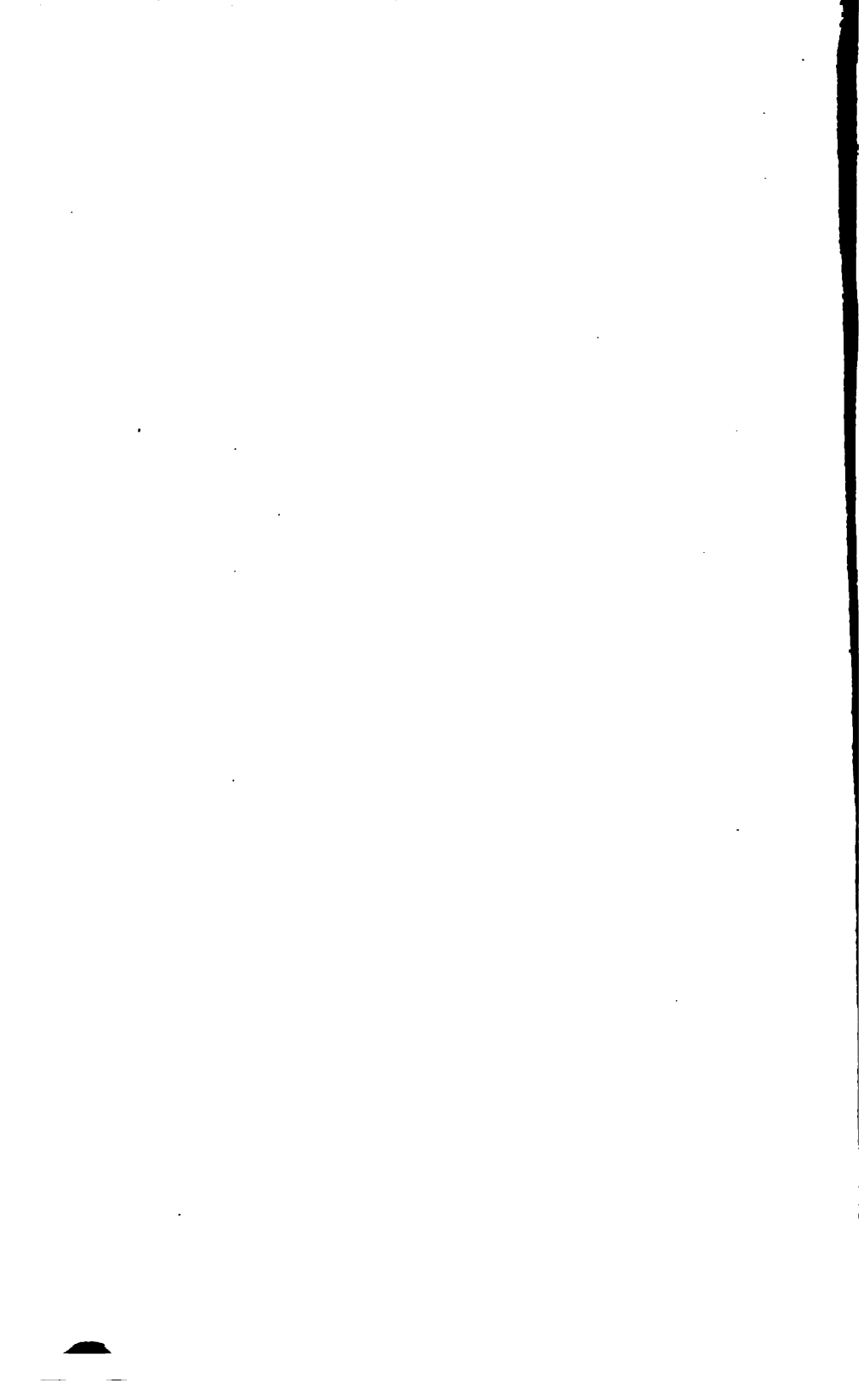
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PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

PART XXXVII.]

[January, 1888.

Gloucestershire Notes and Queries,

EDITED BY THE

REV. BEAVER H. BLACKER, M.A.

"I have chosen commonly to set down things in the very words of the records and originals, and of the authors themselves, rather than in my own, without framing and dressing them into more modern language. Whereby the sense is sure to remain entire as the writers meant it. Whereas by affecting too curiously to change and model words and sentences, the sense itself, I have observed, often to be marred and disguised."

STRYPE.

*"'Tis in books the chief
Of all perfections, to be plain and brief."*

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GENERAL NOTICES.

Part XXXVIII., price 2s., or by post, 2s. 2d., will be ready for the 2nd of April. The annual subscription for the work, which is published quarterly, (including the April double part) is 5s., or by post, 5s. 5d.

Communications of a suitable character, and properly authenticated, from those who take an interest in subjects of the kind, will be acceptable. The loan of old documents and newspapers, literal copies of monumental inscriptions in churches and churchyards, memoranda of noteworthy facts in any way connected with the county, and extracts from scarce books or pamphlets of local interest, or from parish registers and churchwardens' accounts, is invited; and anything entrusted for the purpose will be carefully preserved, and returned without unnecessary delay. Correspondents are requested not to make use of any contractions in their transcripts, except when such occur in the originals, and to write upon one side only of the paper. Names of persons and places should be very distinctly written.

The signatures of contributors are in all cases appended, unless a wish to the contrary may have been expressed.

Books, etc., sent to the Editor for review, will receive due attention.

The binder is requested, in arranging the illustrations of Vol. I., to attend to the directions given for his guidance, p. xvi. "Bishop John Talbot's Monument" will be found in Part VI., and the "Map of the County of Gloucester" and "Over Bridge" in Part XI.

Special covers for the volumes have not been provided, the matter of binding being left to the taste of each subscriber.

Vol. I. being "out of print," copies can be supplied only as they may turn up for sale from time to time, and then only to purchasers of the second volume. Some odd parts, however, are still on hand. Vol. II., comprising Parts XIII.-XXIV., can be procured from the Editor until further notice, price 18s., or by post, 18s. 6d. Vol. III., comprising Parts XXV.-XXXVI., price 15s., or by post, 15s. 6d. Five shillings offered for copies of Part II.; three shillings for Parts VII. and IX.; and full price for Parts XIV.-XVII. and XXII., if fit for binding. A liberal price will be paid for copies of Vol. I.

Subscribers are requested to remit their subscriptions (the receipt of which will be duly acknowledged) to the undersigned; and Post Office and Postal Orders may be made payable at either BRISTOL or CLIFTON. Thanks are given to the many who have promptly replied to (and in sundry cases have even anticipated) applications for payment, and who have thereby prevented much trouble and expense.

26, Meridian Place,
Clifton, Bristol,

January 2nd, 1888.

(Rev.) B. H. BLACKER.

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Probably some names which should appear in the lists, have been unintentionally omitted: if so, particulars are requested, which will at once be attended to. The names of additional subscribers are likewise desired for insertion in the next quarterly list.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES.

1515.—SMITH'S "DESCRIPTION OF ENGLAND:" GLOUCESTERSHIRE, A.D. 1588.—A 4to volume by William Smith, Rouge Dragon, entitled *The Particular Description of England, 1588*, with views of some of the chief towns and armorial bearings of nobles and bishops, and edited, from the original MS. in the British Museum, with an introduction, by Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A., and Edmund W. Ashbee, F.S.A., has been "printed for subscribers only" (London, 1879), the impression consisting of not more than 250 copies. As stated in the introduction, "the book which is here reproduced appears to have been almost entirely overlooked, in spite of its unique interest. The early history of the MS. is not known, but we learn from a note on the fly-leaf at the beginning of the book that it was given to Sir Hans Sloane by Sir Paul Methuen. It came into the possession of the nation when the British Museum was founded by the purchase of Sloane's Collections It may seem strange to some that a work containing carefully drawn views of London, Cambridge, Bristol, Bath, &c., made in Elizabeth's reign, should not have attracted notice, but nothing will surprise those who know what treasures lie hidden in the MS. collections of our country. Permission to print the MS. and facsimile the plates was obtained from the trustees of the British Museum, through the kindness of Mr. Bond, then keeper of the manuscripts, now principal librarian. The outlines of the views and arms are in exact facsimile, but it was not thought desirable to follow the rough colouring closely. The written portion has been printed exactly as it appears in the MS., contractions only being filled out in italic. These italics must not be confused with the names of places, which are also printed in italic for the purpose of distinction. It appears to have been Smith's intention to give views of the chief cities (as his title implies), but he was forced to leave many spaces vacant for plans which he never obtained. Bristol is dated 1568, and Salisbury and Canterbury, 1588. Bristol, as he tells us, was planned by himself. This town has always been one of great importance, and has found several delineators. One of the earliest views of the place was taken about the year 1479 [see *Ricart's Kalendar*, Camden Society, 1872], and Ames [*History of Printing*, p. 538] mentions a map by Geo. Hoefnagel, dated 1575." The description of Gloucestershire as it appeared three centuries ago, taken from pp. 34, 35, of the abovenamed volume, is here appended.

GLOUCESTRENSIS.

GLOUCESTERSHYRE.

Glocestershire taketh name of *the* cittie of Gloucester, and containeth in length, from Bristow [Bristol] in *the* south end till it come within a myle of Stretford vpon Auon, in Warwickshire, which is about 46 myles; and *the* breadth, from Lechlade in the east to Monmouth in Wales, is about 34 myles. It hath Warwickshire on *the* north end, Oxfordshyre & a litle peece of Barkshire on *the* east, Wiltshire on *the* southeast, Monmouthshyre & Herefordshire on *the* west, & Worcestershire on the northwest. In *which* country (besydes the two citties of Bristow & Gloucester) there is 21 market townes, & 314 parish churches, of *which* number 3 market townes & 48 parish churches do stand on *the* west syde of the river of Seuern.

Gloucester is a famous cittie, standing vpon *the* said river of Seuerne, called in Britthish Caerglow, and was founded by Claudius the Emprour, as some wryte, who named it Claudia Cestria.

Bristow is one of *the* greatest & famoust citties in England, and standeth vpon *the* river of Auon, *which* 4 myles thence falleth into *the* Severn; over *which* river there is a fayre bridge of stone, with houses on ech syde lyke London Bridge, & almost halff so long, although it have but 4 arches; so that one quarter of *the* cittie standeth in Somersetshire; but the Bristolians will be a shyre of them selves, & not accompted in any other shyre. In *the* east end of *the* cittie is the castell, *which* they confess to stand in Gloucestershyre. There is no dunghill in all *the* cittie, nor any sinck *that* cometh from any howse, but all convoid vnder *the* ground; neither vse they any cartes in their streetes, but all aleades. There is in *the* cittie 20 ffayre churches, whereof 18 are parish churches.

Chiltenham standeth by Gloucester Marsh, 6 myles northest from Gloucester.

Tewksbury is a proper towne standing 7 myles north from Gloucester, where the river of Auon (*which* cometh from Warwick) falleth into *the* Seuern, hard vpon Worcestershyre, and was founded by Robert Fitzhamon, Erle of Gloucester, who is there buried, & dyvers other noblemen & princes, as Henry, Duke of Warwick, an^o. 1446; Edward, Prince of Wales, an^o. 1471, sonne to K. H. 6; George, Duke of Clarence; Edward, L. Spencer; John, L. Wenlock, & others.

Winchcomb is 6 myles est from Tewksbury, & 4 northest from Chiltenham, and a myle thence is a great park wherein Sudeley Castell standeth.

Campden is 6 myles northest from Winchcomb, & 5 southest from Euesholme in Worcestershire.

Stow on *the* Would standeth on *the* est syde of Gloucestershire, within 2 myles of Oxfordshire, 7 myles from Campden, & as many from Winchcomb.

Lech (comonly called *North Lech*) standeth on the head of a small river named Lech, which falleth into the Thamise at Lechdale,

and is 6 myles south from Stow on *the Wold*, & as many west from Burford in Oxfordshire.

Lechlade standeth vpon *the Thamise*, which there parteth Gloucestershire from a corner of Barkshire, within halff a myle of Oxfordshire, & within a myle of Wiltshire, 8 myles southeast from Northlech.

Cirencester (comonly called *Ciciter*) standeth vpon *the river of Churn*, which is *the principallest head* that the *Thamise* hath, & springeth in Coteswold, out of Cobberley Poole, 6 myles est from Gloucester. It is 8 myles directly west from Lechlade, & was in tymes past a goodly cittie, beffore Gloucester was builded.

Stroud standeth on *the south syde* of Coteswold Playn, vpon *the river of Stroud*, which springeth in *the said playne*, & falleth into *the Seuern* 5 myles beneath Gloucester, distant 8 myles west from Ciciter, & 7 southeast from Gloucester.

Minchin Hampton is 2 myles southeast from Stroud.

Tetbury is 4 myles southeast from Minchin Hampton, hard by Wiltshire.

Dursley is 6 myles west from Tetbury, and standeth on a small brook named Cam, which 4 myles thence falleth into *the Seuern*.

Wotton vnder Hedge is 3 litle myles [the word *litle* is spelt "lilitle," and the word *myles* is repeated in the MS.] directly south from Dursley.

Wekewar is 3 myles south southeast from Wotton. Betwene this towne & Wotton, lyeth a whole parish of Wiltshire called Kingswood.

Chipping-Sodbury is 3 myles southeast from *Wekewar*.

Marsfeld standeth within a myle of Wiltshire, within 2 myles of Somersetshire, 10 myles from Bristow, in *the way* to London, & 5 southeast from Chipping-Sodbury.

Thornbury is 9 myles northwards from Bristow, & within 2 myles of *the Seuerne*, where there is a ffayre howse belonging to *the L. Barkley*.

Barkley is a proper litle towne & castell, which geveth name to *the L. Barkley*, and standeth 5 myles north from Thornbury, vpon a small river, within a myle of *the Seuern*. Now I have named all *the market townes* in Gloucestershire which ly on this syde *the Seuern*, I will pass over to those 3 which lye beyond the said river.

Newnham standeth vpon *the Seuern*, 6 myles beneath Gloucester, on the south syde of *Deane Forrest*.

Deane (comonly called *Great Deane*, for diffrence of *Little Deane*, 2 myles thence), standeth on the other syde of *the Forrest of Deane*, whereof it taketh name, & is 4 myles northwest from Newnham, within a myle of Herefordshyre.

Newent is 4 myles north from *Dean*, within a myle of Herefordshire, & within 2 myles of Worcestershire.

Forrests in Gloucestershire.

The *Forrest of Dean* reacheth from *Chepstow* till it come within 3 myles of *Tewkesbury*, which is 20 myles.

Kingswood Forrest is hard by Bristow.

Glocestershire hath 2 parishes lying in Warwikshyre, & two in Oxfordshyre. And for the same it hath lying within it 4 peces of Worcester-shyre, 2 of Wiltshyre, & one of Barkshyre.

In the list of "Names of Counties, Citties, Boroughs, and Ports, sending Knights, Citezens, Burgeses, & Barons, to the Parliament of England," these occur (p. 63):—

Glocestershyre, knights	..... 2
The cittle of Gloucester	..... 2
The borow of Ciciter	..... 2

In a list of "the Principall Fayres" throughout England, with the month, day, and place for holding each one, the following are given (pp. 65-68):—

Jan. 25, Bristow; "Ashwensday," Ciceter; Feb. 24, Tewksbury; May 1, Stow on the Wold; June 24, "Midsomer Day," Gloucester; July 17, Winchcomb; July 22, "Mary Magdalens Day," Tetbury; July 25, "St. James Day," Bristow; Aug. 24, Tewkesbury; Sept. 14, Wotton vnder Hedge; Oct. 11, Marchfeld; and Oct. 21, Ciceter.

1516.—ALMONDSBURY CHURCH: MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, ETC.—In the parish church of St. Mary, Almondsbury, the following twenty-seven inscriptions may be found, accurate copies of them having been taken for insertion in these pages, in September, 1887:—

1.

(Beside east window in chancel.)

To the glory of God. | In memory of Robert Gray, D.D., | Lord Bishop of Bristol, | who was | consecrated March 25th, 1827, | and died Sep^r 28th, 1834, aged 73, | and of | Elizabeth, his wife, who died May 25th, 1841, | this window | was dedicated by the relatives of the deceased, | A.D. 1849.*

2.

(Under south side window in chancel.)

To the glory of God + In memory of Henry Gray, Clerk, who served the whole of his ministry | in this Parish. Born April 19, 1808, ordained Sunday, June 5, 1831, and died Sunday, June 5, 1864.†

3.

(Under tower, north side.)

Here right against this | pillar lyeth the body of | Hvg[h] Ivy, son of Thomas | Ivy, late of West king | ton, in the Covntie of | Wiltia, Esqvier, who mar | ried Ann, daughter of Mich | ael Qvintine,

* In Bristol Cathedral there is a marble monument by Edward H. Bally, E.A., a distinguished native of Bristol, inscribed to the memory of Bishop Gray, with a good medallion likeness of the prelate. He was buried in the adjoining churchyard.

† See *infra*, p. 11.

late of Bvp | ton, in the said Covntie of | Wiltes, Esqver, who
depar | ted this life the 6 day of De | cember, An^o Dmi 1630. |
His age was aynchant, | neere seaventy nyne. | Death hee hath paid,
and | thov mvst pay thine.

4.

(North transept.)

To the memory | of Thomas Chester, Esq^r, and in record of his
ancestry.

Arthur Chester, Gent.	was buried	June 17,	1603.
William Chester, Esq ^r	...	Oct. 13,	1607.
William Chester, Gent.	...	Oct. 18,	1638.
Thomas Chester, Esq ^r	...	Nov. 24,	1653.
Dominick Chester, Gent.	...	March 19,	1669.
William Chester, Gent.	...	Oct. 6,	1675.
George Chester, Gent.	...	Sept. 22,	1685.
Thomas Chester, Esq ^r	...	Feb. 26,	1686.
Thomas Chester, Esq ^r	...	Feb. 26,	1703.

The succession of this lineage was clos'd in y^e death of Thomas
Chester, Esq^r, late of Knole, son of the | last recorded of his
name. He was by y^e unanimous suffrage of his county call'd up
to be Knight of | the Shire in five successive parliaments; and on
his own part did the honour that became him to their | choice, by
y^e most inflexible attachment to what he thought the true interests
of his country. From these | he cou'd never be prevail'd on to
swerve, nor during so long a service by one vote, or conniving
absence, | to desert or disappoint the expectations of his consti-
tuents. | His country must long also lament in him y^e loss of a
most upright & useful magistrate. Justice was | his constant object,
temper'd only with compassion, as occasions call'd it forth; which
his benevolent heart | wou'd never suffer him to estrange himself
from; but never was he to be biass'd by any sinister view or |
private interest from the exertions of his proper duty. | Nor was
he less amiable in his private character than respectable in his
publick; under every connection | in which he stood, answering
with his best powers to its respective duties, & sustaining in
character, as in | the different scenes of life they arose upon him,
the Neighbour, the Friend, the Brother, and the | Husband, with
no less esteem, honour, & virtue, than the Magistrate & Senator;
a truth which | cannot be better evinc'd than by the great &
heart-impress'd grief that not only attended his loss, but | has
faithfully adher'd to his memory; & which, as long as any traces
of it shall remain with those who had | the happiness to know him,
will more than answer this or any other record that can be given of
him. | His first wife was the Right Hon^{ble} Sarah Henrietta, the
only daughter of Henry, Earl of | Suffolk & Bindon, by Penelope,
daughter of the Earl of Thomond, who was buried April 6, 1722. |
In 1735 he married Mary, the widow of George Gwinnet, Esq^r, of
Shurdington, in this County, and | daughter and heiress of Jeremy

Gough, Esq^r, of London. | He died on y^e 1st of Oct^r, 1763, & having no issue, left his estate to his neice Elizabeth Lucy Chester, | wife of William Bromley Chester, Esq^r, & only child of his brother Richard Chester, Esq^r, who | died on the 15th of July, 1760, and lies also buried near him.

Mary Chester, his surviving widow, deeply afflicted for his loss, & venerating his memory and virtues, | took upon herself the care and direction of this monument.

5.

Sacred to the memory of | Elizabeth Lucy Bromley Chester, of Knole, in this Parish, | who died the 8th of Jan^r, 1799, | aged 56 years. | Also in memory of her husband, | William Bromley Chester, Esq^r, | late Representative in Parliament for this County, | who died the 12th of Dec^r, 1780, | aged 45 years. | This tablet is erected by her executors | in conformity to her last will.

6.

In memory of | Emma Fanny, | ninth child of | William Chester Master, Esq^r, | and Isabella Margaret, his wife. | Born 26th June, 1832, | died 20th Feb^r, 1834, | aged 20 months.

7.

To the memory of | Charles Chester Master, late Lieut^t of | H. M. 58th Regiment, fourth son of Colonel Master | and Isabella, his wife, of Knole Park, | born 22nd of April, 1820, and Aide-de-Camp to | Sir Charles Fitzroy, K.C.B., Governor of New South Wales. | He was killed by a fall from | the Governor's carriage at Paramatta, near Sydney, | on the 7th December, 1847.

8.

To the | memory of | Margaret Isabella, | wife of Colonel | William Chester Master, | of Knole Park, in this Parish, | only daughter of | the Hon^{ble} Stephen Digby, | Vice-Chamberlain | to her late Majesty | Queen Charlotte. | She died January 9th, 1860, | in her 65th year, | deeply lamented by her husband | and a numerous family.

9.

(The following ten are on plates on the floor of this transept.)

H.S.E. the body of Dame Eliz. Cann, wife of S^r William Cann, of Bustleton, in the County of Somerset, Baron^t, & daughter of Thomas Chester, of this P^{sh}, Esq^r, who died the 6th of Jan., A.D. 1724, ætat. 30.

10.

H.S.E. the body of S^r William Cann, of Bustleton, in the County of Somerset, Baronet, who died the 27th of April, An^o Doⁱ 1726, ætat. 32.

11.

H.S.E. the body of William Chester, of New Inn, Attorney at Law, ob. primo Julii, Ann^o Dom. 1728, ætat. 30.

12.

H.S.E. Charles Chester, the 4th son of Thomas Chester, late of Knole, in this Parish, Esq^r, who died the 22nd day of March, Anno Domini 1730, aged 29 years.

13.

H.S.E. the body of the Right Hon^{ble} Dame Heneretta Chester, wife of Thomas Chester, of this Parish, Esq^r, and only daughter of the Right Hon^{ble} Henry, Earl of Suffolk and Bindon, of Audly End, in the County of Essex, who departed this life 28 March, Anno Domini 1732, ætatis suæ 19 years.

14.

H.S.E. the body of Bridget Hollworthy, relict of Tho^s Hollworthy, late of Roughborough, in the County of Somerset, Esq^r, and daughter of Tho^s Chester, Esq^r, who departed this life the 6th day of Nov., 1736, aged 79 years.

15.

H.S.E. the body of Richard How Chester, the third son of Thomas Chester, Esq^r, late of this Parish, who died July 16th, 1760, aged 60.

16.

Thomas Chester, Esq^r, ob^d 4 Oct^r, 1763.

17.

H.S.E. the body of Lucy Chester, relict of Richard How Chester, Esq^r, and daughter of Clement Throckmorton, in the County of Warwick, Esq^r, ob. 27 Sept., 1771, æt. 66.

18.

Mary Chester, relict of Thomas Chester, Esq^r, ob^d 4 May, 1782, ætat. 86.

19.

(*South transept.*)

Here lyeth the bodies of | Edward Veele, Esqvier, who | was
bvrried the 9 of Sep: 1577, | and of Katherine, hys wyfe, | who
departed thys lyfe | the 7 of Novem: 1575.* | MAKAPIOI 'OI
NEKPOL. ANO. 14. | Qvis vir ita vivat, vt non | videat mortem ?
Psal. 89.‡ | All flesh ys grass. Esa. 40.

20.

To the memory of John Baker Dowell, Esq^r, and Elizabeth, his wife, whose bodys are deposited in a new vault | made for them under the middle isle of this Church; together with three of their children that dyed infants. | The said John Baker Dowell, Esq^r, was the son of John Dowell, Esq^r, lord of the mannour of Over, in this Parish, | by Mary, his wife, one of the four daughters and coheireses of S^r John Baker, Baronet, the last of his family, | lord of the mannours of Sissinghurst, Copton, Comden, Stone,

* William Veele, of Over, married Margaret, daughter and coheires of William Fettiplace of Maidnot, Oxfordshire, and was father of the abovenamed Edward, who married Katherine, daughter of John Holloway

Staplehurst, and Blithcourt, all in the County of Kent, | and departed this life the twentieth day of October, MDCCXXXVIII. | The said Elizabeth Dowell was the daughter and sole heiress of John Browning, of Coaly, Esq^r, by Elizabeth, | his wife, sister and coheirss of Robert Bridges, of Woodchester, Esq^r, both in the County of Gloucester; | and departed this life the thirty-first day of December, MDCCXXV. | To his well-deserving parents | John Bridges Baker Dowell, Esq^r, caused this monument to be erected.

The family of the Dowells, | ancestors by the father's side of the said John Baker Dowell, Esq^r, | are deposited in their vault underneath this monument. | The body of | John Bridges Baker Dowell, Esq^r, who erected this | monument, and departed this life March the XXXI, | MDCCXXXIII, | is also deposited in the same vault with his parents.*

The family of the Bakers, | ancestors by the mother's side of the said John Baker Dowell, Esq^r, | are deposited in their vault in the Parish Church of Cranbrook, in the County of Kent. | To whose memory | (himself and his son John Bridges Baker Dowell, Esq^r, being their only remaining issue) | he caused a monument to be erected in the said Parish Church of Cranbrook.

21.

To the | memory of | Margaret Agnes, | the beloved wife of | Robert Cann Lippincott, Esq., | of Over Court, in this Parish, | and youngest daughter of | Ebenezer Ludlow, | Sergeant at Law, | and Jane, his wife. | She died at Harrowgate | June xxviii, MDCCCXLV, | aged xxix years.

22.

(North aisle.)

Of all the creatures w^{ch} God made | under the sun there is none so miser | able as man. For all dumb | creatures have no misfortunes do befall | them but what come by nature; but | man, through his own folly, and against | his own knowledge, brings himself into a | thousand greifs both of soul & body. | As for example. | Our father had two children, & against his | knowledge he comitted the sin of idola | try upon us. For had our father done his | duty towards God but one part in a thou | sand as he did towards us when he pray'd | to God to spare our lives, God might have | heard his prayers; but God is a jealous | God, & punisheth the faults of parents | upon their children. | Tho' the sins of our father have depriv'd us | of the light of the sun, thanks be to God we | enjoy more great, more sweet, more blessed | light, which is y^e presence of God, y^e maker of | all lights, to whom be all honour & glory. | Beneath this place ly the bodies of John | & Elizabeth Maronne, in the memory of | whom their

* For some particulars of the Rev. Staunton Degge, of Almondsbury, to whom Mr. John Bridges Baker Dowell bequeathed his estates, and who was succeeded by his sister, Mrs. Wilmot, see vol. II., pp. 96, 198.

father caus'd this monument | to be put up. Elizabeth died in 1708, aged | 6. John died in 1711, aged 5. Their father a | poore man, born in the province of Dophine, | in the Kingdom of France; he beleivs that | his sins were the cause that God took | the life of his children.* | Pechur navanse pa un pas sins panser a la mort.

[This motto is in the patois, or provincial language of France; in English thus:—A sinner doth not advance a single step without an approach towards death.—*Bigland.*]

23.

Near this place | are deposited the remains of | Samuel Worrall, Esq^r, | many years resident at Knole, in this Parish, | and | Town Clerk of the City of Bristol. | Ætat. 65, obiit 6 Nov^r, 1821.

24.

On the west side of this Churchyard | the sleeping dust of | Mary Amelia Hill, | aged 29 years, | awaits its reunion with the immortal spirit, | which peacefully passed from time into eternity | on the 4th day of June, 1835.

25.

(*South aisle*)

Near this place | is interred the body of Catherine, | wife of Edward Parrott, | of Over, in this Parish, | who departed this life | the 16th day of June, 1781, | aged 45 years. | Also of Sarah, wife of the above | Edward Parrott, | who departed this life April 4th, 1787, | aged 21 years. | Near this place also are interred | the remains of the aforesaid | Edward Parrott, | who died at Aust on the 12th day of April, | 1821, | aged 92 years.

26.

George Hunt, A.M., | 17 years Minister of this Church, | born Sept^r 29th, 1770, died Jan^r 21st, 1843. | Esteemed for amenity, | admired for erudition, | and | for benevolence | universally beloved.

27.

In memory | of | Ebenezer Ludlow, Esq^r, | Sergeant at law, | formerly Town Clerk of the City of Bristol, | Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions for this Division of the County of Gloucester, | one of Her Majesty's Commissioners in the Court of Bankruptcy, Bristol District. | Born at Chipping Sodbury, in this County, March 5th, 1777. | He died at Oaklands, in this Parish, March 18th, 1851, aged 74 years. | Also of | Jane, for 47 years the beloved wife, and during 10 years widow of the above. | She was born January 29th, 1784. Died at Compton Greenfield Rectory | July 23rd, 1861.

* Bigland has recorded the following as on a flatstone in the chancel:—John Marone, of this Parish, Gent., died May 25, 1745, aged near 80 years. Grace, wife of the said John Marone, died April 21, 1743, aged near 76 years.

On two black boards these benefactions are recorded :—

1.

Edward Terrell, late of the City of Bristol, scriviner, by his will of 25th Sep^r, 1683, gave to the poor of this Parish £50, to purchase land in fee, the yearly income to be given to successive poor in the winter season for ever; which £50 was laid out in the purchase of a close called Blakeland, ab^t 4 acres, in Hempton & Patchway, in this Parish, upon the trust aforesaid. Also several lands and hereditaments situate in this Parish & the adjoining Parish of Olveston, called Almondsbury Church Lands, are vested in trustees or feoffees for the repairation of this Church and the relief (if they see cause) of the poor aged & impotent people within this Parish.

2.

Thomas Jefferis, late of this Parish, by his will of 30th Nov^r, 1717, gave to the Minister and Churchwardens on trust a messuage or tenement, with garden, situate at Woodland, in this Parish, for the use of two poor widows with children, to live rent free; and in case no such to be found as afores^d, then to two of the most aged and decrepit men or women of this Parish. Also a paddock of land at Woodland, ab^t 2 acres, upon the trust afores^d, to be let for as much annual rent as may be gotten; and out of the yearly income the s^d messuage to be kept in sufficient repair; and out of what remains, 10th to be p^d to the Minister to preach a sermon on every Good Friday, and all the remaining part of the yearly income to be laid out in bread, and distributed to the poor housekeepers of this Parish on every 25th day of Decem^r and Friday next preceding Easter Day.

On the front of the west gallery, with texts in Hebrew and Greek, this may be read :—

Erected | A.D. MDCCLXXXV. | M^r Rich^d Griffith, | Church-
warden.

In the surrounding churchyard there are many inscriptions, old and new, nine of which are as follows :—

1.

Underneath lye interred the remains of John Rolph, of this Parish, who died 26th January, 1757, aged 86 years. Likewise Elizabeth, wife of John Rolph, died 15th June, 1746, aged 61. [Some particulars illegible.] John, second son of George Rolph, by Sarah, his second wife, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Clark, of Thornbury, died 22nd March, 1772, aged 4 months. The abovesaid George Rolph died 30th August, 1792, aged 65 years.

2.

George Rolph, died April 20, 1840, aged 41. Susannah Rolph, died May 28th, 1856, aged 66.

3.

Sacred to the memory of Frances, the beloved wife of William Rolph, Esq^r, of Thornbury. Also of the abovenamed William Rolph, who died Oct^r 15th, 1858, aged 67.

4.

Sacred to the memory of Jane, the beloved wife of Cap^{tn} Henry Simmons, who departed this life Oct^r 21st, 1853, aged 50.

5.

Henry Gray, sometime Vicar of this Parish, fell asleep Sunday, June 5, 1864.*

6.

In memory of Mary Ann, relict of the Rev^d Thomas Lewis, Rector of Merthyr, Carmarthenshire. She died on the 28th Feb^r, 1867, aged 86 years.

7.

Thomas Murray Browne, M.A., Vicar of Almondsbury, and Hon. Canon of Gloucester, died Sep^r 24th, 1879, aged 77. Catherine, his widow, died February 22nd, 1882, aged 80 years.

8.

Sacred to the memory of Mary Elizabeth, widow of Rear-Admiral Charles Hope, born 23 June, 1821, died 22 April, 1882. Also to her brother, Daniel Sykes, of Oaklands, in this Parish, youngest son of the late Joseph Sykes, Esq^r, died 14 May, 1887, aged 47 years.

9.

Sacred to the memory of William Hedley, Clerk in holy orders, Fellow and Tutor of University College, Oxford, late Rector of Beckley, Sussex, who died at Clifton the 28th of March, 1884, aged 65 years.

Rudder, whose *History* was published in 1779, gives the following as on a headstone:—

Here lies, alas! long to be lamented, Benjamin Dobins, Gent., who left his friends sorrowing, Feb. 2, 1760, aged 42.

The costly marble may perhaps express,

In lying lines, the unworthy's worthiness:

Thy humble stone shall this sad truth convey,

The best belov'd is soonest call'd away.

Full short, but full of honour, was thy span,

Thou tender husband, and thou honest man.

ABHBA.

1517.—LINES ON SIR BAPTIST HICKES, FIRST VISCOUNT CAMPDEN.
—(See vol. iii., p. 57; no. 1046.) I have a note of the following lines commemorative of the first Viscount Campden, but I do not remember the source from which they come. Perhaps they may be of sufficient interest for your pages. Lord Campden was a

* See *ante*, p. 4.

munificent benefactor to the little Cotteswold borough from which he took his title. He died in 1629, and "lyes bury'd," says Camden, "in the South Ile of the Church, with such noble monuments of marble as equal, if not exceed, most in England."

St. Mark's Vicarage, Gloucester.

S. E. BARTLEET.

Reader, know,
 Whoe'er thou be,
 Here lies Faith, Hope,
 And Charitie.

Faith true, Hope firm,
 Charitie free;
 Baptist, Lord Campden,
 Was these three.

Faith in God,
 Charitie to brother,
 Hope for himself;
 What ought he other?

Faith is no more,
 Charitie is crown'd;
 'Tis only Hope
 Is under ground.

1518.—A JOURNALIST IN TROUBLE, 1728.—A few extracts from the *Monthly Chronicle*, 1728, relative to Robert Raikes, Sen., of Gloucester, may not be without some interest to your readers, and therefore I send them.

T. H. B.

Mere.

March 14.—A complaint being made to the House of Commons of a printed pamphlet intituled *The Gloucester Journal, &c.*, Tuesday, March 12th, 1728, printed by R. Raikes, &c., in which the resolutions and proceedings of the Commons were printed, in contempt of the order, and in breach of the privilege of the House, the said pamphlet was delivered in at the table; and divers paragraphs having been read, it was ordered, that the said R. Raikes should attend the House that day fortnight.

28th.—Robert Raikes, printer at Gloucester, and J. Wilson, bookseller at Bristol, attending according to order, the former was called to the bar of the Commons, where he confessed the printing the pamphlet abovementioned, and said he had his intelligence relating to the proceedings of the House from Edward Cave, of the Post Office, London, and that J. Wilson was not concern'd in the printing thereof. Then he withdrew, and the Commons resolv'd, That Robert Raikes was guilty of a breach of the privilege of the House, and ordered, 1. That the said Robert Raikes be, for his said breach of privilege, taken into the custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending the House. 2. That the said J. Wilson

be discharged from his further attendance upon the House. 3. That Edward Cave, of the Post Office, London, do attend the House upon Saturday morning next.

30th.—Edward Cave attending according to order, he was called in and examined at the bar of the House of Commons touching his sending to Robert Raikes the intelligences beforementioned. He own'd, that he had sent him several written news-letters, which contain'd intelligences relating to the proceedings of the House, and deliver'd in other written news-letters which he said he received from William Wye, John Stanley, John Willys, and Elias Delpauch, containing likewise intelligences relating to the proceedings of the House. Being withdrawn, the *Journal* of the 23rd of Jan., 1728, was read; upon which it was resolv'd, That Edward Cave, having presum'd to disperse written news-letters containing accounts of the proceedings of the House, is guilty of a breach of the privilege of the House; and he was ordered to be taken into custody of the Serjeant at Arms. And William Wye, John Stanley, John Willys, and Elias Delpauch were ordered to attend the House on the 2nd of April.

April 3.—William Wye, John Stanley, John Willies, and Elias Delpauch attending at the door were severally called in and examined. Whereupon it was resolved, That they were guilty of a breach of the privilege of the House, and they were order'd to be taken into the custody of the Serjeant at Arms.

8th.—Robert Raikes, printer at Gloucester, was brought to the bar of the House; where, upon his knees, having received a reprimand from Mr. Speaker, he was order'd to be discharg'd, paying his fees.

Upon the humble petitions of John Stanley, William Wye, Edward Cave, and Elias Delpauch, the Commons order'd that they be brought to the bar on Wednesday following in order to be discharged.

10th.—John Stanley, William Wye, Edw. Cave, and Elias Delpauch were brought to the bar of the Commons; where having, upon their knees, receiv'd a reprimand from Mr. Speaker, they were order'd to be discharg'd out of custody, paying their fees.

1519.—SOME BRIEFS AND COLLECTIONS IN EAST BUDLEIGH CHURCH, DIO. EXETER, 1669-1816.—From Nov. 5, 1669, until their abolition by statute in 1828, the churchwardens' accounts of the parish of East Budleigh, Devonshire, contain lists of collections made upon briefs; but although several hundreds are enumerated, the following six are all that relate to places in Gloucestershire:—

1721. "Collected a breife ffor Tewkesbury Church in the County of Gloucester the sume of two pence.

1722. Collected A breife for Addington Randwick And Alderton in the County of Surry & gloucester the sum to pens.

1731. July 28. Collected A breefe for Calcott In y^e County of Gloucester five pence.
Collected A breefe for vnder Edge In y^e County Gloucester eight pence.
1733. July 1. Collected A breefe for Mitchel Dean Church In Gloucester 7^d.
1816. Slimbridge Church in Com. Gloucester [amount required] 1691 . 0 . 0 nothing collected."

Salterton, Devon.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

1520.—TWEMLOW'S FUNERAL SERMON ON JOHN PHILLIMORE, 1738.—Recently a funeral sermon has come into my possession, which seems to be of more interest than such discourses generally are. The one in question is a 12mo pamphlet of 32 pages, closely and neatly written, and until lately was in the possession of a lady intimately acquainted with Mrs. Eleanor Phillimore, who died in 1837, the last surviving granddaughter of the gentleman whose death is commemorated. It is entitled "A Funeral Sermon on Isaiah 57. 1, Occasioned by the Death of John Phillimore, of Cam, Senior, preached by M^r J. Twemlow." There is no date given; but internal evidence shows that the abovenamed was John Phillimore, a well-to-do clothier, who lived at Lower Cam, in an old house still standing, and known as The Vennings. He died 21 July, 1738, aged 72 years, and was buried in Cam churchyard, where his tomb may still be seen, thus inscribed:—"Reader, here lye the Remains of John Phillimore, Sen^r, of this Parish, Clothier, who died the 21st day of July, 1738, in the 73rd year of his age." By his will, dated 2 Feb., 1737, but which does not appear to have been proved, he left twenty shillings yearly for seven years to the Protestant Dissenting Meeting-house at Cam, and £5 to the poor of the parish. He appears to have been one of the leading members of that congregation, for his name comes next to Joseph Twemlow's in the resolutions agreed upon by them in 1704, and he appears to have kept the sacrament money there until 1732. This John Phillimore was the eldest son of another John, who died in 1711, whose father, also John, died in 1680, aged 91. His younger brother, Joseph Phillimore, who died in 1704, was ancestor of the well-known legal family now represented by Sir Walter G. F. Phillimore, Bart.

Mr. Joseph Twemlow, who preached the sermon, belonged to the old Cheshire family of that name, seated at Twemlow and Arclyd, of which a detailed pedigree may be found in Ormerod's *Cheshire*. He settled at Cam in 1704, and dying in 1740, was buried in Cam churchyard. The tablet to his memory describes him as "of Dursley, Minister of the Gospel."

The extract below, from the sermon preached on the death of John Phillimore, speaks for itself. It may be interesting to note especially the reference to the "truck" system, the discussion on

the rivalry of land and trade, and the reference to "the late pinching years of scarcity." The allusion to the "scandalous excesses" on the occasion of the funeral is curious. Probably the hospitality shown to the villagers had been ill requited by them.

W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, M.A., B.C.L.

Extract from Sermon.

And this leads me from the subject of my discourse to that of the deceased, who set us an example worthy our imitation in several respects. He was a very servicable person in his station, having employed hands of a multitude of poor people for many years, & supported many families by constantly keeping them at work, & punctually paying them their wages in money, & not in goods, as soon as they had earned it. He carried on his trade in an even way, & not by starts, when trading was dull as well as when it was brisk, & continued some business to the last, so that, tho' he was spar'd to a good old age, to be an old man & full of years, he had the satisfaction to be usefull as long as he liv'd: & according to what notions I have concerning trade, I reckon such persons great benefactors to the publick, men that are the main support of y^e poor, & the chief easers of parishes; so groundless & absurd is that conceit of some that trade will beggar us by bringing in such crowds of poor among us, for if it be allow'd that the poor come with trade, it must be acknowledged that riches also come with it; what but trade has raised the rate of land, advanced the price of commodities, brought in foreign goods & treasures, & enriched the kingdom? Were it not for trade what would hinder but that we must fare as hard, go as bare, live as poor, & wear as wooden shoes, as some other tradeless countries? So senseless & ridiculous is y^e project of setting up the landed against the trading interest, & of promoting the former to y^e prejudice of y^e latter. But to wave this point, the death of a person who kept y^e poor at work, is to be lamented, & the meaner sort, one would think, wou'd lay to heart his being taken away; but what pretences can such have to be mourners, who show'd such shameful evidence to the contrary, by scandalous excesses & disorders on so sorrowful an occasion; disparaging to the dead, & detestable to the living, the blame whereof lies wholly at their own door; & I pray God to lay it so to their hearts, that it may never be lald to their charge. He was a merciful man, being very charitable to y^e poor, kind to his work people, & compassionate to all that were in distress & misery; he had the hardships of the poor in the late pinching years of scarcity much at heart, & he expressed his concern not only in words, but in deeds, giving liberally to them, & enlarging his charity in some proportion to the growing necessity. He fed many, sometimes more than a score together on the Lord's Day, besides all the comers & cravers in y^e work who were sure to speed at his door; for he gave as the Preacher advises

(Eccles. 11. 2), a portion to seven & to eight, bestowing much, & refreshing many. Indeed he was a great patron to the poor; as long as he was able, he would go to y^e parish meeting on purpose to befriend them there, & when he was disabled he would send his sons, & give them a strict charge to speak for the poor, that they might have some advocates among many adversaries; & as he was mindful of 'em in his life, so he was not forgetful 'em at his death, but left a sum of money to be distributed among them. These are works that will follow him, & not fail to find an ample reward, & they are such that will leave a good savour behind him, being both an evidence of his piety, & an ornament to it; & now I am upon y^e head of his religion, I will hint something concerning it. He did not fetch the rules of his religion from a statute book, but from y^e Bible, in which he was much conversant & well skill'd, being fully persuaded of y^e perfection & sufficiency of the Scriptures, that they are the only rule of faith & practice, & that y^e closer we keep to 'em in matters of worship & discipline, the stronger ground we have whereon to hope for acceptance with God, in as much as he is always best pleas'd with what he himself has prescribed. It was his judgment that there ought to be no compulsion in matters of religion; that it's everyone's duty & privilege to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, which he ought to inform as well as he can; that God should be served by everyone in such a way & manner as he's convinced is most pleasing to him, & finds most profitable to his own soul; & that all Christians should bear with & forbear one another in love, should avoid judging, censuring, & condemning one another for differences in lesser matters, & should unite in affection where they cannot but divide in opinion, upon these, no way scismatical, nor in the least uncharitable, but truly Christian, & entirely Protestant principles. He had been for many years a dissenter from the Church of England, & a member of this congregation, to which he was both a great credit & support, by a good conversation, & by a considerable contribution; & he has not, as others, wholly confined his good offices to the time of life, but taken care to leave something towards carrying on y^e work of the Gospel among us for several years after his death; which was less expected from him than from others, because of his leaving those behind him who are like to fill up his place. As God gave him many children, so he took much care of 'em, & has done well for them; he had the great satisfaction to observe them to take good courses, to find himself built up among them into a numerous family, to see many of his children's children, to be most tenderly taken care of in his old age by one of his own children, & to receive an uncommon respect & deference from all of 'em, which is as much their commendation, as 'twas his, tho' it was in part owing to a right breeding, & to a good education which he gave them; & now I am speaking of, permit me to say a few words to his

immediate descendants. Since it has pleased Almighty God, in whose hands y^e life, breath, & time of all are, to take away your dear father, let all those affections you center'd in him, be terminated upon each other; be always as exemplary for respect one to another as you were for regard to him; love as brethren, & be united as one among your selves, having at heart one anothers interest, honour, ease, & comfort; keep close to God in the several stations wherein his providence has plac'd you; keep the good charge of your pious father, which you have in his own hand writing, & remember the passage in Jeremiah 49. 11, which many take to be a promise of God, under w^{ch} in his dying words he left you, Leave thy fatherless children, & I will preserve them alive.

1521.—LAWLESS STATE OF THE KINGSWOOD DISTRICT, 1795-1817.

—The following paragraph, illustrative of the lawless condition of the Kingswood district in the last century, is extracted from *Bonner and Middleton's Bristol Journal* for April 18, 1795:—

“On Monday last two bailiff's followers making a seizure for rent at a house in Kingswood, an alarm being given, they were surrounded by a number of colliers, who conveyed them to a neighbouring coal-pit, into which they were let down, where they were suffered to remain until about two o'clock next morning, when they were had up, and each having a piece of gingerbread and a glass of gin given him, were immersed again into the dreary bowels of the earth, where they were confined, in all, near twenty-four hours; on their being released they were made to pay a fine of six shillings and eightpence for their *lodgings*, and take an oath never to trouble or molest any of them again.”

A Bath newspaper of September 11, 1817, gives an account of the burial, at Bitton on the previous Tuesday, of Benjamin Caines, a notorious Kingswood criminal, who had been executed at Gloucester. “He was interred,” says the writer, “in the same grave with his brother, who was hung some time ago, and at whose funeral Ben attended, and sat on a wall whistling the whole time. A numerous concourse of his acquaintances attended the procession from Cock-road (near two miles); the pall was supported by six females dressed in white...The minister preached a very impressive sermon to Caines' associates from ‘Let him that stole steal no more.’ The body was afterwards committed to the grave by candlelight... According to the custom of the place, his body was previously exhibited at Cock-road at his father's house to all who chose to attend [for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions to defray the funeral expenses]. His body was brought from Gloucester by his own brother, who travelled all night with it, on Saturday last.”

In the Ellacombe MSS. in the Bristol Museum and Library is a letter dated March 2, 1842, from Mr. G. Thompson, master of the Cock-road school, giving an account of the family of whom the

above criminal was a member. Benjamin Caines, sen., had six sons, of whom Francis and Benjamin were executed for burglaries, George was transported for life for horsetealing, and Thomas, Joseph, and Samuel were transported for burglaries. His daughter Elizabeth cohabited with three men, two of whom were transported; and Lydia, another daughter, also lived with three men, all of whom underwent the same fate, and one of whom was transported twice. One of Elizabeth's natural children, James Caines, was executed for murder, and two of her other sons were transported. Again, the senior Benjamin Caines had two nephews named Thomas, who were transported, and one of these had a natural son who was also transported. Finally, Benjamin had a half-brother, Sampson Fry, who was transported like the rest. Mr. Thompson concludes this remarkable catalogue by observing:—"The whole of the foregoing list I knew personally with the exception of two, George and Francis Caines."

J. L.

1522.—MRS. MARY GRANVILLE, OF GLOUCESTER 1724-1747.—Anyone who visits the graveyard on the south side of Gloucester Cathedral, will find that the tombstones, with one exception, are now level with the surface of the ground. The one exception—an oblong monument, standing in the angle formed by the south aisle and transept, is of older date than the rest, and bears a name familiar to the citizens of a century and a half ago. The inscription, now fast becoming illegible, reads as follows:—"Here lies interred the body of Mary Granville, daughter of Sir Martin Westcombe, Baronet, relict of Colonel Bernard Granville, who passed a long widowhood in this city, leading a most exemplary life, doing all the good to her poor neighbours that her income allowed of."

This lady, whose husband was brother to George Granville, Lord Lansdowne, was the mother of a daughter who was born at Coulston, near Westbury, Wilts, in 1700, and who became widely known as Mrs. Delany. Three volumes, entitled *The Autobiography and Correspondence of Mary Granville, Mrs. Delany; with interesting Reminiscences of King George the Third and Queen Charlotte*, and edited by the Right Hon. Lady Llanover, were published in 1861.* From this work we gather that Colonel Bernard Granville died at Buckland, near Broadway, in December, 1723, and that in the following year his widow removed to Gloucester, with her younger daughter Ann, then eighteen years of age. Here she was visited by her elder daughter Mary, then the widow of Mr. Pendarves, a gentleman of Cornwall, and who was accustomed to spend her summers with her mother at this "great distance from the metropolis." The family residence was for some years the house in Eastgate-street now occupied by Mr. Margrett; and afterwards somewhere in St. Mary's-square. The young widow was a brisk

* The second series, likewise in three volumes, and edited by Lady Llanover, was published in the following year.

and agreeable letter-writer. Her uncle, Lord Lansdowne, Earl Bathurst, Dean Swift, and other notable personages, were among her correspondents; but most of her epistles were to her sister Ann, between whom and herself a peculiarly strong and beautiful affection existed. Her references to Gloucester and its people are often amusing and interesting, but not always complimentary. The old city was dull: an occasional concert or ball, or the performance of a play in "Mr. Whitfield's great room," constituted the chief pleasures afforded to its small circle of fashionable inhabitants. Not only did the belles outnumber the beaux, but there was said to be "a scarcity of agreeable men." Some of the luxuries of life were not to be obtained in the shops of its tradesmen. Tea and chocolate were procured from London, at prices which contrast strangely with those of the present day. "The man at the Poultry has tea of all prices," says Mrs. Pendarves, writing to her sister in 1728: "Bohea from thirteen to twenty shillings, and green from twelve to thirty." "Tea dust" could not be bought for "love nor money." "I send three pounds of chocolate at four shillings a pound," she says—that at three and sixpence being unsatisfactory. China, which also had to be procured from the metropolis, could be obtained at more reasonable rates than the beverages for which it was used. Even at a time when its price was said to have "risen mightily," a set of "cups, saucers, bason, sugar, dish, and plate" could be bought for fourteen shillings.

In 1740, Ann Granville, after "languishing in the old town of Gloucester," from whence she could have but occasional escapes to a more congenial atmosphere, for sixteen years, married a Mr. Dewes, and settled in Worcestershire; and in 1743, Mrs. Pendarves, after a widowhood of nineteen years, during which she declined several offers of marriage, became the wife of Dr. Delany (who was in the following year promoted to the deanery of Down), and removed to Ireland. Mrs. Granville remained in Gloucester, receiving frequent visits from her daughters and numerous friends. Her death in August, 1747, occurred suddenly while she was kneeling in private prayer.

In the summer of 1749, Mrs. Delany, accompanied by her husband, made a pilgrimage to Gloucester, to visit her mother's grave. Writing to Mrs. Dewes, July 1st, she says, "Yesterday I received my dearest sister's letter, and am glad you are determined to sit quiet this sultry weather. As for our meeting at Gloucester, it would have been *too much* for us *both*, and Mrs V[iney] takes the not coming in the *true sense*. Though I have suffered in my spirits by coming here, I have acquitted myself of a duty I owed, and find a satisfaction in my mind for having done it; and a quiet and uninterrupted enjoyment of my dear sister's company at my *return* to Welsbourne, will compensate for the melancholy hours I must spend in this place, where so many objects put me in mind of our great loss. But I will say no more on this subject, though my

heart is easier for having said so much. . . . I found all here well except poor Nancy, who seems to me in a very bad way; our first meeting was what you may imagine it to be, and the first object that struck my eyes was a *new tomb*, and that put my spirits into such a hurry that I could not get the better of it for some time, nor had I courage to venture yesterday to church morning or evening, or to go out of doors but into the garden. . . . What a strange *inconsistent* letter is this, my dearest sister! rambling like my poor fluttered head: and yet I think I find myself well composed to-day, and I intend going to church; for there is, after all, but *one method* that can compose the mind properly—which is, performing our duty to the best of our capacity, and praying for grace to sustain us under all trials.”

Mrs. Dewes died in 1761, and Mrs. Delany in 1788. There is a fine portrait of the latter in Hampton Court. GLOUCESTRENSIS.

1523.—SIR ROBERT SMIRKE, R.A., AND SIR EDWARD SMIRKE.—Sir Robert Smirke, the very able and successful architect, who died at his residence, 20, Suffolk Square, Cheltenham, on the 18th of April, 1867, was the eldest son of the eminent historical painter, Robert Smirke, R.A., and brother of Sydney Smirke, R.A., like himself, an architect of note. He was born in 1780, and studied for some time in the office of Sir John Soane, and subsequently spent several years in Italy, Sicily, and Greece, visiting, at intervals, the principal cities of Europe. Steadily advancing in his profession, he was elected R.A. in 1811; and in 1823 he was entrusted with all the works at the British Museum (which remained under his charge until 1847, when his brother Sydney succeeded him), and shortly after, with the building of the General Post Office; these, and the restoration of York Minster after its destruction by fire in 1829, being among the best known of his public works; while Lowther and Eastnor Castles may be pointed to as noble examples of his talent in the construction of private mansions. One of his many other well-known works was the erection of the Gloucester Courts of Justice. He was for many years architect to the old Board of Works, and was knighted in 1832, when that Board was reconstituted. He held for a long time the office of treasurer to the Royal Academy, but relinquished it on fixing his residence at Cheltenham in 1850; and a few years before his death, finding his declining health to interfere materially with the efficient discharge of the duties of a royal academician, he resigned that honour, in order that it might be conferred on someone younger and more active. He was the author of many architectural works. In 1819 he married Laura (d. 1861), daughter of the Rev. Anthony Freston, Rector of Edgeworth, Gloucestershire.

Sir Edward Smirke, fourth son of Robert Smirke, Esq., and a younger brother of Sir Robert Smirke, was born in 1796, and was educated at St. John's, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1816,

and M.A. 1820: he was called to the bar in November, 1824; married in 1838 Harriet Amelia, youngest daughter of Thomas Neill, Esq., of Turnham Green, Middlesex; and was knighted in 1870. He was solicitor and attorney-general to the Prince of Wales; vice-warden of the Stannaries of Devon and Cornwall; and a J.P. for the latter county.

In the parish church of Leckhampton, near Cheltenham, there are three brasses, with these inscriptions respectively:—

In memory of | Harriet Amelia, | the wife of Edward Smirke,
| of St. Philip's Lodge, in this | Parish, Esq. She died on the |
23 February, 1863, at the age | of 64. | Her afflicted husband |
placed this tablet in tes- | timony of his lasting love, | and in
grateful remembrance | of their long and happy | union.

In memory of | Sir Edward Smirke, Knt., | late of St. Philip's
Lodge, | in this Parish. He died | on the 4 March, 1875, at | the
age of 79. | He is buried in the | Cemetery at Kensal | Green,
London.

In memory of | Matilda Neill, | daughter of Thomas Neill, |
late of Turnham Green, Middx., | Esq., and sister of the before-
named Harriet Amelia Smirke. | After many years of sickness |
and suffering, borne with | pious resignation, and soothed | by the
tender and constant | care of her loving sister, she | died on the 5
October, 1859, | at the age of 63.

CHELTONIENSIS.

1524.—A PLEA FOR PEWTER VESSELS.—The Rev. J. Charles Cox has written as follows in the *Derbyshire Archaeological Society's Journal* (1884), vol. vi., in an interesting article on Eucharistic Plate:—

The great increase in the size of the crewets used at Holy Communion, necessitated at the Reformation by the restoration of the cup to the laity, gave a great impetus to the general use of pewter for these vessels, and hence the use of that metal in poor despoiled churches descended even to the chalice and paten. The pewter crewets, which in the 15th and 16th centuries sufficed for the ordinary parish churches (almost all the Derbyshire crewets of the inventories of 1552 were of this material), being enlarged to meet the needs of the age, became what we now term flagons. These were usually in pairs, and were intended to be used for the wine and the water respectively, for which the ancient crewets or phials had been formerly provided. The earliest flagons are of Elizabeth's time. They have a pear-shaped body, domed lid with thumb piece, a curved handle, and are mounted on a spreading circular foot. After the beginning of the 17th century the common tall tankard shape comes into use. In several of the old engravings of post-Reformation altars the two flagons are represented with some difference in the covers or handles, as if intended to assist the celebrant in readily distinguishing between the flagons for the wine and for the water. This is very prominent in the frontispiece of

The whole duty of receiving worthily the Blessed Sacrament, which was in a fifth edition in 1717.

By the canon of 1603-4, the churchwardens of each parish, against the time of every Communion, "shall provide . . . a sufficient quantity . . . of good wholesome wine for the number of communicants that shall from time to time receive there, which wine we require to be brought to the Communion table in a clean and sweet standing pot or stoup of pewter, if not of purer metal." At Quarndon, from the terrier of 1751, we find that a flagon, chalice, paten, salver, and plate, all of pewter, were in use. The Wirksworth churchwardens' accounts have the following entries:—

"1662. Paid for a puter flagon for the Communion Table, 7^s 4^d."

"1667. Disbursed by M^r Archdeacon 6^s 9^d for a puter flagon."*

At All Saints', Derby, the following memorandum appears:— "That in y^e month of April, An. 1679, M^r George Smith, of this Parish of All Saints', Pewterer, did give for y^e use of y^e Parishioners of this Parish of All Saints' two large pewter Flaggons and one Pewter Plate: to be used only at the Communion." Even now pewter vessels may often be found in the vestries of churches, though very rarely in use, except occasionally as alms plates.

Surely we ought to be careful—(and irrespective of the reverence due to sacred things, pewter has its own history, its own marks, its own occasional beauty of shape or of engraved design—) that such vessels as these, though of inferior metal, are not carelessly discarded, or suffered to be put to base uses where they will soon pass into oblivion. I am glad to say that I have been instrumental in one case in this county (Derbyshire) in recovering a large pewter church flagon from the village inn, and it is now used in supplying water for the font. Careful inquiry in our country parishes would, I believe, result in the recovery of many of these flagons or other pewter vessels that once were put to so sacred a use. Their careful preservation, however uninteresting they may seem to be, should surely commend itself to us, whether as archæologists or churchmen. The Bishop of Carlisle (Dr. Harvey Goodwin), in his Christmas pastoral for 1880, did not think it beneath his notice to formally address his clergy on this subject, thus:—"It is very desirable that pewter vessels which have been used for the purposes of the Holy Communion, should be carefully preserved, even when their place has been taken by silver utensils: there is a temptation to neglect them as of no value: but there is much of historical interest attaching to these pewter vessels, and they deserve a place in the treasury of the parish to which they belong."

J. M. H.

1525.—A GLOUCESTER WORTHY OF THE PRESENT CENTURY.—In the *Annual Register* (1810), vol. lii., chron., p. 410, amongst the deaths in December this notice appears:—"At Gloucester, Mr. John

* See vol. lli., p. 250, where, in "Extracts from the Accounts of the Churchwardens of Hartington, 1616-1756," such curious entries as these appear:—"1713. paid for a pewter gun, 6 . 0;" and, "1715. pd. for mending ye puter Gunn, 6d."—ED.

Russell, late keeper of the prison in that city; a man who was remarkable for his kindness and humanity to those unfortunate persons who were committed to his care. It is a fact not generally known, that no adequate provision is made for the support of these persons, who, were it not for the contributions of the charitable and humane, must often experience the most severe privations. To the credit of Mr. Russell it ought to be known, that he appropriated more than half his salary to this benevolent purpose: and to the humanity of the keeper, and liberal contributions of a benevolent lady, these poor creatures were often indebted for a comfortable meal." Such an example of practical benevolence should, I think, be more generally known and remembered.

GLOUCESTRENSIS.

1526.—BERKELEY CORPORATION MACE: CURIOUS CUSTOM.—(See vol. iii., p. 418; no. 1345.) Several of the old corporation maces have served as drinking cups. For example, the top of the handsome silver-gilt mace, which was given by George, first Earl of Berkeley, who commanded the royal fleet at the Restoration, to the corporation of Berkeley, was for many years used as a drinking cup at the conclusion of the feasts. When the mayor came to the last toast, the head of the mace was unscrewed from the stem, and the crown unscrewed from the top. The cup part of the mace was then filled with punch, and the crown placed upon it, in which condition it was presented to the mayor, who exclaimed, "Prosperity to the Corporation and Borough of Berkeley." His right hand neighbour took up the crown, saying, "God save the King," and the mayor drank the contents of the mace-head; and so it passed down the table, each person *vis-à-vis* performing the "God save the King" to him. In connection with this ceremony, an amusing anecdote is related by a correspondent in *Notes and Queries* (2nd S. v. 520), to the effect that about eighty years ago a medical member of the corporation, not liking so much punch at so late an hour, refused the toast, and that he was at once decreed by the mayor to drink it forthwith in salt and water; which he drank, or rather pretended to drink, amidst the cheers and laughter of the company. The reader will probably remember one of the late Mr. Mathews's songs, "The Country Club," from which it appears that a rule of the club was, that "every member shall sing a song, or drink a glass of salt and water."

M. C. B.

1527.—SMYTH *v.* SMYTH: AN IMPOSTOR DEFEATED.—(See vol. iii., pp. 563, 634; nos. 1439, 1475.) I notice one or two mistakes in the account of "Smyth *v.* Smyth." It is correctly stated that Sir John Hugh Smyth, Bart., died in 1802, but incorrectly, I think, that he had been twice married. Burke, in his *Peerage and Baronetage*, mentions only one marriage. But there is certainly a

mistake in saying that the impostor, Tom Provis, claimed to be the son of this baronet; he claimed to be his great-nephew. Sir Hugh Smyth, who succeeded his uncle as third baronet, was married once, and died without issue; but Provis asserted that he had been twice married, and that he himself was his son by the first wife. While the trial was in progress, Dr. Monk, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, declared his conviction of the falsehood of the claim, inasmuch as the clergyman who was stated to have celebrated the marriage between Sir Hugh and some Irish lady, was made to style himself "D.D." The Bishop was acquainted with him, and knew that though he was for some years of his life a D.D., he had not taken that degree at the time alleged.

J. G.

1528.—THE REV. JOHN PARSONS' HOUSE AT REDLAND, BRISTOL.—(See vol. iii., p. 672; no. 1506.) The house at Redland, where the Rev. John Parsons, late fellow of Oriel, took pupils, is on the hill towards the Down, on the left as you ascend. It is one of two large houses standing very prominent, of a barrack-like appearance; and it has a raised terrace, with cloisters underneath, on the garden front. I was one of his last pupils. On his retirement he was presented with a very handsome silver salver; and I remember, among many letters from old pupils, a very hearty one from Mr. De Morgan, which ended thus:—"As I am addressing a gentleman who, but for a slight difference in our respective times of coming into the world, would have been a school-fellow of mine, allow me to subscribe myself most cordially yours, Augustus De Morgan."

EDWARD ELTON.

Sherington, Newport Pagnell.

The reader may be glad to be referred to vol. ii., p. 528, for an extract from Miss Whately's *Life and Correspondence of Richard Whately, D.D., late Archbishop of Dublin*, in which mention is made of Mr. Parsons, and of his future father-in-law, Mr. Philips, who had a flourishing school at Redland, much resorted to by West Indians.

EDITOR.

1529.—RESTORATION OF LECHLADE CHURCH.—The church of St. Lawrence, Lechlade, having undergone partial restoration, was on Thursday, July 27, 1882, re-opened for divine service. This fine old church was reported by the architect, Mr. Waller, who was called in to advise regarding its restoration, as having come down from its builders in the fifteenth century in a singularly complete and unaltered condition, with the exception of the internal fittings, all of which, consisting no doubt of oak seats, stalls, screens, &c., had given place to modern high pews and galleries. The walls, roofs, arcades, doorways, and windows exist as they were originally designed, and are all excellent of their kind, though necessarily more or less dilapidated after the wear and tear of more than four

hundred years. "Thus," said Mr. Waller, "there could be no excuse for interfering in any way with the structure excepting for *repair*, and when repaired the people of Lechlade would still have their church exactly as it existed in the fifteenth century, a work of far higher interest than any new building could afford, and one alike valuable to the town of Lechlade and to all lovers of art and archæology." According to Bigland, the church was built in the reign of Edward IV., by Conrad Ney, then vicar, and by the benefactions of the priory and inhabitants; while Sir Robert Atkyns gives it as his opinion that the church was built in the reign of Henry VII. Mr. Waller believes it to have been begun about 1470, as stated by Bigland, and that subsequent additions and alterations led to the confusion in the dates. The style of architecture is Early Perpendicular, and its effect, both in the inside and on the exterior, is exceedingly striking. Guided by the principle of preserving intact as much as possible of the old work, without alteration or addition of any kind, Mr. Waller prepared plans for the preservation of the structure, and for removing the pews and other fittings and the western gallery, and entirely re-seating the church, first covering the surface of the interior with concrete, but carefully preserving the old monumental slabs. He also indicated the necessary repairs to the windows, &c., and the best method of arranging the seats for the choir, the new position for the organ, and other necessary improvements. The estimated cost was from £1,600 to £1,800. The portion of the work which has been carried out has been confined to the interior of the building. It includes the removal of the pews, galleries, and other fittings, and the stone and wood floors; and the laying a bed of concrete over the whole surface, and the re-seating of the church, the floors under the seats and passages being laid with tiles. The dressed stonework of the windows, piers, and arches has been cleansed from the coats of white and yellow wash with which they were thickly covered, and the plastering made good where it was defective. The seats are of pitch pine and moveable. The choir has been raised, and has been made to take in the two easternmost arches of the arcade; and the stalls are of carved oak. The organ has been removed from the west end to near the choir at the east end of the north aisle, and the pulpit, prayer-desk, and lectern placed in their right positions. A handsome stained glass window, representing Faith, Hope, and Charity, has been erected as a memorial of the Edwards family, the other windows being glazed with cathedral glass. The base of the old stone pulpit was found half-buried in the vicarage garden; it has been restored to its proper place, and has a suitable superstructure designed by Mr. Waller. Hot-water pipes are carried round the walls above the floor, and this arrangement has been found to answer remarkably well. The Rev. Alfred Clementson, M.A., who was presented to the benefice (which is in the patronage of Emmanuel College, Cambridge) in 1879, is the present vicar.

1530.—A GLIMPSE OF EDWARD COLSTON.—Amongst some curious papers once belonging to Mr. Thomas Edwards, the friend and legal adviser of Colston, which by some means fell into the hands of the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, and are now in the Bristol Museum and Library, there is a copy of a letter endorsed by Mr. Edwards:—"3 June 1708. To Lord Windsor after wee had p'ted in anger." It appears from this document that Viscount Windsor, then the owner of the vast estates in Glamorganshire now divided between the Marquis of Bute and Lord Windsor, had been in some pecuniary difficulties, and that a suggestion had been made to raise £15,000 for the purpose of paying off certain incumbrances. The proposal, however, had fallen through, and Lord Windsor had intimated a suspicion that Edwards "had encouraged the creditors to hasten the prosecution," through his desire to get the estate under his control, and that he had also "set on Mr. Colston to require his money purposely to distress" the embarrassed peer. In his letter Mr. Edwards repels the various suspicions which were entertained against him, but the only feature of present interest is the reference to Edward Colston, who, a few weeks previous to the date of the letter, as we know from other sources, had resolved to increase, from fifty to one hundred, the number of boys in his intended school. Mr. Edwards writes:—"As to Mr. Colston, I was the procurer of his money, and you know our relation* and the disadvantage yt may be, if his commands are neglected. He hath and is laying out above £30000, and calls in much money, and expressly directed yours to be called for, which was the true cause I spake to you about it, & not for any inclinaiōns I had to distresse yr affaires, so yt supposition serves only to confirme myne apprehensions of ye generall dislike to myne accōns. And I cant help thinking it impossible to serve any man cheerfully & hartily who suspects myne integrity.' J. L.

1531. — GEORGE THORNTON, OF VIRGINIA: MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION.—Some of your Virginian readers may perhaps be glad to have a copy of the following inscription on a tomb in the churchyard of Almondsbury, near Bristol, as given in Bigland's *Collections*, vol. i., p. 47:—

"George Thornton, a native of Virginia, the beloved son of William Thornton, of Rhapahanock River, in the County of King George, was born the 19th Dec., 1724. He came to this place November last, and died the 19th day of Dec., 1740, having that day completed the 16th year of his age."

There are doubtless many such inscriptions in Virginia and other parts of America, which, though not in any wise remarkable, would probably be acceptable, and perhaps useful, to some of your Gloucestershire and other readers.

GLOUCESTRENSIS.

* A common legal abbreviation. Edwards' son had married Colston's niece.

The following, which is on a tombstone in the graveyard of Old Oxford Church, Philadelphia, is given as a sample :—

In memory of Toby & Hester Leech, who came from Cheltenham, in Gloucester Shire, England, in the Year 1682. And were here Interred.

Toby } Died { 13 Nov^{br} } 1726 { Aged } 74 { Years.
 Hester } { 11 Augst } { 66 }

EDITOR.

1532.—PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION COMPROMISE, 1842.—In *Lord Beaconsfield's Correspondence with his Sister, 1832-1852*, (2nd ed., London, 1880), p. 177, in a letter dated April, 1842, we may read as follows :—“The Shrewsbury petition is withdrawn. This great *coup*, almost, in the present state of affairs, as great as my return, was effected in the most happy manner by my agent, Bailey, of Gloucester, without any interference and knowledge of either of the great parties. On his own responsibility he paired off Shrewsbury against Gloucester. The committees work so ill, under the new system, that I really despaired sometimes of keeping my seat, and was convinced that the Shrewsbury people would succeed. But the Gloucester Whigs prevailed upon them to sacrifice themselves for the extrication of their neighbours.”

The foregoing piece of information is, I think, noteworthy. It may be well, too, in connection with it, to give the following particulars from *Dod's Electoral Facts, from 1832 to 1853* (London, 1853), pp. 127, 283 :—

GENERAL ELECTION, 1841.

City of Gloucester.

John Phillpotts (Liberal) 753
 Maurice F. F. Berkeley (Liberal)..... 732
 Henry Thomas Hope (Conservative)... 646
 Viscount Loftus (Conservative) 510

Borough of Shrewsbury.

George Tomline (Conservative)..... 793
 Benjamin Disraeli (Conservative)..... 785
 Sir Love P. Jones Parry (Liberal)... .. 605
 Christopher Temple (Liberal) 578

The first two in each case were elected, and, as explained in the above extract, they were enabled to maintain their position. For some particulars of Mr. Disraeli's connection with Gloucestershire, through his happy marriage with Mrs. Wyndham Lewis in 1839, see vol. ii, p. 104.

GLouceSTRENSIS.

1533.—COURT LEET AND COURT BARON.*—A somewhat extraordinary notice has appeared in the Gloucester and Bristol papers

* A communication from Charles Scott, Esq., appeared under this heading in the *Gloucester Journal*, October 29th, 1887. Having been carefully revised and improved, with additions, by the writer, it is here reprinted.—ED.

of last week, under the head of "An Ancient Custom," and the like, of the proceedings at the Wotton Foreign Annual Courts held at North Nibley on the 17th inst. The reporter, whilst doubtless anxious to give a very correct account, was evidently unacquainted with the nature of the proceedings; and many a shudder or hearty laugh must have been produced as the notice was read by an antiquary or other person familiar with the business.

For instance, the notice states that there were present the necessary copyholders to form a court, who had summoned a jury to attend; whereas the copyholders have nothing whatever to do with the jury or the summoning of the same. Again, it is said that since the death of Mr. Cooke, who held the double capacity of steward and copyholder, a proclamation has to be made three successive years of the right to hold a court for Lord Fitzhardinge. The late Mr. Cooke was not steward of the manor, nor, correctly speaking, a steward at all; but rather the land or estate agent of Lord Fitzhardinge, the lord of the manor; but whatever office he may have filled, it is absurd to imagine that the lord of the manor's right to hold a court was in any way affected by his much lamented death.

On the day in question two courts, that is to say, the Court Leet (or court of the people) and the Court Baron (or court of the copyholders), were held at the White Hart Inn, at North Nibley, in and for the manor of Wotton Foreign, which comprises so much of the parish of Wotton-under-Edge as is outside the ancient municipal borough of that name, and also the whole parish of North Nibley.

The Court Leet consists of twelve or more jurymen summoned by the manor constable, from amongst the inhabitants of the manor, presided over by the steward of the manor; and according to the ancient custom all the inhabitants of the manor are bound to attend the court yearly, and are liable to be fined in case of absence, even though absent on lawful business.

The court used to inquire into all kinds of felonies, nuisances, encroachments on or obstructions of highways, neglect to scour ditches and lop trees by the road sides, diversions or pollutions of watercourses, eavesdroppers, common barretors, scolds, and other breakers of the peace, unlicensed or badly-conducted ale-houses, the wholesomeness of all kinds of food sold to the public, pound breach, all kinds of offences in respect of game, and the due discharge of their duties by the constables, haywards, and other officers of the court. The court used to present the more serious offences by indictment at the assize courts, but used also to punish those guilty of minor offences by fines, which fines were recovered by action in the Berkeley hundred court, held by the steward every third week at Berkeley. The court also has from time immemorial appointed a constable, tythingman, and haywards to look after the pounds and (formerly) the common pasture lands. Gradually, however, as more efficient courts and authorities have been constituted, the

powers of the Court Leet, though never abolished, have ceased to be exercised, the jury now confining themselves to the election of officers and the presentment of encroachments, or neglects in respect of highways, ditches, and the like, which presentments have usually been communicated to the persons in default, with the result that the matters have been set right without any legal proceedings.

The Court Baron consists of the copyholders of the manor, who are called "the homage," and take the place of a jury, and are also presided over by the steward of the manor, and, from time immemorial, has been held for two purposes:—the one, to receive the rents due to the lord; the other, to inquire into the state and condition of the estates held under the lord by copy or lease. Amongst other things the homage present the death of any copyholder who has recently died, so that his heir-at-law or devisee may come into court and be duly admitted tenant in his place, or, if he has left a widow, that she may be admitted tenant for her free bench, *i.e.*, so long as she remains a widow and chaste. On the death of any copyholder proclamation of his death is made in open court by the bailiff at three successive courts; and, if no one comes at one of these courts and claims admission to the copyhold, the same becomes forfeited to the lord of the manor. It was one of these proclamations which evidently so much puzzled the reporter last week.

The homage also present all encroachments upon the waste or commonable lands within the manor, and trespasses upon the lord's demesne, removal of boundaries, exchanges, waste committed by copyholders, non-repair of copyhold houses, cutting timber without leave, forfeiture on conviction of felony, &c., and the dropping of the lives for which the copyholds are held.

In addition to the copyholders and leaseholders of the manor, there are a number of tenants-at-will, who occupy, generally at nominal rents, either cottages originally built by themselves or their parents upon the waste lands, or small allotments of pasture or arable land. At this court are also collected a number of small chief rents, varying from 1d. a year upwards, in respect of freehold property, and reserved by very ancient grants made at times when these small sums were doubtless of importance. In one instance a penny is an alternative for a pair of gloves, and, in another, for a pound of cummin.

The business transacted on this particular occasion was as follows:—1st, the Court Leet re-appointed Mr. Frederick Organ constable, Mr. James Avery tything-man, and James Mason and Charles Smith haywards for the ensuing year. 2ndly, at the Court Baron, the roll of chief renters, copyholders, leaseholders, and tenants-at-will was called over, the reeve (or collector) stating whether or not the rents had been paid, and, if any question arose, it was discussed and disposed of; a proclamation was for the second time made of the death of Mr. J. H. Cooke, one of the copyholders of the

manor. And 3rdly, in due observance of ancient custom, an excellent dinner was provided by the landlord of the White Hart, Mr. Jordan, at the expense of the lord of the manor, and presided over by the stewards of the court, assisted by his lordship's estate agent, Mr. Peters, the various officers of the court, the jury, copyholders, and principal payers of rent. As usual, the dinner consisted of substantial provisions in the way of roast and boiled beef and mutton, hares, plum-pudding, pastry, cheese, and salad, followed by a substantial and thoroughly good dessert, the whole being washed down with a liberal quantity of beer, cider, and most savoury rum-punch. The health of Her Majesty, the lord of the manor, the officials, and principal persons present, having been duly honoured, the afternoon and evening were spent in convivial conversation and the singing of good old-fashioned after-dinner songs; and the recollection of the day cannot fail to produce neighbourly good feeling and friendship amongst all who were present.

Gloucester, 27 October, 1887.

CHARLES SCOTT,
Steward of the Manor.

P.S.—In describing the Court Leet as the court of the people, I have sought to give the practical, and not the etymological, meaning.

The word *Leet* is of Saxon origin; and the Court Leet is said to mean, either the "little court," as distinguished from the assize court, or perhaps the sheriff's court, or else the "court of censure."

The Court Leet is also known as the lord's "view of frankpledge," and is said to have succeeded, or to have been carved out of, the Folcmote.

The Court Baron is also called the Halimote court.

1534.—THE ACCIDENT AT OLVESTON CHURCH ON CHRISTMAS DAY, 1838.—(See vol. iii., p. 137; no. 1113.) In one of the county newspapers within the last five or six years a correspondent wrote to the following effect:—

"The account of the destruction of the spire of St. Mary's, Olveston, impels me to send particulars of an accident which happened to the same building about forty-five [now nearly fifty] years ago. As an eye-witness, I will endeavour to tell the correct facts of the case. On Christmas day, in the year 1838, just after the Rev. Dr. Charlton had ascended the pulpit and commenced his sermon, the rope of the large weight of the tower clock broke, and let the weight, about 250 lb., fall about 17 ft., upon the belfry floor, with a tremendous noise, which was heard over the village. Under the tower, and in the transepts, on rows of wood benches, the school children sat. The master, the late respected Mr. Williams, sat in the corner, and had the weight come through the floor it must have killed him, and probably some of the children; but a stout plank

stopped it from coming down into the church. The children, as may be imagined, were frightened nearly out of their wits, and made a rush to the Little door, as it is now called, loudly screaming, with frantic efforts to get out of the church. In a pew near this door sat the worthy village doctor; he also was one of the first to make a rush for the same door, and in so doing was sadly pulled about by the children, so much so that, on his way home, his coat was anything but becoming to his honourable profession. I was sitting in what was then called the singing gallery, at the west end, and well remember the venerable vicar standing in his pulpit unmoved, watching part of his congregation making frantic efforts to escape from the church, but who were unable to do so on account of the door opening inwards. His curate-assistant, who was sitting in the reading-desk beneath the pulpit, was not so self-possessed, for the instant the weight fell, he bounded from his seat into the aisle, and bursting open the door, threw up his arms over his head, struck with terror at the tremendous noise above, while particles of lime and dust from the roof fell upon him and about him. The cause of this great commotion was soon discovered, and the vicar dismissed the remaining portion of his congregation."

I may add that the interesting account of the great storm and the destruction of the church steeple was written by Thomas Haines, parish clerk and schoolmaster, who died in 1646. He has left an excellent transcript of the registers from their earliest date (1560) down to 1646, the year of his death, and the books are in good order.* The Rev. Ralph Greene was vicar at the time of the destruction of the steeple, and, as stated in a quaint inscription on a freestone slab in the floor near the chancel steps, he held the incumbency for forty-nine years. He died on the 3rd September, 1639, aged 87. About twenty-five years ago the chancel was restored, and the floor relaid with tiles. The workmen found the old stone some depth below the surface, and under it, there is no doubt, Mr. Greene was buried. Having been thus brought to the light, it was placed in its present position. It was visible when Sir Robert Atkyns wrote his *History*; see 2nd edition, p. 311. Bigland has not mentioned it under the head of Olveston, vol. ii., pp. 299-302; and we may presume that in his time it was concealed from view.

CLERICALS.

1531.—THE ANNUAL TRANSCRIPTS OF PARISH REGISTERS.—In the *Bristol Times and Mirror*, Nov. 7th, 1887, a correspondent has written as follows:—"I call attention to a serious matter, viz., the growing neglect of the clergy to send to the diocesan registrars the annual transcripts of the parish registers, as required by the Act of 1812. Lately, having been told that four marriages were in the registers of a certain parish, I looked at the transcripts in the registry. I found one—of the year 1862. But after that year

* See vol. iii., p. 109, for the parliamentary return respecting them.

they had ceased to be sent. The archdeacons and rural deans do not, so far as I know, stir up the clergy to attend to this matter."

The writer of the foregoing note styles himself "A Rector," and seems to have had good reason for writing as he has done. I know the answer which some persons will be ready to give. I wish, however, through your pages, briefly to impress the importance of the matter upon the clergy in general, and of Gloucestershire in particular.

J. G.

1536.—DYER FAMILY, OF WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE.—I should be glad if any genealogist could inform me as to the maiden name of Mary, wife of William Dyer (d. 13 August, 1740), who died 25 November, 1762, aged 68 years, both of whom were buried at Wotton; and the same of Mary (d. 6 April, 1695), wife of John Dyer, of Burrington, Somerset, father of the abovenamed William, who died 24 April, 1697, and was buried at Burrington. I should also be glad to know who was the father of John Dyer.

Bedford.

F. A. BLAYDES.

1537.—SIR NEVILL POOLE, KNT., M.P. FOR CIRENCESTER, 1626.—He was M.P. for Malmesbury in 1614; for Cricklade in 1623-4; and again for Malmesbury in both parliaments of 1640, being one of the Long Parliament members excluded in "Pride's Purge," Dec. 1648. He was knighted at Newmarket, Jan. 1612-13, and was living in 1659. In the parliamentary return for 1626 he is described as "of Oxsey, Co. Wilts." I shall be glad to have some genealogical particulars respecting him. Was he akin to the Pooles of Pauntley, Gloucestershire, two of whom, Sir Giles Poole and his son, Sir Henry, were members for the county *temp.* Elizabeth?

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

1538.—SIR JOHN SEYMOUR, KNT., M.P. FOR GLOUCESTERSHIRE, 1646.—He was elected, 16 November, 1646, in the place of John Dutton, Esq., disabled as a royalist, and was one of the members excluded in "Pride's Purge," Dec. 1648. He was, I think, the "Sir John Seymore" of Somerset, knighted by James I. at Greenwich, 2 April, 1605. Can any reader oblige me with particulars of him? His name does not appear among the excluded members of the Long Parliament surviving in 1659-60, so that he was probably dead before that date.

W. D. PINK.

1539.—THOMAS HODGES, ESQ., OF SHIPTON MOYNE.—He married first, Dulcibella, daughter of John Symes, of Poundsford, Somerset, and secondly, Mary, daughter of Sir William Cooke, of Highnam, near Gloucester, leaving issue by both marriages. According to the *Visitation of Gloucestershire, 1682-3*, he and his eldest son, Thomas, died about the same time, *i.e.*, about 1670. I suspect this to be an error, and that the date applies to the son's

death only. Thomas Hodges, sen., was elected M.P. for Cricklade, Wiltshire, in both parliaments of 1640, and was one of the members excluded by Colonel Pride in December, 1648. From the circumstance that he is not named in any list of such excluded members living in 1659-60, I infer that he had died. Is the precise date of his decease on record? He heads the pedigree in the abovenamed *Visitation*. What was his parentage? and are any of his descendants extant?

W. D. PINK.

See two notes, headed "The Hodges Family, of Shipton Moyny," in vol. i., pp. 360-63, 455-57; also vol. ii., p. 27.

EDITOR.

1540.—REV. HENRY RICHARDS' LETTER ON HORFIELD MANOR.—I shall feel much obliged to anyone who will kindly lend me, or tell me where I may find, a copy of a *Letter from the Rev. Henry Richards to Bishop Monk on Horfield Manor*, which was published many years ago.

F. BINGHAM.

Horfield Rectory, Bristol.

1541.—INSCRIPTIONS ON EARLY ENGLISH POTTERY.—Believing that not a few collectors in your part of the kingdom and elsewhere would appreciate a list of the names, initials, or inscriptions occurring on pieces of English pottery of the earlier *fabriques*, I am collecting particulars with a view to publication. I have already notices of such specimens as are to be found in the public and larger private collections; but I am desirous of including likewise as many as may be, of those in private hands; and my objection asking you kindly to insert this letter is, to encourage possessors to communicate with me. The principal varieties of potteries which I propose to insert in my list are the following:—Slip ware, including Toft; Marble ware; Lambeth, Bristol, and Liverpool delft; Salt glazed ware; Jackfield, Nottingham, Fulham, and Lambeth stone ware.

Porcelain, and the later descriptions of pottery, such as Leeds and Wedgewood, are outside the scope of my inquiries.

Replies, stating size of specimens, and giving full particulars of the inscriptions or dates, will be gratefully received.

Childwall, Richmond-on-Thames. J. ELIOT HODGKIN, F.S.A.

1542.—RUTTER FAMILY, OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—If you can find room for the following extract from *Notes and Queries* I shall feel obliged, as I am anxious to obtain particulars of the Rutters of Biale, Bourton-on-the-Hill, Brimscombe, Cirencester, Dorsington, Qinton, Slimbridge, Stow-on-the-Wold, Weston-sub-Edge, and other districts in the county:—

"RUTTER OF KINGSLEY, CHESHIRE.—Some members of various branches of this family are collecting materials for a history of it, and will be grateful for any information sent to G. Rutter Fletcher, Solicitor, 14, Finsbury Square, London, E.C."

G. RUTTER FLETCHER.

Particulars of sundry members of the Rudder, or Rutter, family have been given in vol. i., p. 184; ii., 80.

EDITOR.

1543.—POOLE FAMILY, OF SAPERTON.—A correspondent asks in *Notes and Queries* (7th S. iv. 349):—Where can I find a pedigree, or any information relating to the families of Poole, of Saperton, Gloucestershire, and of Okesy, Wilts? Both descended from Richard Poole, of the old Cheshire family.

Another correspondent has replied, p. 452 of same volume:—In the *Visitation of Gloucestershire*, 1623 (Harleian Society, vol. xxi.), there is a pedigree of Poole of Saperton. One marriage with a Poole of "Okes," co. Wilts, is mentioned.

A further reply is as follows, p. 477:—Your correspondent can find the pedigrees he seeks in the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum:—Poole, of Sapperton, fr. co. Chesh. MSS. 1041, ff. 41, 64b; 1191, fo. 37b; 1543, ff. 33, 74b. Marriages, 1543, ff. 50, 54b. Poole, co. Wilts. MSS. 1181, fo. 19b; 1443, fo. 32b; 5184, p. 13.

1544.—"PLEAS OF THE CROWN FOR THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER," A.D. 1221.—This volume,* as we remarked two years ago in our "Notices of Recent Publications," No. 4, though not calculated to be much in favour with the popular reader, will be found, upon examination, to possess a large amount of local and general interest. From Mr. Maitland's introduction we learn that what he has transcribed is so much of the record of the Gloucestershire eyre (or circuit) of the justices itinerant, who were appointed by the king's court (or aula regis), as relates to pleas of the crown in the year 1221, or, as one would now say, to proceedings in the criminal as distinguished from the civil courts. "It is," as Mr. Maitland has defined it, "a picture, or rather, since little imaginative art went to its making, a photograph of English life as it was early in the thirteenth century, and a photograph taken from a point of view at which chroniclers too seldom place themselves." What the judicial system, if such it could be called, was in these early times, is very obscure. There were many courts, and their functions do not appear to have been clearly defined. There was the manor court, presided over by the lord of the manor his deputy; the hundred court, by the headborough; the county court, by the sheriffs: there were commissions of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery to the judges and other eminent persons; and there was the eyre, or justices specially appointed to visit the several counties, and to decide in all cases, civil or criminal, that might be brought before them. Seven judges were sent out on the present eyre, but only six of them sat at Gloucester, the seventh being Ralph Musard, who was then sheriff of the county, and who, in accord-

* *Pleas of the Crown for the County of Gloucester before the Abbot of Reading and his fellow Justices Itinerant, in the fifth year of the reign of King Henry the Third, and the year of grace 1221.* Edited by F. W. Maitland. London: Macmillan and Co. 1894.

ance with the rule solemnly sanctioned by the great charter of King John, was forbidden to sit as a judge within his own shire. The first judge named in the commission was Abbot Simon, of Reading.

When we had written the foregoing paragraph in the "Notices," we expressed a hope of referring more fully to the volume at another time, and of making it the subject of a Note; and now, with the help of a writer in the *Gloucestershire Chronicle* (who, we trust, will excuse the free use here made of his labours), we shall proceed to fulfil what we proposed to do.

"This body of seven judges," Mr. Maitland remarks, p. xi., "was what we should call a very strong commission. . . . The first judge named in the commission was Simon, abbot of Reading. He must have been an able, intrepid man, otherwise Innocent the Third would not have chosen him to publish the sentence of excommunication against the champions of the charter. The second name is that of Randolph, abbot of Evesham. It is not known that either of these prelates was by profession a lawyer, or was ever employed as a royal judge save on this one occasion. But the book to which we most naturally look for an account of Abbot Randolph [*Chronicle of Evesham*, Rolls Series] reminds us that at this time a monastic life was by no means incompatible with a zealous study and practice of the law. The abbey of Evesham had several suits to prosecute and defend before the judges at Gloucester, and likely enough was represented by its prior, Thomas Marlborough, who was to succeed Randolph in the abbacy. The lively chronicle that he has left us shows him to have been heart and soul a lawyer. He had presided over the law school at Oxford; he gave his monastery a library of law books; for years he fought the bishop of Worcester from court to court; he himself pleaded the cause of Evesham before the holy see; and . . . he has told us how his too fluent adversary bored the pope with tedious argument, and how the wearied Innocent at last broke out into his famous remark about the influence of English beer." The third judge was the famous Martin Pateshull, "so strong, so sedulous," says a brother judge, "that he wears out all his fellows; nor is this surprising, for every day he begins work at sunrise, and does not stop until nightfall." With these were two other regular judges of the king's court, Robert Lexington and Ralph Hareng; and also John of Monmouth, a powerful baron in the west, "a good servant of King John, an executor of his will."

It is interesting to realise, as far as we have the means of doing so, what was the kind of business at this ancient assize. The writs were issued on the 16th May, 1221, and the judges were directed to begin their eyre, or circuit, at Worcester on the 7th June. After disposing of the business at Worcester, they proceeded to Gloucester, and apparently began their session in that city on the 21st June. There had not been an eyre for about seven years, so there was

plenty to be done both on the civil and the criminal side, if the courts were divided, which is not certain. It is certain that there was a plentiful crop of murders, and we read that in consequence of the delay which had taken place, in many cases the persons concerned were already dead. One appeal was twelve years old. This seems inconsistent with the great charter, which promised that judges should be sent four times a year into every county, and with the charters of Henry III., by the last of which the assizes were reduced to one assize in the year; but Mr. Maitland explains that a commission to hold assizes was a different thing from a commission to hold a general eyre. The eyre, he says, was the king's main check upon the feudal jurisdictions, and yet was not popular with the people, for, looking at the fines on record, we can understand the annalist who tells us that when the judges went to Cornwall a few years later all the people fled into the woods, and could hardly be induced to come out again. Coke, too, tells us that once when the justices itinerant reached Worcester the whole county refused to receive them, because seven years had not elapsed since their previous visit. But it must be understood that besides the eyre, which seems to have dealt with all causes, civil, ecclesiastical, and criminal, there were occasional commissions of gaol delivery. Thus, as we learn from Fosbrooke, a little later (1234) Thomas, Lord Berkeley, was entrusted with the king's commission of oyer and terminer, as well for the delivery of the gaol at Gloucester as to hear and determine writs of assize and other actions between party and party. The county court had then some criminal jurisdiction also, and could even hang a thief taken in the act, and, once at least, had burnt a man for arson; but for this the court had the king's writ. The county court could also punish minor breaches of the peace. Manorial courts also had criminal jurisdiction somewhat similar to that of the county courts; but with all this an enormous mass of crime had gone unpunished in the turbulent times of King John. The commission issued in 1221 was for a true eyre and in the largest terms. All the civil business in Gloucestershire was brought before them, and they could hear all manner of pleas. The assembly that met at Gloucester therefore at this eyre must have been large. The sheriff, Ralph Musard, was there of course, and the coroners, Alexander Fitz Neal (filius Nigelli), Henry de Drois, Hugh of Cuillardvill, and Simon of Matresdon (Matson). The two leaders of the baronial party were there, Gilbert of Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and William, Earl Marshall, son of the great earl lately dead. Many abbots and priors were also there, having been duly summoned. The roll shows the names of the recognitors in civil cases representing the great land-owning families. "Besides all these, there must have been a crowd of men, neither rich nor famous: we may know them, for their surnames, only just becoming hereditary, still tell their occupations. There are reeves, smiths, millers, carpenters in

abundance, the representatives of their native townships; and many who were not even representatives of a township, had cause to be at Gloucester as pledges, witnesses, finders of dead bodies, suspected persons, and so forth." The old Ram Inn in the Northgate-street, opposite St. John's Church (the "New Inn" was not then built), must have been full of them, also the offices of the abbey and the several priories. Where the justices in eyre sat in the city we do not know. Probably, as the eyre was held chiefly by eminent ecclesiastics, it was in the chapter-house, or the long room in the abbey called the workhouse, in which parliaments were afterwards held. Wherever it was, we may be sure that judges, officers, suitors, and witnesses were as glad to get away as the like persons now are from the modern assizes, for detention from home and business in such a place as Gloucester then was, cooped within the narrow boundary of its old walls, must have been an unsavoury and unhealthy residence.

The business transacted was of a miscellaneous character, and the mode of procedure very different from what it is now. Instead of a grand jury as at present constituted, the justices in eyre took apart some of the leading men of the county, and required them to make presentments of matters, or give information affecting the king's peace. The representatives of townships were also required to make such presentments, and were amerced if they did not. A set of interrogations was submitted to them for the purpose. Amerciaments formed a considerable portion of the business of the eyre, and were much detested, because they were a species of fine inflicted upon the community of a township, hundred, or place, on account of some default, such as neglecting to detect, prevent, or detain evildoers. There were fines levied on individuals for forfeiture of pledges, not surrendering persons held to bail, not prosecuting suits, &c. There were the pleas between party and party, usually persons of wealth and consequence, as abbots, priors, barons, knights, and landed proprietors. Finally, there was the criminal business. As to this Mr. Maitland says that some two hundred and fifty persons had met their deaths since the previous eyre by what would now be called murders, and yet in a very small number of cases was anyone brought before the judges and accused of murder, and the amount of capital punishment was trivial. For the most part the crimes were those of plunderers. Gangs of robbers had broken into houses, and slain, and stolen. Stabbing was common, and drink, then as now, was the cause of manifold offences. Comparatively few accused persons were brought before the judges. The general mode of trial was by appeal, in the old sense of the word; that is, the accused offered to prove his innocence by challenging his accuser to mortal combat,* or by the ordeal of fire and water, but trial by a sworn body of neighbours

* See a note headed "Trial by Wager of Battle," in *Notes and Queries* (7th S. iv. 461), in which the writer mentions his obligations to Mr. Maitland's volume.

was creeping into practice. These, however, were not like our modern jurors, who listen to the testimony of others, and give their verdicts "according to the evidence," but persons who came to testify what of their own knowledge or belief they knew about the matter. It would likewise appear that a man need not put himself on his trial before jurors unless he liked. If he did not, sometimes they tried him against his will, and sometimes they kept him in prison for safe custody until he became more submissive. If he was tried and the decision was against him, he was hanged; if not conclusive, he was kept in prison, or allowed to abjure the realm; in some cases he was even allowed to go on bail. At this eyre in Gloucestershire seven persons, as we find, declined to be tried.

After the introduction necessary for understanding the rolls, Mr. Maitland gives extracts from them with respect to the several towns, hundreds, and places generally within the county. We shall select a few; and let it be borne in mind that the rolls consist merely of the rough notes of the clerks made in court during or immediately after the trials.

This is the form of the roll for Gloucester—"Placita Corone de villa Gloucestria." And this is a specimen of the entries—"Rogerus garcio Ricardi de Apperleie cecidit de quodam batello in Sabrinam et submersus est; nullus malecreditor. Judicium,—infortunium; batellus perditur." Why the unfortunate owner should forfeit his boat because a boy tumbled out of it and was drowned, we cannot now conceive: in those days a chattel which was the cause of a man's death was deodand; but in this case the boat was presumably no more the cause of death than a house would be if a man fell off the roof.

There are other curious entries relating to Gloucester, from which we shall make a selection, and translate them roughly.

Two lead coffins full of bones were found in the yard of Robert Waters. No one guilty. Given to the lepers; *i.e.*, the lead was given to the lepers' hospital.

Amisius le Maceczer diverted the water of Fulbrook to the injury of the abbey of St. Peter, whereupon the charters of King Henry and his ancestors were adduced, by which the water of Fulbrook was given to the abbey, and which provided that if any one diverted it he should forfeit ten pounds. Amisius came and acknowledged that he had diverted the water, and put himself in mercy, and was ordered to restore the water in its right course to the satisfaction of lawful men. The charter of Henry II. granting this watercourse is printed in the *Chartulary of Gloucester Abbey*.

Henry le Messager was taken on suspicion of felony, and escaped from the town prison to a church; he acknowledged that he was a thief, and abjured the realm; therefore judgment was against the town for the escape, and the burgesses were fined one hundred shillings.

Complaint was made of a new custom, that whereas the castellan of Gloucester used on the first day of the sale of beer to take

twenty-eight gallons from every brew, paying twopence for them, or giving a tally, and so long as the woman kept the tally they could take no more beer from her, Rocheford, the deputy sheriff, now took twopence instead of beer, and took beer (or twopence) on the last as well as on the first day of sale, and also took beer from those who held outstanding tallies; and it is prayed that this may be amended. What was done in the matter is not stated.

Of "purprestures" (enclosures) by the churches of St. Nicholas, St. Michael, Holy Trinity, and St. Kineburge, the eyre said they were not to the damage of the town, and that they might therefore remain, and be not further presented.

Willelmus le Sauuner killed Thurstanus le Sauuner, and was in ward at the North-gate, and escaped, and William was held to be guilty and outlawed—no "murdrum" (penalty) against the town. William's goods were assessed at 2s., for which Richard Burgess, the deputy sheriff, was held responsible, as also for one year's rent of his land to the king, and the land to be forfeit to his lord, the abbot of Gloucester. There are other cases of this kind, and Mr. Maitland says, p. 153—"It is a question of some little importance whether land in Gloucester would escheat *propter delictum*, because this bears on a very interesting and unsolved problem in our legal history, the origin and value of the so-called statute, *Prerogativa Regis*. According to that document (cap. 16) it is said that the lands of felons in Gloucester (the English translation says in the *county* of Gloucester, but the Latin text does not bear this out) do not escheat, and in Kent, 'the father to the bough, and the son to the plough.' As to Kent, it is well known that the exception became admitted law (Hale, P.C., vol. i., p. 360). . . But I am not aware that any notice has ever been paid to what is said in the *Prerogativa* about Gloucester." Gloucester, however, has its local customs as well as Kent, as appeared four or five years ago upon the trial in which "Borough English" was proved to be an existing custom.* Whether it ever enjoyed freedom from escheat is now immaterial, since by 33 and 34 Vic., c. 23, s. 1, "no confession, verdict, inquest, conviction, or judgment for any treason, or felony, or felo de se, shall cause any attainer, or corruption of blood, or any forfeiture of escheat."

Amongst other findings are these :—

The church of St. Mary, in the midst of the town [St. Mary de Grace, where the Tolsey now stands], is of the gift of our lord the king, and William Horheugh hath it by gift from our lord the king.

The church of Holy Trinity [which stood in the West-gate-street, near the Upper College-court] is in the same manner in the gift of our lord the king, and Decanus de Burshom hath it by the same gift.

The church of St. Nicholas in the same manner, and William Circual holds it by gift of our lord the king.

* For a report of this case of Gardner v. Gardner, involving the question of "Borough English," see vol. ii., pp. 462-57.

The escheators say that land which belonged to Eli the Jew is escheated to our lord the king, and Simon Cook hath it by the same gift. Its value is one mark.

These are a few specimens from more than five hundred cases in the county of Gloucester and the cities of Gloucester and Bristol. The rest may be summarised thus—One William has been slain; the jurors suspect Roger, who has fled. On this there follows at once the order that Roger is to be demanded of the frankpledge or hundred, or put in exigent in the county court, and thereupon to be outlawed; and according to Brackton, in the shires of Gloucester and Hereford, near to the turbulent Welsh marches, anyone might lawfully kill an outlaw, even though he made no resistance. The outlaw having fled, his chattels were forfeited, and the sheriff must answer for their value. In the case of homicide, the question was, Was it murder? for if so, a fine was due from the hundred. In accordance with the famous rule of William the Conqueror, the hundred in which a foreigner was slain was amerced, if the slayer was not produced, and it had become an established rule that everyone was to be deemed a foreigner unless his Englishry was proved. This could only be by his kinsfolk, and the number required for the purpose varied in the several counties. In Gloucestershire proof had to be given by two males on the father's side and one on the mother's side. The evidence of women was not admitted. It would seem that the evidence was given originally before the coroners in the county court, and was presented to the eyre with the witnesses, if deemed necessary. The judges then decided for Englishry or not. Many lords had charters exempting their lands from murder fines, and some towns also. Amongst these were London and Gloucester; and it appears by one of the records that there were no murders in that part of Gloucestershire which is west of the Severn, which probably means that no "murdrum" was payable in that quarter ("non jacet murdrum ultra Sabrinam"). Mr. Maitland says that if we were to regard an eyre merely as a mode of bringing accused persons to trial, we should have to regard this eyre as a wretched failure. Murders and robberies had been in abundance, and the roll bears witness to an enormous mass of violent crime; but in far the greater number of cases either no one was suspected of the crime, or the suspected person had escaped, and no more could be done than to outlaw him, and to inflict pecuniary penalties on the ville or hundred.

The volume is one which cannot be studied without benefit to the reader; but the want of an index is a very serious and annoying defect.

EDITOR.

1545.—A STATUE OF EDWARD COLSTON SUGGESTED.—We have lately erected a statue of MR. SAMUEL MORLEY; we are going to pay a similar compliment to her MAJESTY; and it has even been suggested that a really good one of CHATTERTON would not be

altogether out of place in the city of his birth. Possibly it may occur to some minds, especially at this time of the year, that EDWARD COLSTON has scarcely been well treated in this respect. An American visitor observed the other day to a well-known citizen, "Mr. MORLEY may have been a great man, but the Bristolians we know best are CABOT and COLSTON. We have heard of them. Colston boys are to be met with in every part of the States, and yet, when I came here, I could not find a single likeness to his memory except on an old tomb [in All Saints' Church, Bristol]." The "foreigner" has certainly pointed out a blot on the escutcheon of our city. It does seem to be somewhat of a reproach to us that, when once a year Bristol goes almost mad in her endeavour to do honour to the great philanthropist, no memento, worthy of the name, has been erected in his honour on one of the many suitable sites that might easily be chosen. To commemorate modern worth is all very well in its way, but those who did so much in the distant past are certainly as well entitled to a bit of "dull cold marble" as those who may have done as much to benefit mankind a year or two ago.—*Bristol Times and Mirror*, Nov. 11, 1887.

1546.—PRESTBURY CHURCH: MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—In the parish church of St. Mary, Prestbury, near Cheltenham, there are the following twenty-seven inscriptions*, of which accurate copies were taken in 1877:—

1.

(Chancel.)

Sacred to the memory of | Thomas Baghott De la Bere, Esq^r, | of Southam [in Bishop's Cleeve Parish], | who died on the fifth of December, 1821, | in the 93rd year of his age, | having gained by a strict integrity, | a peculiar benevolence of disposition, | and urbanity of manners, | the esteem and affection of all | who knew him.

2.

Sacred | to the memory of | James Agg Gardner, | Lord of the Manor of Cheltenham, | who died [at Hadley House, Cheltenham] the 12th of March, 1858, | aged 53. | This tablet is erected by his widow, | Eulalie Emily Agg Gardner.†

3.

In memory of | Elizabeth Harriet Susan Agg, | who died November 26th, 1863, | aged 16 years.

4.

(Nave.)

Near | this place lyeth the body of | Christopher Capel, Gent. He died | the 15th of May, 1740, aged 71. | Where also lyeth

* An index to them has been given in vol. I., pp. 37, 38.

† For inscriptions in memory of several members of this family, in Cheltenham parish churchyard, see vol. II., p. 608. In the chancel of the church a window has been erected as a memorial of the abovesaid James Agg Gardner.

Sarah, his wife. | She died the 6th of Aug^t, 1733, | aged 68. | Also near this place are interred | William and Sarah Capel, son | & daughter of the above. | He died 12th June, 1732, aged 34. | She [died] 28th Nov^r, 1717, [aged] 21.

5.

Sacred | to the memory of | the Rev^d Christopher Capel, | eldest son of the late | William Capel, Esquire, | of Prestbury House. | He died at Cheltenham 8th October, 1846, | aged 66.

6.

In memory of | Edw^d Hatheway & Amy, | his wife. He died y^e 21st of | July, 1754, aged 63. She [died] | the 24th of June, 1747, aged 51. | Also of Marg^t Carpenter, | their daughter, who died Aug^t, | 1738, aged 23. | And of Elizabeth Meekings, | another daughter, who died | Dec^r, 1801, æt. 85. Also of | E. Ansell & Jane Holloway, | two of her daughters.

7.

(North aisle.)

In memory of | William Baghott, Esq., and Ann, his wife, | daughter of John De la Bere, of Southam, Esq. | He died Nov. 8, 1725, aged 70 years. | She [died] Oct. 31, 1739, [aged] 77 [years]. | They had issue, seven sons and eight daughters, | the survivors of whom in gratitude | and respect to their parents | erected this monument.

8.

Sacred | to the memory of James Agg, Esq^r, | of Hewletts, in this Parish, | many years an active magistrate for this County, | and formerly Captain of Engineers | in the Hon^{ble} East India Company's Service, | who departed this life January 14th, 1827, | aged 80 years. | Also of | Edith, relict of the above, | who departed this life September 19th, 1851, | aged 83 years.

9.

Underneath a slab in the churchyard | lie the mortal remains of the | Rev^d Edward Southouse, | Rector of Woolstone, in this County. | Benevolent to all, | he died sincerely regretted on the | 20th June, 1829, aged 61 years. | Also of Elizabeth, relict of the above, who | died at Dibden, Hants, March 12th, 1846, aged 81.

10.

Sacred | to the memory of Elizabeth [née Perring], wife of | Lieu^t Gen^l Thomas Molyneux, | who departed this life on the | 24th day of December, 1831, | in the 63rd year of her age, | and whose remains lie interred | in a vault | on the north side of this church.

11.

Sacred | to the memory of | Emilia, | daughter of Lieu^t General | Thomas Molyneux | and Elizabeth, his wife, | who departed this life | on the 25th of June, 1832, | in the 28th year of her age, |

and whose remains lie interr'd | in the catacombs of St. Martin's | in the Fields, London.

12.

Sacred | to the memory of | Thomas Edwards, Esq^r, | who died August 30th, 1838, | aged 74 years. | Also | of Jane, his beloved wife [daughter of Thomas Wathen, Esq^r], | who died Dec^r 26th, 1802, | aged 35 years. | She was the elder co-heiress | of the ancient families of | the De la Beres of Southam | and the Baghotts of this place.

13.

(*South aisle.*)

In memory of | Harriet, relict of the late | Meredith Price, Esq^{re}, | who died 15th March, 1820, aged 56. | Also of | Louisa Charlotte, their daughter | who died 20th February, 1833, aged 40. | Also of | Francis, their third son, | who died at Cheltenham | May 10th, 1859, | aged 63.

14.

Sacred to the memory of Mary Isabella, wife | of Thomas Christie, M.D. Born on the 22nd Oct^r, 1787. | Died at Cheltenham on the 16th April, 1827. | Her loss will ever be most deeply deplored, | as the best of wives, the most tender of parents, | & the most affectionate of friends. | Also to Thomas Christie, M.D., of Cheltenham, | late Medical Superintendent General | of the Island of Ceylon. | Born on the 2^d of April, 1774. Died on the 11th Oct^r, 1829. | His remains are interred, with those of his beloved wife, | in a vault near the south-east corner of this churchyard. | Throughout a most useful and varied life | he was ever regarded with the truest esteem | and affection by all who knew him. | Their sorrowing children, | who have raised this monument to their memory, | are consoled by the blessed conviction, | that for such as they have lost, death hath no sting, | and over such the grave hath no victory.

15.

Sacred to the memory of | Louisa Maria, | the beloved wife of the | Rev. John Law Willis. | She died March 7th, 1831, | in the sixty-fourth year | of her age. | Also to the memory of the | Rev. John Law Willis. | He died Sept. 26th, 1841, | in the seventy-seventh year | of his age. | Sacred to the memory of | Mary Heaton, || relict of the late William Pope, Esq., | of Hillingdon, Middlesex, | and daughter of the late | Sherlock Willis, | Rector of Wormley, Herts. | She died June 6th, 1823, | aged 59 years. | Their mortal remains are deposited | in a vault near the south-east corner | of this churchyard. | Also in the same vault lie the remains of | Mary Sarah, | daughter of the above Rev^d John Law & Louisa Maria | Willis, | who departed this life July 21st, 1833, aged 42 years.

16.

Sacred to the memory of | Ann, | the beloved wife of | George Smith, Esq^r, | who departed this life March 8th, 1850, | aged

73 years. | Also of | George Smith, Esq^r, | many years resident of
The Retreat, | in this Parish, but formerly of | Margaret Street,
Cavendish Square, London. | Died 28th October, 1854, | aged
69 years.

17.

(Tower.)

Near this place | lieth the body of | James Akerman, | who
departed this life | July y^o 31st, 1770, aged 70. | Also of Ann, his
wife, who | departed this life March | the 14th, 1775, aged | 67 years.

18.

Sacred to the memory | of Christopher Capel, Esq^r, | who died
February 26th, A.D. MDCCLXXX, | aged 50. | Also | of William
Capel, Esq^r, | who died October 21st, MDCCXVIII, | aged 69 years. |
Also of | Susanna, relict of the above | William Capel, Esq^r, | who
died March 6th, MDCCCLIII, | aged 92 years.

19.

Sacred | to the memory of | Capel, son of Major General |
Thomas Molyneux | and Elizabeth, his wife, | of Castle Dillon, |
in the County of Armagh, | in the Kingdom of Ireland, | who
departed this life at Cheltenham | the 23rd of June, 1822, | in the
eighteenth year of his age, | and whose remains lie interred in a
vault | on the north side of this church. | To the many virtues and
departed worth | of the most dutiful, affectionate, and | inestimable
of sons, this inadequate tribute | has been erected by his afflicted
and | disconsolate parents.

20.

(On brasses under memorial windows.)

Ad majorem Dei gloriam, et in piam | memoriam Helensæ [née
Bamford-Hesketh], D'mnæ Bruce de Downhill, | in Hibernia,
ecclesiæ hujusce fenestram orientalem | d.d.d. J. et L. E. M. E.
MDCCLXV.

21.

To the glory of God, | and in memory of Anthony Temple
Smith, | by his affectionate wife, | Sarah Smith. MDCCLXV.

22.

A . M . D . G . et . in . piam . memoriam . | Edvardi . Bickersteth .
Wawn . A . M . in . Collegio . | Cheltoniensai . per . annos . xi .
S . S . Theologiæ . | Prælectoris . qui . die . Sept . xxviii . natus .
A . S . | MDCCXXV . in . Christo . vixit . in . Christo . | obdormivit .
die . Sept . xix . A . S . MDCCLXVI . | R . I . P .

23.

To the glory of God, | and in affectionate remembrance of |
Catherine Elizabeth Griffiths, | by her children. A.D. MDCCLXVI.

24.

To the glory of God, and in loved memory | of Gordon Stewart
Forbes, who died at | Torquay January 13th, 1867. Offered by his |
brother and sister, George and Mary M. Cumine.

25.

To the glory of God | Dedicated by two Communicants | on the Feast of the Transfiguration, | and of the Re-opening of this Church | after the Restoration. A.D. 1868.

26.

To the glory of God, and in loving memory of | Frederick Francis Bindon, of Clara, his wife, and of Frederick | William Francis, their son. Also of Mary Demainbray.

27.

(On base of altar cross.)

Ad gloriam sanctæ et æternæ Trinitatis, et | in piam memoriam Adelaidæ Mariæ, Gulielmi Pontifex, | Cheltoniensis, uxoris, quæ hac vita excessit, et ad | Dominum migravit, A.D. xviii. Kal. Aprilis MDCCCLXIX. R. I. P.

ABHBA.

1547.—AN ACT CONCERNING THE CONDITES AT GLOUCESTER, 33 HEN. VIII.—The following has been carefully extracted from an old volume of Acts passed in the 33rd year of Henry VIII. (A.D. 1541-2), and printed in black letter, sm. folio, by T. Berthelet.

Cirencester.

E. C. S.

(Title-page.)

Anno Tricesimo | Tertio Henrici | Octavi, | Henry the VIII, | by the Grace of | God Kyng of Englande, Fraunce, | and Ireland, defender of the faith, | and of the Church of Englande, | and also of Irelande, in earth the | Supreme heade, to the honour of | almighty God, and for the concord, | quiet, and welth of this his realme, | and subjectes of the same, helde | his most high court of parliament, begun at Westm. | the xvi daie of Jany- | uer, and there conty- | nued tyll the fyrst | day of Apryll, the | XXXIII yere | of his moste | noble and | vyctori- | ouse | reygne, wherein were esta- | blyshed these actes | following.

AN ACT CONCERNING THE CONDITES AT GLOUCESTER, CAP. XXXV.

Where before this tyme the Towne of Gloucester, now lately called the citie of Gloucester, and the inhabytaunts and resiants within the same, have been reasonably furnished, cõforted, and refreshed with good pure and cleane runnyng water, yssuyng out of the heades of freshe springes, situate and beinge within one myle and halfe distaunt from the saide citie, in one hyll there called Matstonis hyll, otherwyse called Robin Hoodes hyll: And for the preservation and continuance of the saide heades and springes, there is and long time heretofore hath been erected and buylded by the inhabytaunts of the same newe citie sundry conduite houses of lyme and stone, and from thence the saide water hath been conveyed under erthe in pypes of leade into divers places of the saide citie, and also to the cloyster and houses of the late dissolved monastery of Saint Peter in the same citie, now lately translated

and established by the Kynges majestie into a cathedral church of a bushop, deane, and chapiter, which saide freshe runnyng water is and hath been not onely a great refreshyng comforte and commoditie to al the kinges subjectes inhabitynge within the saide citie, but also a singular pleasure to all estraungers repayinge to the same: Tyll nowe of late the saide springes have been and yet be muche dried, wasted, and consumed, so that throughe the debylitie and scarcitie of water in the saide springes, lytell or noo water at this day cometh or renneth from thence to the conduites and usuall places in the saide citie or mynster, by reason whereof yf some spedy remedy be not foresene and provided for the conveyance, bringyng, and leadinge of other water springes nowe also beinge in the saide hyll, not far distante from the said olde heades, to the pipes, gutters, and trôches of the same olde heades, now leadinge and conveyinge the water to the saide citie and mynster, the kynges subjectes inhabitynge within the same citie, for lacke of the said water, shall be much greved, annoyed, and molested, for as much as freshe and pure rennyng water is and hath been noted to be one of the mooste necessaries comforte and refreshyng to all cities and townes within this realme.

In consideration whereof be it enacted by the King our soveraigne lorde, the lordes spirituall and temporall, and the commons in this presente parliament assembled, and by auctoritie of the same, that from the feaste of Easter nexte commencynge it shall be lawfull to the Mayre of the saide citie of Gloucester for the time beyng, and also to the deane of the saide mynster or cathedral church, and their successours, and the successours of everye of them, at all times after the saide feaste of Easter, as nede shall require, to dygge and breake grounde for the conveyance of the said water in al places in or uppon the sayde hyll, so that the place or places so broken, dygged, or trenched be not halfe a myle distaunt from the places where the saide old conduites heades be nowe already builded and erected, and in such places where it shall be thought mooste apte and necessary by the artificers and workemen of the saide mayre or deane for the time beyng, to serche or fynde any newe sprynge heades in any place within the saide precinte afore mentioned: And upon the same newe springes so found lawfully to erect and edify newe conduyt houses, and there to digge and make diches, vaultes, and trenches, and other convenient and necessary thinges for the continuance thereof at all tymes hereafter, at the lybertie and pleasure of the saide Mayre and Deane, and theyr successours for evermore: And also from the said newe Springes to conveye the water in pipes of leade, gutters, and trenches unto the other pipes of leade apperteyninge to the saide olde conduite heades, and by such or lyke policy and meanes to bringe and conveye the hole water from all the saide heades and springes unto the said citie and mynster, for the common welth, utilitie, and relief of the same citie and mynster, and the inhabitantes of

the same: And thus to be done and executed with the yerely maintenance and reparations of the same, as nede shall require from time to time always hereafter: And further that the saide mayre and deane, and their successours, and every of them, for the dyggyng and breakyng of any such grounde or soyle in any of the places aforesaide, and for the purposes aforesaide, shall within xx dayes nexte after any such grounde broken by the labourers or workemen of the saide Mayre or deane, for the ententes or purposes aforesaide, satisfie, contente, and paye unto the owners or possessours of the saide soyle or grounde so broken or dygged, as much money for the same dyggyng and breakinge as shall be adjudged and taxed by the determination and judgement of iii or iiij indifferent men inhabitynge within the paryshe, where the place so broken, buylded, or trenched is or shall be, and that to be used evermore hereafter: And the said iii or iiij men always hereafter shall be chosen and named, as well by the owner or possessour of the grounde so broken for the tyme beinge, as also by the sayde mayre or deane for the time beinge, by whose commaundemente any such grounde or soyle shall be at any time hereafter so dygged or broken: And all such summes as after the sayde feaste of Easter shall be taxed by the sayde iii or iiij for the time beinge, so named and chosen for satisfaction of any such trespasse or trespasses, shal be payde and satisfied by the sayde mayre and deane for the time beinge, within iiij dayes nexte after the saide taxation or judgemente so made and yelded, upon peine of the saide mayre or deane so offendyng, denyng, or refusyng the payment thereof for every suche offence to forfayte xiiij. iiijd., the one halfe of which sayde forfeiture shall be to the kynge our soveraygne lorde, his heyres and successours, and the other moytie to any of the kinges subjectes that will sue for the same in any of the kynges courtes of recorde, by actione of dette, byl, playnte, information, or otherwyse, in which actione, byl, or playnte, no wager of lawe, protection, nor essoyne shall lye: And neverthelesse the partie, whose grounde hereafter shall be broken, for none payment of all suche summes of money as by the sayde iii or iiij men for the time beyng shal be taxed and adjudged for the doynge of any such trespas at any time or times, shall have an action of det agaynst the sayde mayre or deane, by whose commaundemente any suche grounde shal be so broken, in any of the kinges courtes of recorde for the recoverye of the same det so taxed, in which action no wager of lawe, protection, nor essoyne shall lye: And yf it shall happen, that the saide iii or iiij men hereafter so to be chosen as is aforesayde, do not or shall not agree in makinge any suche taxation for any such offence or offences to be doone within the sayde time of iiij dayes to theym aforelymited, nor that the sayde mayre or deane for the tyme beinge do not offer or tender to the partie so greved a resonable amendes and satisfaction for the breaking, dyggyng, or trenchinge his or

their saide grounde, that then the partie or parties so greved, and whose lande or soyle shall be so hereafter subverted and broken, shall have his lawful remedye agaynst the sayde mayre or deane for the time beyng, by whose commaundmente any such soyle or grounde shall be for the purpose aforesaide dygged or broken, by action of trespas, and to recover damages for the same, any thyng in this presente acte mentioned to the contrary thereof notwithstandinge. Provided alwaye, and be it further enacted by the auctoritie aforesayde, that yf the sayde mayre or deane, their successours, workemen, or servautes, or any of them, at any time or times after the saide feaste of Easter, be or shall be disturbed, letted, or withstanded, to dygge, buyld heades of conduytes, dyches, or trenches, in any place or places in or upon the saide hyll, within the precincte to them afore lymitted, or in any other place or places from the saide hyll unto the saide citie, for the necessary reparation and amendement of any the pypes of leade hereafter to be craked or broken, which doth convey the said water to the same citie or mynster, by any owner, owners, or possessours of the same grounde, or by any other person or persons at any time or times hereafter, that then every suche person, owner, possessour, or persones so dysturbyng, wylfully lettynge, or molestynge any of the workemen of the sayde mayre or deane, shall forfayte and lose for every suche disturbaunce and denyer xxs. The one halfe of which said forfayture shall be unto the kinge our soveraigne lorde, his heyres and successours, and the other moytie to any of the kinges subjectes that wyll serve for the same in any of the kinges courtes of recorde at any time hereafter by action of det, bylle, playnt, information, or otherwise, in whiche no wager of law, protection, nor cessoyne shall lye or be allowed.

1548.—THE SEVERN FISHERIES.—In the *Journal of the National Fish Culture Association* (October, 1887), No. 4, which is edited by Mr. J. W. Willis Bund, M.A., F.L.S., chairman of the Severn Board of Conservators, there are nine articles by different writers; one of them, headed "Notes on the Severn Fisheries," being from the experienced pen of Mr. Francis Day, C.I.E., F.L.S. His paper, it is almost needless to remark, affords much that is of value to the naturalist, the angler, and those who may be interested, in a money point of view, in the success of the Severn fisheries. Of English rivers, considered in their fishery aspect, not one, he tells us, exceeds the Severn in importance; and having commenced his practical acquaintance with fish in the waters of that river, he can recall the time when, around Shrewsbury at least, people angled without any restriction for grayling and salmon fry, while the flounder was no rarity to the bottom fisher, and the chad and lamprey were captured in its stream. But this was before the erection of the navigation weirs, which have transformed the fifty miles of the river above Gloucester into a modified canal, and

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.

is intended to issue, with each alternate part, as heretofore, some pages of critical notices of recent publications. With this in view, books, etc. (to be sent to the Editor, 26, Meridian Place, Clifton, Bristol), are desired; and they will receive, with little delay as possible, a careful consideration. Works in any way connected with the civil or ecclesiastical history of Gloucestershire or the neighbouring counties particularly welcome.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

A very few copies of each of the following:—

Brief Sketches of the Parishes of Booterstown and Donnybrook, in the County of Dublin; with Notes and Annals. Four Parts. Dublin, 1860-74. Sm. 8vo, 4 vols. 488. In neat cloth binding, price 5s., post-free.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Parish Church of Cheltenham. Privately printed. London, 1877. 4to. Price 3s. 6d., post-free.

Application to be made to the Rev. B. H. Blacker, 26, Meridian Place, Clifton, Bristol. No copies of the *Charlton Kings Inscriptions* now on hand.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

"Gloucestershire Notes and Queries" is a good medium for literary and other suitable advertisements, which will be received by the Editor. As the space is limited, an early communication is recommended. The work is published quarterly; and to secure the insertion of an advertisement in the forthcoming part, it will be necessary to forward particulars not later than the 1st of March, June, September, and December, respectively. Advertisements of patent medicines and such like will not be accepted on any terms.

Scale of charges:—page (same size as circular), £1; half-page, 12s.; quarter-page, 6s. 6d.; inch, 5s.; half-inch, 2s. 6d.—in good legible type, well displayed, and across the page.

"GLOUCESTERSHIRE BIBLIOGRAPHY."

The want of a *Gloucestershire Bibliography* has long been felt; but the onerous nature of such an undertaking has deterred more than one from attempting it. It is therefore gratifying to be able to state that a work of the kind (which there is every reason to believe will be found satisfactory) is in preparation. Full details of its plan, and of the mode of publication, will be announced in due time.

WANTED—A copy of Gilbert French's pamphlet, entitled *The Tippets of the Canons Ecclesiastical*, pp. 28, 1850.—C. H. R., Slymbridge.

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PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

PART XXXVIII.]

[April, 1888.

Gloucestershire
Notes and Queries,

EDITED BY THE

REV. BEAVER H. BLACKER, M.A.

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1888.

[Entered at Stationers' Hall.]

Double Part—Price 2s. ; or by Post, 2s. 2d.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Part XXXIX., price 1s., or by post, 1s. 1d., will be ready for the 2nd of July. The annual subscription for the work, which is published quarterly, (including the April double part) is 5s., or by post, 5s. 5d.

Communications of a suitable character will be most acceptable. The loan of old documents and newspapers, literal copies of monumental inscriptions in churches and churchyards, memoranda of noteworthy facts in any way connected with the county, and extracts from scarce books or pamphlets of local interest, or from parish registers and churchwardens' accounts, is invited; and anything entrusted for the purpose will be carefully preserved, and returned without unnecessary delay. Correspondents are requested not to make use of any contractions in their transcripts, except when such occur in the originals, and to write upon one side only of the paper. Names of persons and places should be very distinctly written.

All contributions should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. The signatures of contributors are appended, unless a wish to the contrary may have been expressed.

Books, etc., sent to the Editor for review, will receive due attention.

The binder is requested, in arranging the illustrations of Vol. I., to attend to the directions given for his guidance, p. xvi. "Bishop John Talbot's Monument" will be found in Part VI., and the "Map of the County of Gloucester" and "Over Bridge" in Part XI.

Special covers for the volumes have not been provided, the matter of binding being left to the taste of each subscriber.

Vol. I. being out of print, copies can be supplied only as they may turn up for sale from time to time, and then only to purchasers of the second volume. Some odd parts, however, are still on hand. Vol. II., comprising Parts XIII.-XXIV., can be procured from the Editor until further notice, price 18s., or by post, 18s. 6d. Vol. III., comprising Parts XXV.-XXXVI., price 15s., or by post, 15s. 6d. Five shillings offered for copies of Part II.; three shillings for Parts VII. and IX.; and full price for Parts XIV.-XVII. and XXII., if clean and fit for binding. A liberal price will be paid for copies of Vol. I.

Subscribers are requested to remit their subscriptions (the receipt of which will be duly acknowledged) to the undersigned; and Post Office and Postal Orders should be made payable at either BRISTOL or CLIFTON. Thanks are given to the many who have promptly replied to (and in sundry cases have even anticipated) applications for payment, and who have thereby prevented much trouble and expense.

26, Meridian Place,
Clifton, Bristol,
April 2nd, 1888.

(Rev.) B. H. BLACKER.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIBERS.

(For lists of Subscribers see the covers of Parts IV.-XXXVII.)

Page, W. L. S., Esq., Hatfield Hall, Durham.
Webb, Herbert B., Esq., Down House, Ashley Down, Bristol.
Williams, Joseph H., Esq., Augusta, Maine, U.S.A.

Probably some names which should appear in the lists, have been unintentionally omitted: if so, particulars are requested, which will at once be attended to. The names of additional subscribers are likewise desired for insertion in the next quarterly list.

before other companies had similarly dammed or diverted its waters. The Severn, indeed, at the time referred to was not so freely used as now as a receptacle for sewage; poisonous lead mines did not discharge their refuse into it; it was not so much employed for conveying away the pollutions of manufacturers; nor had it so many steamers plying upon its surface. Having described its source and course (the latter being two hundred and ten miles in length), Mr. Day enlarges on the obstructions to the upward passage of spawning fish, the fatal influence of pollutions, the modes of fishing which are detrimental to fisheries, and therefore to the public interest, and the natural enemies, animals and birds, of the finny tribe. He gives a *resumé* of the proceedings of the Severn Board of Conservators, and then details the various forms of fish life in the Severn. Quoting Mr. Willis Bund's work, entitled *Salmon Problems*, he states that during the seventeen years which ended with January 1, 1885, in the non-tidal part of the river (that above Tewkesbury weir) 29,200 fish were captured, and 251,900 in the part below it; or, roughly speaking, that nine of every ten fish were taken in the tidal portion. "When we consider," he adds, "that every female salmon gives from about 800 to 1,000 eggs for every pound weight of the parent fish, surely something must be amiss that a river like the Severn merely produces about 20,000 of these fishes annually, a number equal to those of the eggs of one 20 lb. fish." Since the erection of the navigation weirs the flounder has been destroyed from the upper waters; and the shad and the twaite are nearly exterminated from a similar cause. In 1872 two shad were observed near Shrewsbury; but about ten years ago this fish began to disappear from the lower waters, and at the fisheries near Minsterworth, where they were formerly most abundant, only two captures were made in 1887, in Bollow Pool. Lampreys, which used to be taken in nets, are now almost extinct; and the twaite fishing, which formerly was of equal, or even greater, value to that of the salmon, is in a fair way to extinction. During the first half of July the young, three or four inches long, used to descend past Minsterworth "like autumn leaves on the river," one fisherman remarked; but he added, with a sigh, "We have merely seen a few dozens this year, and about June 15th the last one went down the river." "About forty years since, fishing from one Sunday night to Monday morning, we took 164 dozens at Bollow Pool," said an old fisherman. Summing up the matter, Mr. Day writes, p. 431, "I think the most casual observer must admit that this river, without any difficulty, could support a very much larger stock of fish than it at present possesses, certainly of such anadromous forms as do not feed while ascending to breed . . . For the preservation of the fisheries, the abstraction of the water from the Severn should be watched with the greatest solicitude; pollutions should be stopped; obstructions should be overcome in the most practical manner;

stationary modes of fishing (except for eels and lampreys) should be forbidden; and the manner of netting, the length of the nets, their mesh, as well as the proceedings of anglers (especially as regards the destruction of smolts or samlets), ought to be cautiously regulated, in order that the greatest benefits might accrue to all."

The following extracts from Mr. Day's paper will doubtless prove interesting to many readers:—

P. 425.—The name of the lamprey, or Anglo-Saxon *lampreda* (*lambers*, "to lick," *petra*, "a stone"), or stone-sucker, sufficiently denotes one of its characters; in fact, I was shown one at Cheltenham, brought from Margate in 1878, which was removed from an individual bathing there. They have been known to attach themselves to their victims, and eat into their substance. The earliest example I have of late years seen, which was obtained from the Severn, was one, March 15th, 1881. On May 12th I observed some more in a shop at Gloucester; and the latest in the year was on May 18th, 1887. The season for these fish is considered at Tewkesbury to be from April to the middle of June, while they are said to be in their greatest perfection about Ascension Day, after which they rapidly deteriorate. Examples have been taken in July. They breed about May, and subsequently return to the sea in an exhausted condition. These fishes up to recent years were pretty abundant in the middle and lower portion of the Severn, but perceptibly decreased some twelve or fourteen years since. They were captured by bargemen far above Shrewsbury, and ascended into the Verniew. Occasionally they were taken in bush nets, and one plan was to pass one hand into a stocking, and then in a punt manned by a steady boatman to drop noiselessly down a shallow, when one or a pair of these fishes would not uncommonly be seen at the tail of the ford, attached to a stone by means of their suckers. As soon as perceived the boat's course was arrested over the fish, which was, if possible, seized by the covered hand, without which it would slip out of the grasp. They were supposed to be blind, from not moving when anyone was in their vicinity, and many were killed in holes in the fords by boat-hooks. In the tidal portion of the Severn the diminution of these fishes has been equally great; at Bollow Pool some years since as many as twenty were captured one night in the thwaite nets, and sold at sixpence each; while all last season not a dozen were obtained. As food the lamprey has been held in great estimation, especially when potted or stewed, but is very surfeiting; and Henry I. is said to have paid with his life, at Rouen in 1135, the penalty of too great an indulgence in this article of luxury. His successors, however, undeterred by his fate, or considering it not dangerous to use, if they do not abuse, lampreys as food, continued this article of luxury, constantly sending to Gloucester for a fresh supply, and such was oftentimes employed as a ready road to court favour. King John fined the city of Gloucester forty marks, because "they did not pay

him sufficient respect in the matter of his lampreys," while he issued a royal license that certain persons were permitted to purchase this article of diet. As they fetched 2s. each when money was so many times its present value, such demonstrates the great esteem in which they were held. A single lamprey was made a present from the Earl of Chester to King John, who in return sent him a good palfrey. By the time Edward III. came to the throne they fetched a lower price, but even then were from 6d. to 8d. each—a price sufficiently high to restrict them to the richer classes. At this period a Thames salmon was said to have cost from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d., and the best 2s. But again a rise in the value of this fish occurred, for in the same reign we read that in 40 Edward III., Maurice, fourth Lord of Berkeley, sent the king two lampreys, the first taken that year, and that they cost him £6 7s. 2d., and for carriage to the king 6s. 8d.; while in the succeeding year the first two lampreys captured cost £1 6s. 8d. each. The same year he sent six to the abbot of Glastonbury, which cost him £1 11s. 6d. It should be mentioned that in the second year of this same reign Thomas, Lord Berkeley, had been sent by the king against the Scotch, and "took with him from Berkeley nine lamprey pies." Henry IV. granted protection to such ships as brought over lampreys for the table of his royal consort, while his successor issued a warrant to William of Nantes to supply him and his army with lampreys whenever they should happen to march. A lamprey pie embellished with gilded ornaments was sent annually as a Christmas present from the corporation of Gloucester to the sovereign of the realm, down to the period of their reform in 1830. Passing on to the present time, a good lamprey—that is, one ascending from the sea before spawning, not a descending kelt—costs from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. A gentleman who lives near Cheltenham informed me in May, 1885, that he had had one for dinner that day which cost (including cleaning) 1s. 6d. He and the fishmonger both agreed that the art of cleaning these fish is now being lost, for certain persons used to devote their time to this occupation. The fish is put in "lye" (the refuse of wood burnt to ashes), next it is cleaned, while the vertebral column must be entirely removed.*

P. 427.—The *lampern*, or silver lamprey, although diminished in numbers of late years, still affords considerable occupation to fishermen in the lower portions of this river, and numbers are taken in cruives, or wheels, especially near the weirs at Gloucester, Tewkesbury, Worcester, Camp, and Holt; but the amount is very uncertain, and in a good night they may be counted by thousands. The season in these waters for their capture, during the last few years, has varied from the beginning of October to the 1st of March; but some are occasionally seen up to June. They are largely sold for bait to the cod fishermen, being well adapted for this purpose; but

* Some of the particulars mentioned in this paragraph have already appeared in our pages, but it has been thought well to repeat them. See vol. I., pp. 43, 219; iii. 640.

those obtained late in the season have passed the period when they would be useful as cod-bait, while Cheltenham fishmongers assert that "a prejudice against them exists in the town, because one of our kings died from eating lampreys." As to the cost of these fishes—at Worcester, in January, 1882, they were about a penny each; at Tewkesbury, in January, 1884, they were selling at fifty shillings per thousand for bait, or six shillings a hundred for potting. For this last purpose they have to be very carefully cleaned, and the spinal column removed. Local fishermen assert that these fish only cross weirs when the water is so high as to quite conceal it, and such may be, and probably is, the case where no fish-pass exists. But this form of fish often swims just or a little below the surface of the water, and as it possesses a sucker whereby it can attach itself, should such a course be desirable, I am inclined to think that they may use the fish-passes for the purpose of ascent; but am unaware whether any experiments have been made to decide this question, while surely some inquiries into the nature of these fish is desirable. They ascend high up the Severn, but their periods of migration are not noted, as they are merely employed as bait for eels during the months of June, July, and most of August. They are obtained by shovelling out the mud of the river in certain suitable spots, when along with it the fish are thrown up. Although some centuries ago Dame Juliana Berners recommended the same baits to be used in April for capturing junebas, or seven-eyes, as are employed for trout, I have not heard of fishermen of the present day attempting to angle for these fishes, which are merely taken in wicker baskets, or wheels, although a few may occasionally and accidentally be entangled in a net.

P. 428.—Among the catadromous fishes of the Severn, or forms which pass their lives in fresh waters, descending seawards to breed, we have merely the common eel—a fish held in very different degrees of estimation as to its value for food, or as occasioning injuries to fisheries when ruthlessly employing its voracious appetite. Eels are numerous in the Severn, and although the fishermen around Shrewsbury assert that their numbers have not perceptibly diminished of late years, still their size has decreased, and smaller hooks are employed on the night-lines set to catch them. At the Aquarium at the "Healtheries," in 1884, it was observed that they were partial to concealing themselves under the sand, and in December merely the heads and tails of some were visible, while others in clusters took refuge under the broad expanse of Homelyn Rays. In June silver eels descend with the first freshes, among which the largest breeding ones pass downwards from the end of September to about Christmas. These are the best for eating, and are occasionally captured up to six pounds in weight. The glut-eels are a large-headed, coarse form, probably sterile females, which travel about and attain to about six pounds in weight, but are not observed migrating seawards. During March and April they are in

holes, and are groped for by fishermen in the river banks. Green eels are small ones of eight or ten to the pound. Irrespective of the foregoing we have stick-eels, which are small forms descending with the first freshes in August, and averaging about four to the pound. They are also sometimes observed in June, should heavy rains occur. The minute eels, which ascend from the sea or estuary, mainly during April, May, and June, are termed elvers, and are gathered in vast quantities for making elver-cakes. Three tons weight were dispatched from Gloucester on one day in May, 1886. . . . When they have attained to about six inches in length they are called elver-bouts. Consequently there are two migrations—those of old ones descending seawards to breed, which they do about November, and an up-stream migration of young, that takes place more or less in May and June. But, as already observed, glut-eels do not join in either of those acts, but rove about by themselves in the fresh waters. Likewise, in the tideway, breeding eels are not constantly descending, for the eel-traps are set to capture both ways, on the ebb and flow, as they are found to descend with the fresh or land water; but as soon as they meet the flood they turn back and re-ascend. This plan of capturing, both on an ebbing and a flowing tide, is why the baited eel-traps below Gloucester take so much more than those higher up the Severn, for in the non-tidal portions the traps are said never to be faced down stream. Eels are likewise taken in the autumn, mostly between Stourport and Gloucester, in large fixed nets that are used when the water is discoloured by rain or floods. There are about twenty of these nets in the district mentioned, and each is probably employed about ten nights yearly, with, it is said, an average take of one cwt. a-night. Eels are largely consumed locally by the population residing along the banks of the Severn, and may be said to be essentially the poor man's food, while its flesh is exceedingly nourishing. It has been asserted that eels, at the time they are migrating, abstain from food, and always are found with their stomachs empty. This, however, cannot be invariably the case. A fishmonger in Cheltenham has observed that the first consignment he receives from the Severn in October are usually gorged with worms, and that if they vomit many they invariably die. Their mode of breeding I shall not now refer to, but I may mention that it is not merely in Ireland (where eels have been deemed the remains of the snakes which St. Patrick ordered out of the Emerald Isle into the rivers) that myths respecting these fish have taken root, for in Norway certain rivers swarm with them to such an extent that the water-wheels of the saw-mills are occasionally clogged up and brought to a stand. The country people as a rule, however, neglect to catch these fishes either for home consumption or even for exportation. A superstitious notion still prevails that eels are too intimate with the Trolls, and their fat is said to be employed by witches and sorcerers in the preparation of magic salves.

GLOUCESTRENSIS.

1549.—GREAT WITCOMBE CHURCH: MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.
—In 1877 accurate copies were taken of the seven inscriptions* in the parish church of St. Mary, Great Witcombe:—

1.

(Chancel.)

Near this place lies interr'd y^e body of S^r Michael Hickee, K^t, younger son of S^r William Hickee, Baronet, of Beverstone Castle, in this County, who departed this life May 4th, in the year of our Lord 1710, and the 65th of his age. Near whom is repositied the body of Michael Hickee, his 3^d son, who dyed an infant.

See! ag'd experience submits to death,
And infant innocence resigns its breath.
Happy y^e soul whose first essay of praise
Is joynd in consort with the heavenly layes;
Much happyer those whose virtuous acts engage
A weight of glory for a load of age.

Near this place lyeth Dame Susanna, relict of Sir Michael Hicks, K^t, and daughter of Sir Richard Howe, of the County of Surry, K^t. She died Novem^r, 1724. Here also lyeth Michael, y^e son of Howe Hicks, Esq^r, & Mary, his wife. He died 6 March, 1721, aged 9 months.

2.

Near this place resteth what was mortal of Howe Hicks, Esq^r, son of Sir Michael Hicks. He died Feb^v 12th, 1727-8, aged 38.

Here also lies the remains of Mary, relict of Howe Hicks, Esq^r, & daughter of Jeffry Watts, Esq^r, of the County of Essex. She died Augst 6, 1728, aged 36.

Here also lieth Howe Hicks, son of Howe Hicks, Esq^r, & Martha, his wife, & grandson of the above Howe Hicks, Esq^r. He died Jan^v 7th, 1744-5, in the 5th year of his age.

In memory of Susanna Elizabeth Hicks, daughter of Howe Hicks, Esq^r, & Martha, his wife. She died June 17th, 1747, aged one year & 23 days.

Here also lieth Mary Hicks, daughter of Howe Hicks, Esq^r, & Martha, his wife. She died July 30th, 1758, in the 15th year of her age.

3.

Sacred to the memory of Sir Howe Hicks, Baronet, son of Howe Hicks, Esq^r, of this place, who departed this life April the ninth, A.D. 1801, aged seventy-eight years. Also of [Martha] Lady Hicks, daughter of the Rev^d John Browne, Rector of Coberley, relict of Sir Howe Hicks, Baronet, who departed this life May the fourth, A.D. 1802, aged eighty-six years.

* An index to them has been given in vol. 1., p. 33.

4.

Sacred to the memory of Sir William Hicks, Bar^t, of this place, son of the late Sir Howe Hicks, Bar^t, who departed this life on the twenty-third day of October, 1834, aged 80 years. Also to the memory of Ann Rachel, relict of the above-named Sir William Hicks, Bar^t, and eldest daughter of Thomas Lobb Chute, of The Vine, in the County of Southampton, Esquire, who died on the thirteenth day of April, 1839, aged 84 years.

5.

Sacred to the memory of William Hicks Hicks Beach, Esquire, who died on the 7th of August, 1844, aged 33. He was the only brother of Sir Michael Hicks Hicks Beach, Baronet, of Williamstrip Park, in this County, and great-nephew of Sir William Hicks, Baronet, of Witcombe Park*

6.

Sacred to the memory of Sir Michael Hicks Hicks Beach, Baronet, M.P., of Williamstrip Park, in this County. He died on the 22nd of November, 1854, aged 45.

7.

(*Tower.*)

In memory of John Hornidge Green, Surgeon, of Manchester Street, Manch^r Square, London. Eminent in his profession, upright, generous, & sincere in his social relations, and fondly endeared as a husband and relative, the respect and affection of the great and good ever awaited him; and exemplifying the higher qualities of a true Christian, he died in the blissful hope of salvation, at Cheltenham, July 18th, 1830, in the 40th year of his age. His mortal remains are interred in the adjoining churchyard. ABHBA.

1550.—THE REDESDALE MEMORIAL HALL.—On Friday, December 2, 1887, the Right Hon. Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach, Bart., M.P., opened a new public hall at Moreton-in-the-Marsh, which had been erected in memory of the late Earl of Redesdale by Mr. Freeman-Mitford. The building, it was then stated, is intended for the free use of the inhabitants irrespective of creed or politics, provided only that it be not disgraced by words of treason or blasphemy. It stands in the centre of the broad street which forms the chief thoroughfare and market-place of the town, and its architectural aspect, in the Tudor style, at once attracts attention. The architects were Messrs. Ernest George and Peto, and the builders, Peto Brothers, of Pimlico. The main hall is a handsome room floored with oak, having a fine stone chimney piece, and windows on each side, with the arms of Lady Clementina Mitford (daughter of the late, and

* In the churchyard there is a stone with this inscription:—In memory of WILLIAM HICKS Hicks Beach, Esqr., who died Augst. 7th, 1844, aged 33. Also of his mother, CAROLINE JANE Hicks Beach, who died May 4th, 1860, aged 73 years.

sister of the present Earl of Airlie), and of Mr. Freeman-Mitford. By Lord Redesdale's death without issue May 2, 1886, the titles became extinct, and his cousin, Mr. Freeman-Mitford, succeeded to the properties. The building is of Cotswold stone from the Batsford estate, a tower in the centre carrying a handsome clock, with dials illuminated at night; and the cost is said to have been £10,000. An engraving is given in the *Illustrated London News*, December 10, 1887.

The Right Hon. John Thomas Freeman-Mitford, Earl of Redesdale, only son of John Mitford, first Baron Redesdale (who assumed, in 1809, the additional surname and arms of Freeman), by Lady Frances Perceval, sixth daughter of John Perceval, second Earl of Egmont, was born in Ireland, September 9, 1805. His father, who was a distinguished lawyer, having filled the offices of solicitor and attorney-general in England, and of speaker of the House of Commons, was appointed, February 15, 1802, lord chancellor of Ireland, and at the same time was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Redesdale, of Redesdale, co. Northumberland. He was younger brother of William Mitford, Esq., of Exbury, Hampshire, M.P. for Beeralston and New Romney, the historian of Greece. The late earl was educated at Eton, and at New College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1825, M.A. 1828, and hon. D.C.L. 1853. On the death of his father, January 16, 1830, he became Lord Redesdale. For five or six years, however, he took no part in parliamentary debates; but in 1837 he began to manifest an interest in practical matters of legislation, and soon acquired considerable authority by his capacity for mastering the details of complicated measures. During the next succeeding years he was of great service in the transaction of the private business of the House of Lords. In 1851, at the commencement of the session, he was unanimously elected chairman of committees and deputy-speaker of the House, in the room of the Earl of Shaftesbury, who had a short time before resigned; and from that period he exercised great influence over the private bill legislation. In January, 1877, he was advanced to an earldom. Religious questions at all times engaged much of his attention. As a member of the royal commission on the Law of Divorce, he found himself unable to sign the report, having come to the conclusion that divorces *a vinculo matrimonii* are not allowed by the divine law under any circumstances; and this view of the subject he vindicated in a pamphlet, entitled *The Law of Scripture against Divorce*, 1856. Previously he had published *Reflections on the Doctrines of Regeneration, and its Connexion with both Sacraments*, 2nd ed., 1849; and *Observations on the Judgment in the Gorham Case, and the Way to Unity*, 1850. He was also a good classical scholar, and was author of *Thoughts on English Prosody, Translations from Horace*, and *Further Thoughts on English Prosody*, 1859. He strenuously opposed the disestablishment and disendowment of the

Church of Ireland, holding that the consent of the Queen could not be given to such a measure, inasmuch as she had taken at her coronation an oath "to maintain and preserve inviolably the settlement of the United Church of England and Ireland, and the doctrine, discipline, and government thereof, as by law established, within England and Ireland, and the territories thereunto belonging;" and with reference to this subject he published two pamphlets, *Arguments for Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions Considered*, and *Lord Macaulay on the Coronation Oath*, 1869. In 1874 *Reasonings on some Disputed Points of Doctrine* appeared from his pen; and in the following year he engaged in a controversy with Cardinal Manning, in the columns of a daily journal, on Communion in both kinds, the correspondence soon after reappearing under the title of *The Infallible Church and the Holy Communion* in a separate publication. As may likewise be remembered by many, he took a very prominent part in the debates on the Alabama Claims.

The severe illness from which Lord Redesdale had been suffering for a month, terminated fatally at his London residence on Sunday, May 2, 1886; and his remains were laid to rest in the family vault at the church rebuilt by his sister within Batsford Park, near Moreton-in-the-Marsh. The Park had been his country seat (the estate having belonged for more than three centuries to the Freeman family, from whom it passed to Lord Redesdale's father, who, as mentioned above, assumed the surname and arms of Freeman in 1809); and in the vault were already the remains of fifteen members of the Freeman and Mitford families, including two lord chancellors of Ireland—Richard Freeman, who died November 20, 1710, and to whose memory there is an inscription in the parish church of Batsford; and the first Lord Redesdale. By Lord Redesdale's death a long familiar figure has been lately removed from the public eye, and the House of Lords has lost a veteran member, who for thirty-five years had filled an important parliamentary office with the respect and esteem of all his peers. The stranger who first caught sight of him as he shuffled, rather than walked, along the pavement, rarely even in winter with a great-coat, might easily have mistaken him for one of the doorkeepers of the Houses of Parliament. But had the same individual paid a visit to the gallery of the House of Lords, he would have seen the unpretending-looking personage give the lie to his outward appearance by the ease and confidence with which he dispatched the duties of his office in the proudest public assembly in the world. It has been well remarked that the House of Lords and the public will be alike fortunate if his successor displays the same sound judgment, the same unwearied industry, and the same unassailable independence. Lord Granville paid this feeling tribute to the memory of Lord Redesdale:—"He was a strong, just, shrewd, and kind man. He was afraid of no one in or out of the House. He

could say 'No,' and even a disagreeable 'No,' when the need arose; yet such was the simplicity and straightforwardness of his character, and the absence of all personal vanity from his disposition, that he never gave offence. The void created by his death will be difficult to fill, and it will be long before we cease to lament his familiar presence in this place."

1551.—THE FIRST BANK IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND.—The *Gloucester Journal* of April 15, 1826, correcting a paragraph which had appeared in a contemporary respecting the establishment of Wood's Bank at Gloucester, says:—The bank in question, the first in this kingdom except the Bank of England and Child's, was opened by James Wood, Esq., the grandfather of the present proprietor, in the year 1716. His son, the late Richard Wood, Esq., continued the concern until his death, which took place March 6th, 1792; since which time the business has been carried on by James Wood, Esq. Mr. Wood . . . is possessed of immense wealth, having a vast landed property, nearly a million sterling in the different funds, and is certainly one of the richest commoners in the united kingdom. It is a very singular circumstance that during the late run upon the banks [in the commercial panic of 1825] Mr. Wood was left a legacy by his late cousin, Anthony Ellis, Esq., of this city, of real and personal property amounting in value to more than a quarter of a million sterling. In the reign of Charles II. Mr. Wood's great-grandfather purchased a large quantity of land at Cheltenham, at £5 per acre, which land Mr. Wood is now selling at 1,000 guineas per acre.

J. L.

1552.—A REMARKABLE DREAM.—In Jefferson's *Entertaining Literary Curiosities* (1808), p. 233, what follows is given on the authority of Mr. Calcott [Catecott], "a worthy clergyman of Bristol":—A gentleman, a friend of Mr. Calcott, observed to him one morning, that he had been much alarmed the night before by a dream—so strong, so lively, and distinct, that no length of time would efface it from his recollection. That a woman, whom he circumstantially described to Mr. Calcott, had appeared before him, and made an attempt upon his life, and that this visionary murderess was so strongly impressed upon his memory, that he still shuddered when he thought of her. Mr. C. smiled, and the subject was changed. About a dozen years after, as the gentleman who had had the dream was travelling in Germany, what were his horror and amazement, on reaching the inn where he was to sleep, when he beheld the very woman (precisely the same, in dress, person, and features) whom he had seen in a dream in England twelve years before. He consulted with the servant, and they retired after supper to a two-bedded chamber, where they lay with cocked pistols, and beating hearts, attending the event. Accordingly after all the family had retired to rest, the door of the apartment was pushed open, and the woman

made her appearance, with a weapon in her hand. The English travellers, however, soon secured her, and thus, by an interposition, which even an atheist must allow to have been providential, were the lives of two innocent persons rescued from the attack of an assassin.

GEORGE H. BRIERLEY.

Cardiff.

1553.—**BEQUESTS OF MR. SAMUEL HARLEY BUSHEL.**—The will of the late Mr. Samuel Harley Bushel, of 45, Tivoli-street, Cheltenham, who died at 4, Cromwell-street, Gloucester, has just been proved by Mr. A. C. Smith, of the National Provincial Bank, Bristol; Mr. John Bull, manager of the County of Gloucester Bank, Cheltenham; and Mr. Francis William Rankin, Ewell, of Surrey, the executors. The deceased gentleman has bequeathed sums of money to the following local charities:—To the Bristol Royal Infirmary, £5,000; to the Orphan Asylum, Hook's Mills, Ashley-hill, £1,000; to the Bristol Clergy Society, £1,000; to the Bristol Blind Asylum, £200; to the Bristol Deaf and Dumb Asylum, £200; to the Clifton Dispensary, Dowry-square, £500; to the Bristol Dispensary, £200; to the Bristol Hospital for Sick Children, £500; to the Bristol Benevolent Institution, £100; to the Bath United Hospital, £200; to the Gloucester Infirmary, £200; to the Cheltenham Hospital, £200; to the schools of St. Stephen's church, Tivoli, Cheltenham, £100; to the parishes of St. Paul, Portland-square, Bristol, St. James, Bristol, St. Mary Redcliff, Bristol, and St. Philip and St. Jacob, Bristol, £250 each, to be held in trust by the respective vicars for distribution among the poor. [Total, £10,400.] A few legacies are also bequeathed to private individuals.—*Bristol Times and Mirror*, January 20, 1888.

1554.—**LELAND'S "ITINERARY:"** CIRENCESTER.—I hope from time to time to supply for the benefit of your readers some extracts relative to Gloucestershire from *The Itinerary of John Leland the Antiquary*, which was "begunne about 1538, 30 H. 8." (9 vols., 8vo, 3rd ed., Oxford, 1769); and I now make a beginning with what he has recorded respecting Cirencester.

GLOUCESTRENSIS.

(*Itinerary*, vol. ii., pp. 49-51.)

Cirencestre stonidith on Churne Ryver.

Churncestre caullid in Latine Corimum.

There was afore the Conquest a fair and riche College of Prebendaries in this Toune; but of what *Saxon's* Foundation no man can telle.

Henry the first made this College an Abbay of Chanons Regulares, gying them the Landes of the Prebendaries totally, and sum other Thinges. *Rumbaldus*, Chauncelar to King *Edward the Confessor*, was Dene of this House, and buried in the Body of the Church, as it apperith by the Epitaphy on his Tumble.

The Est Parte of the Chirch of *Cirencestre*-Abbay shewith to be of a very old Building. The West Part from the *Transeptum* is but new Work to speke of. King *Richard* the first gave to *Cirencestre* the Cortes and Perquisites of 7. Hundredes therabout yn *Glocestreshir*.

The Landes of *Cirencestre*-Abbay litle augmentid sins the Tyme of the Fundation by *Henry* the first.

There ly 2. Noble Men of *S. Amandes* buried withyn the Presbyterie of *Cirencestre*-Abbay Chirch.

And there is buried the Hart of *Sentia*, Wife to *Richard* King of *Romains*, and Erle of *Cornwalle*.

Serlo first Abbate of *Cirencestre*.

This *Serlo* made his Brother Prior of *Bradens-stokes*.

Ther were xxvij. or xxix. Abbates of *Cirencestre* after *Serlo*.

Mr. *Blake* the last Abbate buildid 2. Fulling Milles at *Cirencestre* that cost a 700. Markes of Mony. They be wonderfully necessary, bycause the Toun standith alle by Clothing.

There hath bene 3. Paroche Chirchis in *Cirencestre*, whersof *S. Cecilia* Chirch is elene down. it was of late but a Chapple. *S. Laurence* yet stondith, but as no Paroch Chirch. Ther be 2. poor Almose Women endowid with Landes.

Ther is now but one Paroche Chirch in al *Cirencestre* : but that is very fair.

The Body of the Chirch is al new Work, to the which *Ruthal*, Bisshop of *Duresme*, borne and brought up in *Cirencestre*, promisid much, but prevenfid with Deth gave nothing.

One *Alice Aveling*, Aunt to Bisshop *Ruthal* by the Mother side, gave an Hundreth Markes to the Building of the right goodly Porche of the Paroch Chirch.

And *Ruthalles* Mother contributid and other to the performment of it.

Alexander Necham, a great Clerk and Abbate of *Cirencestre*, buried in the Entring of the Cloister of *Wiccestre*, entering out of the Chirch into the Cloyster. King *Henry* the first made the Hospital of *S. John* at *Cirencestre*. *Cirencestre* Toun hath but a Bailife to govern there.

Cirencestre is yn *Coteswolde*.

Cirencestre hath the most celebrate Market in al that Quarters on *Monday*.

(Vol. v., pp. 64-66.)

Cirecestre, corruptely for *Churncestre*, peraventure of *Ptoleme* cawled *Corimumum*, stondeth in a Botom upon the Ryver of *Churne*. The Cumpace of the old Waul, *cujus pauca adhuc extant vestigia*, was nere hand ii. Myles.

Be lykehod yn times past Guttes were made that Partes of *Churne* Streame might cum thorow the Cyte, and so to returne to theyr great Botom.

A Man may yet walking on the Bank of *Churne* evidently perceyve the Cumpace of Fundation of Towers sumtyme standing in the Waul. and nere to the Place wher the right goodly Clothing Mylle was set up a late by the Abbate was broken down the Ruine of an old Tower toward making of the Myle Waulles, in the which Place was fownd a quadrate Stone fawllen down afore, but broken in *aliquot frusta*, wherin was a *Romaine* Inscription, of the which one scantly lettered that saw yt told me that he might perceyve *Pont. Maz.*

The Soyle in the Stony Feeldes abowt *Cirecestre* is more apt for Barle then Whete.

Therabowt as in *Coteswold* is smawl Plenty of Wood except in few Places kept of necessite.

Among divers *numismata* fownd frequently there *Dioclesian's* be most fairest. But I cannot adfirme the Inscription to have bene dedicate onto hym. In the Middes of the old Town in a Medow was found a Flore *de testellis versicoloribus*, and by the Town *nostris temporibus* was fownd a broken Shank Bone of a Horse, the Mouth closed with a Pegge, the which taken owt a Shepard founde yt fillid *nummis argenteis*. In the South Sowth West side of the Waul be lykelyhod hath bene a Castel, or sum other great Building. the Hilles and Diches yet remanyne.

Sum say that it was the Place wher Sege was laide to the Town, and not far thens is a steepe rownd Biry like a Wind Myl Hill *ect. muros* cawlld *Grimundes* Tower, for *Gusmundes* Tower, as theise say.

The Place is now a Waren for Conys, and therin hath be fownd Menes Bones *incolita magnitudinis*, also to sepulchres *ex secto lapide*. In one was a round Vessel of Leade covered, and in it Ashes and Peaces of Bones. More then iii. Partes of the old Town is now goodly Medow Ground. The iiii. Part ys yet wel inhabited, having one Paroche Chirche very richely wrought, and an Abbay of Blak Chanons *fundatore Henrico primo*.

Ther is also a litle Chapel as an Almose House.

But there afore was a great Chirch of Prebendaries. In the Body of the Chirch in a sepulchre Crosse of White Marble is this [Inscription,] *Hic jacet Rembaldus presbyter, quondam hujus ecclesie decanus, [& tempore Edwardi regis Angliæ cancellarius.]*

Cummyng from *Glocester* to *Cirecestre* almost yn the Myddle Way betwyxt wher the Wood fayleth and Champayne Countrey toward *Coteswold* appereth, the faire old Way made by the *Britons* ys very evidently seen, and so goeth as strayt as a Line to *Cirecester*, and fro thens to *Bathe*. But sum wold that the Way from *Cirecester* to *Bath* should be the very Fosse, and the Way betwyxt *Cirecestre* toward *Glocester* to be an other of the iiii. Wayes made by the *Britons*. The Abbat of *Cirecestre* told me that abowt *Cirecestre* should be crosse meating of al the iiii. Wayes.

1555.—A BRISTOL RUMINATING MAN.—In Jefferson's *Enter-taining Literary Curiosities* (1808) the following appears as a

quotation from Newbery's *Wonders*.—To ruminate, or chew the cud, is an action thought peculiar to some four-footed animals; but we have a remarkable instance in the *Philosophical Transactions*, of a ruminating man who lived at Bristol. He would begin to chew his meat over again within a quarter of an hour after his meals, if he drank upon them; if not, it was somewhat later. This chewing after a full meal lasted about an hour and a half; and if he went to bed presently after meals, he could not sleep till the usual time of rumination was over. The victuals upon their return tasted rather pleasanter than at first. Bread, meat, cheese, and drink, returned much of the colour as if they had been mixed together in a mortar. Broth and other spoon meats returned to his mouth all one as dry and solid food. The victuals seemed to him to lie heavy in his throat till they had undergone a second chewing, after which they would pass clean away; and he always observed, that if he ate variety of things, what he swallowed first, came up again first to be chewed. If this faculty intermitted at any time, it portended sickness, and he never was well till it returned. When this account was given by Dr. Slare, the man was twenty years of age, and had been so affected ever since he could remember. His father sometimes ruminated, but nothing near so much as his son.

Cardiff.

GEORGE H. BRIERLEY.

1556.—STRANGE TREATMENT OF A METHODIST PREACHER.—The *Annual Register* for 1769, p. 108, under the date of June 14th, has this short paragraph in the chronological record of the year:—

On Saturday morning, a methodist preacher, who had disturbed the peace of the city of Gloucester with his enthusiastic rant, was flogged through the streets by order of the mayor.

J. L.

1557.—THE POST OFFICE SIXTY YEARS AGO.—The *Bristol Journal* of October 21, 1826, has this paragraph:—

An invalid at Chepstow, wishing to consult her physician resident at Monmouth, writes to him by the post. The direct distance between Chepstow and Monmouth, by the beautiful new road under Wyndcliff, is 16 miles; but as there is no direct post, the letter is forwarded from Chepstow to Bristol, which is 15 miles, from Bristol to Gloucester 34, and from Gloucester to Monmouth 26, making altogether 75 miles; and after three days the sick lady may receive her prescription by the same circuitous route, completing the journey of 150 miles instead of 32. This could not be worse if the inhabitants of Monmouthshire continued to travel in ditches instead of roads, as they formerly did according to the evidence given in the House of Commons by Valentine Morris, the owner of the celebrated Piercefield estate.

J. L.

1558.—St. PETER'S CHURCH, CHELTENHAM: MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—In 1877, when accurate copies of the following inscriptions* were taken, there were only the three in the church:—

1.

In memory of | Miss Jane Cook, | who died February 11th, 1851, | aged 75 years. | Being anxious to promote the glory | of God, she devoted her property to the | dissemination of the Holy Scriptures | both at home and abroad, and to the | support of missions among the heathen | as well as to the Society for promoting | Christianity amongst the Jews. | She contributed largely towards | the erection of a church | on Mount Zion in Jerusalem, | for divine worship according to the | ritual of the United Church of | England and Ireland, | where salvation through | “Jesus of Nazareth” | might be proclaimed to “the lost sheep | of the house of Israel.” | She was also a liberal benefactress | to this Church and Parish, | and ever adopted the language | of the Psalmist, | “Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but | unto thy name give the praise for thy | loving mercy, and for thy truth's sake.”

2.

(Brass.)

Frances Sophia Hodgson, | an only and gracious child, | most tenderly beloved, | fell asleep, resting in the | assured love of God her | Saviour, January 30, 1858, | ætat. xxiv. [Daughter of the Rev. Wm. Hodgson, the first Incumbent of St. Peter's.]

3.

(Brass.)

In affectionate | remembrance of | Eleanora Jane Hardy, | “a succourer of many.” | She died in faith, at Walton | in Gordano, Somersetshire, | January 31, 1864, | ætat. xxxiii.

In the adjacent churchyard there are, with others, the following:—

1.

John MacCammon Trew, D.D., late Archdeacon of the Bahamas. Died 19th Jan^y, 1869, aged 77. And also Laura, his wife, who departed this life 30th December, 1869, aged 67.

2.

Sacred to the memory of Louisa Frances, third daughter of George Asser White Welch, Esq^r, of Arle House [near Cheltenham], and Anne Catherine Gardiner, his wife, who departed this life March the 3rd, 1851, in the 13th year of her age. Also of Maria Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the above, who died at Torquay, 2nd June, 1859, aged 19 years. Also of Agnes Brace, youngest daughter, who died at Bournemouth, Hants, September 9th, 1861, aged 17 years.

* An index to them has been given in vol. I., p. 42.

3.

Sacred to the memory of Harriet, youngest daughter of the late John Gregory Welch, Esquire, & Frances Asser, his wife, late of Arle House, who died 11th of Sep^r, 1854, aged 31. Also of Walter Welch, son of the above, late of the 20th Regiment, who died on the 5th March, 1863, aged 60. Also of Mary Butt, widow of William Farmer, Esq^r, late of Swindon, Wilts, sister of John Gregory Welch, Esq^r, who died Nov^r 14th, 1874, in her 98th year.

4.

Sacred to the memory of George Asser White Welch, Esquire, of Arle House, who departed this life February 8th, 1874, aged 74 years.

ABHBA.

1559.—MEMORIALS OF THE REV. JOHN BRYANT CLIFFORD, OF BRISTOL.—In 1887 two handsome memorials of the late Rev. John B. Clifford were erected. No sooner was the suggestion made known to the public than ample funds were supplied by many who loved and honoured the former vicar of St. Matthew's, Kingsdown. The tombstone in Redland-green churchyard was erected by his children and attached friends, and the brass in St. Matthew's church, by many grateful members of his congregation. The tombstone is a massive Runic cross in fine axed grey Scotch granite, embellished with thoroughly characteristic scroll designs, and mounted on the usual pyramidal base, on which is inscribed:—

“Till He come.”

JOHN + BRYANT + CLIFFORD, + M.A.,
Born May 18th, 1804;
Died May 15th, 1886.

For 42 years Incumbent of St. Matthew's Church,
Kingsdown.

‘Surely goodness and mercy have followed me all the days of my life, and I shall dwell in the house of the Lord for ever.’

This stone is erected by his children and attached friends.”

The grave space is also surrounded by a fine axed grey granite curb. The whole work is a most substantial and effective monument in a churchyard already containing numerous handsome memorials, and was executed by Messrs. Edwin G. Browne and Co., of St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol. The mural brass in the chancel of St. Matthew's has in high relief in bronze the emblems of the four evangelists at the four corners, the background of these being in blue enamel, so as to give colour and relief to the surface. The border of the brass is of a rich fifteenth-century design, having in it as part of the ornament, the texts—“Remember them who have spoken unto you the word of God, whose faith follow, considering the end of their conversation.” “The righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance.” The inscription is, “To the glory of

God, and in dear memory of his servant, John Bryant Clifford, M.A. Born May 18, 1804. Died May 15, 1886. For 42 years the faithful Incumbent of this Church. 'I determined not to know anything among you save Jesus Christ and Him crucified.' Encircling the inscription is another rich border, having on it "Until the day dawn and the shadows flee away." In the centre is shown a Bible, having on it "Search the Scriptures," and above it a heavenly crown, the whole forming one of the richest brasses lately placed in any church. It was designed and executed by Messrs. John W. Singer and Sons, of Frome and London.

A portrait of Mr. Clifford, engraved by W. Dennis from a painting by G. D. Berry, was "published Jan., 1847, by D. Vickery, 8, Nelson Street, Bristol." BRISTOLIENSIS.

1560.—THE WEIRD OF THE HONOUR OF GLOUCESTER: EARL BREHTRIC AND HIS SUCCESSORS.—There are few stories in real history—none, as I believe, in any sensational novel—so sadly pathetic, so pitifully tragic, as the tale of this young Saxon nobleman, surnamed Snaw, or Snow, from the fairness of his complexion. His misfortunes were owing apparently to no fault of his own, but to his extreme beauty, and to the revengeful hatred of a woman whose love he could not return.

The intercourse between England and the Continent during the middle ages, always much greater than has been generally supposed, must have received a fresh impetus during the reign of the Confessor. He, with his brother Alfred, on the death of his wicked and unhappy father, Ethelred the Unréd, had been carried into Normandy by their mother, Queen Emma, sister of the reigning duke. There they remained while Emma returned to England, and became wife of Canute. On his death, and the succession of her step-son Harold I., she returned to her native country; but the troubles of that state during the minority of Duke William sent her, with her son Edward, to the court of Flanders.

There was not much love between mother and son. It is perhaps scarcely to be wondered at that Emma of Normandy, twice Queen or Lady of England, clung far more to the memory of her second husband, the wise and valiant Canute, than to that of the feeble and licentious Ethelred; but her contempt for the father was most unjustly reflected on the son, and all her maternal love was given to Hardaknute, her son by her second marriage: nor did the needy circumstances of the royal exiles tend to draw them closer together.

But on Harold's death, and his half-brother Hardaknute's succession to the throne, Edward determined to try his fortune in his native country, undeterred by the cruel fate of his brother Alfred in the last reign. He was welcomed cordially by the king, whose life, however, was cut short by his vices. He died of excessive drinking at Clapa's Home. Edward's weak nature gave way at the

calamity. Would Godwin, all powerful as he was during this inter-regnum, murder him, as, he had too much reason to believe, he had murdered his brother? He threw himself on his knees before the earl, and entreated to be sent back to Normandy. Godwin, with a sort of contemptuous magnanimity, suggested to him that it would be better to be a king than an exile; and first stipulating that he should marry his daughter, and so, as he hoped, providing that the crown should fall to his descendants, he had him made king. We may suppose that one of the first things Edward did, was to send an embassy to Flanders, and inform his mother that instead of being a destitute exile, dependent upon her bounty as queen dowager, he was now king in his own right! The intercourse between England and Flanders received a further impetus by the marriage of Tosti, one of Earl Godwin's sons, with the Earl of Flanders' daughter.

It must have been as nearly as possible about the year 1045 that Brhtric Meaw, son of Algar, lord of the honour of Gloucester, was sent as ambassador to the court of Earl Baldwin: it may have been that as Godwin's sons, Sweyn and Tosti, were constantly there, Edward thought it wise to have also an envoy of his own to watch over his interests. Matilda, the daughter of Baldwin I., must have been scarcely fifteen years of age when her youthful fancy was attracted by the fair-haired English earl; nor would he have been an unsuitable match, for not only did he possess large estates, but he was said to be the richest of King Edward's subjects.

In the middle ages, youth not being encumbered with the burden of acquiring knowledge, ripened more rapidly than is usual in these days. An ardent nature, too early developed, lacked as yet the control of maidenly reserve, which would have come with maturer years; and when Matilda found that her blandishments had no effect upon the young earl, she sent a messenger with a confession of her love, and an offer of her hand. Brhtric remained insensible to her charms—perhaps he had a love of his own at home—and returned to England, leaving Matilda deeply mortified and indignant at the shame of her rejection. It was probably about this time that the young Duke of Normandy first asked Matilda's hand in marriage; and it is likely enough that it was Duke William's wooing that precipitated matters, and that she would fain have been able to answer him that she was already betrothed. But though she was rejected by Earl Brhtric, her heart was too deeply involved to make it possible for her to accept the duke.

All parties seem to have been equally determined, Matilda and Earl Brhtric to refuse their respective suitors, and Duke William to succeed at last. So two years passed; and then, according to the chronicle of Inger in the year 1047, he (the duke) waylaid her in the streets of Bruges as she was returning from mass, seized her, rolled her in the dirt, spoiled her rich array, and, not content with these outrages, struck her repeatedly, and rode off at full speed.

Five more years passed. Whether in the interval William ever ventured into Matilda's presence, or whether it may be that during the time Earl Brhtric had married, we do not know: but seven years had elapsed since his rejection of her suit, and she at length gave up all hope of his changing his mind; and accordingly, in the year 1052 she consented to wed her persistent suitor, and became Duchess of Normandy.

Fourteen more years had gone. William was a good and affectionate husband, and his wife had borne him eight children, when the Confessor died, and William determined on the struggle with Harold for the crown of England. It was on Christmas Day, 1066—the year which saw three kings of England and two great battles on English soil—that Duke William was crowned, the first of all our sovereigns crowned in Westminster Abbey (which, indeed, had only just been rebuilt by the Confessor); but it was not till Easter, 1068, that Matilda visited England. During that interval she contrived and executed a crime, which for meanness and revengeful cruelty has had few counterparts even in the annals of a jealous woman's mortified vanity.

It was one and twenty years since Earl Brhtric had declined the hand of Matilda of Flanders. She was then a girl, scarcely more than a child, but now the beloved wife of one of the most powerful princes in Europe, a mother and a queen; yet all these years she had brooded over the slight; and the first use she made of her influence was to persuade her husband to grant her the honour of Gloucester. In order to accomplish this, Brhtric was seized, and conveyed to Winchester, where he shortly after died, and—ominous words—*was privately buried*. So pitiless was this woman's vengeance, that she even deprived the city of Gloucester of its charter, possibly because they sympathized with their unhappy earl. When the deed was done, Matilda was crowned at Winchester. One would imagine that Brhtric's wraith must have come between her and her new honours. She had killed, and she now took possession. For her life she enjoyed his lands, and bequeathed them, with the rest of her private property, to her English-born son Henry; but William Rufus seized the lands, and bestowed them upon his friend and follower Robert Fitz-Hamon.

Such is the story of Brhtric, Earl of Gloucester. Whether in the agony of his deprivation and cruel death he invoked a curse upon the possessors of his lands, or whether in God's providence such dark deeds were destined to bring a curse with them, we cannot say; but this is certain, that since the days of Brhtric dark shadows of sorrow or sin have dogged the steps of the successive holders of the title. The fact is noted by Camden, and the record may be carried on to nearly our own day.

Robert Fitz-Hamon, who succeeded Queen Matilda, and was the first lord of the honour of Gloucester after the Conquest, was wounded in the head by a pike at the battle of Brenneville; he

"had his wits cracked therewith, and survived a good while after as a man bestraght and madde."

Robert Fitzroy, or Robert Rufus, illegitimate son of Henry I., succeeded; he married Fitz-Hamon's daughter Sybilla, or Mahil, and became possessed of the honour of Gloucester in her right. He was a man of a noble spirit, so that he might well have redeemed the title from the evil destiny that pursued it. For years he lived a happy and prosperous life of lettered ease; but with his father's death, and Stephen's seizure of the crown, all this was sorely changed. Stephen despoiled him of everything he could lay his hand upon; and till his death in 1147 he had neither peace nor rest, while struggling for his sister's rights. He died of fever, worn out by toil and anxiety.

To him succeeded his son William, who died broken-hearted at the loss of his heir. Still hoping to retain the title and property in his family, he had married his eldest daughter to Prince John, who, wearying of her, repudiated her upon the plea of consanguinity. The castle of Bristol, built by her grandfather, he retained; but he sold her and the title to Geoffery Mandevil, son of Geoffery Fitz-Peter, for 20,000 marks, who, greatly impoverished thereby, died soon after at a tournament without issue; and she was passed on to Hubert de Burgh, but died almost immediately. John then granted the earldom to Almary, Earl of Evreux, a grandson of Earl William by another daughter; but they also died without issue.

This much coveted, but disastrous, honour now fell to the lot of Earl William's youngest daughter Amice, who was married to Richard de Clare, Earl of Hertford, and the earldom descended to Gilbert, his son, who was Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, and mightily enriched the house by marrying the daughter of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke.

His son and successor Richard lost his life in the Barons' wars in the time of Henry III., leaving his title to Gilbert, who kept his life and lands by swaying from side to side. He became obnoxious to Edward I., who deprived him, but, on his marrying his daughter, Joan of Acre, he was restored. Joan bore him a son Gilbert Clare, the last Earl of Gloucester who bore this surname; he was slain in the flower of his youth at the battle of Stirling (Bannockburn) in the sixth year of Edward II. While this Gilbert the third was in his minority, Sir Ralph de Monthermer, who by a secret contract had espoused his mother, the king's daughter, (for which he incurred the royal displeasure and a short imprisonment, but was afterwards forgiven,) was called to Parliament by the title of Earl of Gloucester and Hertford. When Gilbert was out of his minority, he was summoned among the barons by the name of Sir Ralph de Monthermer as long as he lived, "which I note the more willingly for the rareness of the example."*

* Camden.

After the death of Gilbert without issue, Sir Hugh le Despenser took the title because he married Gilbert's eldest sister; and when he was hanged by Queen Isabella, Sir Hugh Audley, who married the second sister, had the title granted him by Edward III. The sons of this Edward were the first who bore the title of dukes in England, and Thomas the youngest was created Duke of Gloucester.* The change of dignity from earl to duke in no way affected the ill-fortune which pursued all those who possessed the honour of Gloucester. The Duke of Gloucester was sent a prisoner to Calais by his nephew Richard II., and there, it is said, was murdered by the king's command.

The earldom of Gloucester having now passed to Thomas le Despenser in right of his great-grandmother, he was violently displaced and degraded by Henry IV., and "at Bristow by the people's fury beheaded."

Some years had passed away when Henry V. granted the title to his brother Humphry, who styled himself in an instrument "Humphry, by the grace of God, sonne, brother, and uncle to Kings, Duke of Gloucester, Earl of Henault, Holland, Zetland, and Penbroch, Lord of Friesland, Great Chamberlain of the Kingdome of England, Protector and Defender of the same Kingdome and Church of England." But all these high-sounding titles had no effect in averting the doom upon this ill-omened dignity. He died suddenly at Edmondsbury, and was supposed to have been murdered (all sudden deaths being so accounted for in the middle ages) at the instigation of his uncle and rival, Cardinal Beaufort, and Queen Margaret. He was a great patron of learning, but by no means scrupulous as to the means by which he added to his valuable library.

The next holder of the title was Richard, Duke of Gloucester, son of Richard, Duke of York, and brother of Edward IV.; he was afterwards King Richard III. He fell at Bosworth field after a reign of two years; and with him ends Camden's series of Earls and Dukes of Gloucester.

For more than one hundred and fifty years the title remained in abeyance; but the memory of the misfortunes and crimes that followed it had probably after this interval died out, two new races of sovereigns, Tudors and Stuarts, having occupied the throne. Henry of Oatlands was the young prince in whose person the title was revived. His last interview with his father, the martyred king, when only eight years old, is well known; his imprisonment, release, and residence abroad, the persecution he endured from time to time from his mother, Queen Henrietta, because he refused to forsake his father's church, his return to England with his two brothers, Charles II. and James, Duke of York, and his death of small-pox the same year, are matters of history.

The next holder of the title was William, the only surviving son

* Camden says that he was so created by Richard II.

of Princess (afterwards Queen) Anne. The title was given to him by William III., who looked upon him as his heir. Constitutionally weak in both mind and body, his brain was overtaxed by the weight of learning pressed upon him; he barely outlived his eleventh year, a cold caught at the celebration of his birthday having developed into a fever, of which he died on the 30th of July, 1700. He appears to have been in a state ready to succumb to any illness, and the finishing stroke was given by the medical treatment of the time.

Frederick, Prince of Wales, son of George II., and father of George III., was created Duke of Gloucester by his grandfather on his accession to the throne. He conferred no honour on the title, which was soon merged in that of Duke of Edinburgh, and ultimately Prince of Wales. He was buried with little ceremony, and "without either anthem or organ", in Henry VIII.'s chapel in Westminster Abbey.

The ill-omened title was finally held by the brother and the nephew of George III. The marriage of the former with Lady Waldegrave deeply offended the king, and was the occasion of the passing of the Royal Marriage Act. The Duke of Gloucester had a son, who was sincerely attached to his cousin, Princess Mary. They were born in the same year (1776), but with a cruel policy were refused permission to marry till the marriage of Princess Charlotte had taken place; the Duke of Gloucester being the only member of the royal family to whom the Princess could have been united. This singularly faithful pair remained single till they were forty years of age, when, two months after Princess Charlotte's marriage with Prince Leopold, their long deferred union took place. It lasted eighteen years, the duchess surviving her husband three and twenty years.

The train of strange and sad coincidences which for nearly eight hundred years followed the holders of this title is hard to account for, the persistency with which misfortune dogged their footsteps, shewing a very remarkable and unique record. C. G. BOGER.

St. Saviour's, Southwark Bridge, S.E.

[The authorities chiefly followed in the foregoing article are Camden and Miss Strickland.]

1561.—POEM WRITTEN ON LEAVING BADMINTON, 1836.—In a 12mo volume, entitled *Poems*, "by E. M. Bethell, of Springfield, Pilton," and "printed for private circulation," Chippenham, 1854, these lines appear:—

Home of my youth, for ever fare thee well;
 Much have I loved thee in my hours of glee,
 But little doth it boot that I should tell
 The force of that deep love I felt for thee.

Why, fertile valley, why around my heart
 Hast thou so twined thy loveliness, that I
 Feel it so bitter from thee thus to part,
 That it doth cause full many a tear and sigh ?

I am not made for weeping, my young brow
 No single trace of sorrow ever wore,
 But tears unheeded fall in torrents now
 From eyes that ever shone with joy before.

Where is the firmness that my pride hath been ?
 Why are my inmost thoughts in vain revealed ?
 Alas ! in moments of deep trial are seen
 The feelings of a heart too long concealed.

Oh ! had I ever dreamt that I must part
 From my sweet home and all its loveliness,
 I would have taught my inexperienced heart
 To dote upon and cling unto it less.

But to my view there's not a single tree
 But bears a voice that speaks of past delight ;
 'Neath this I've played in childhood's buoyant glee,
 By that I've wandered on some summer's night.

They tell me there are other scenes, by far
 More lovely than the one I leave behind :
 Alas ! I know not, care not, what they are,
 For never shall my heart thy equal find.

Farewell, a wanderer on the earth I go,
 And though in after years I see thee not,
 In every future scene of bliss or woe
 Thy much-loved beauty shall not be forgot.

ABHRA.

1562.—A DOMESTIC OUTRAGE IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE, CIRCA 1220.—An account of a remarkable domestic outrage which took place in this county about the year 1220, has been contributed by Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., to the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society* (1886-87), vol. xi, pp. 331-35. A mandate (which, apparently, escaped the notice of Dugdale, though it throws light on the genealogy of the baronial family of Giffard, and supplies the name of a lord of Brimpsfield, whom he omitted from the pedigree,) was addressed on the 27th of December, 1221, to the sheriff of Gloucestershire, directing him to deliver his prisoner, Matilda, relict of Richard of Acton, to Elyas Giffard and Osbert Giffard of Brimpsfield, who, together with William Earl Marischal, William Earl of Salisbury, Osbert Giffard of Norfolk, Gilbert Giffard, and Elyas de Cailloue, have bound themselves that she

would, before Easter next, assume the habit of a black nun, or that of the convent of Semperingham. No hint is given of the offence she had committed, nor of her relationship to her manucaptors, but on turning to the assize roll for this county of nearly even date, a clue will be found to the solution of both questions. Under the head of "Hundred of Agmead," it is set forth in the presentment of the (grand) jury, that Richard Butler, of Acton, was wounded in his own house, it is unknown by whom, although his wife Matilda accused William Rous, formerly his servant. On being examined, she stated that she had gone to walk in the garden at night with her maid, whilst her husband was having his feet washed by her daughter Amice; that she heard a noise, and on going to the house door saw William and another man with swords drawn near her husband; that they ran after her, but she escaped, and hid herself until they went away; her maid, however, being caught and bound. The jurors evidently disbelieved her story, denying that Richard ever had such a servant, and alleging that she and her husband were perpetually at strife, and that he sometimes beat her because he accused her of light behaviour; that she often went off to the house of her father, Elyas de Colewey, or to the house of Robert Wayfer, who had married her aunt; and furthermore that the said Robert and William Wayfer, and John of Fnestone, often came to the house of the said Richard, bringing her back with them, and threatening him. Wherefore the jurors of Agmead firmly believed that the aforesaid William and John slew him by the counsel and wish of Matilda herself and bribed by her thereto. The jurors of Grumboldsash hundred concurred in this opinion. On being asked by the court whether she was willing to be tried before a jury of her neighbours, she flatly refused, on the plea that many of them were probably prejudiced against her. Judgment was thereupon deferred till one month after Michaelmas (that is, till the king's court sat at Westminster), bail being meanwhile exacted for Amice, the daughter of Matilda. The reason of this last order is not very obvious. The girl can hardly have been suspected of complicity in her father's murder, but she may possibly have given false evidence at her mother's dictation. What became of the perpetrators of the outrage does not appear. Probably they were suffered to "abjure the realm," and sought perchance to expiate their crime by a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. Matilda herself doubtless remained in the custody of the sheriff, though perhaps not committed to Gloucester gaol till judgment was pronounced. In any case she is not likely to have been hardly dealt with, for the sheriff, Ralph Musard, was connected by marriage with her uncle. Seclusion in a nunnery for the rest of her life was the severest punishment inflicted on her; perhaps the severest such a woman could receive. The bearing of this case on the early administration of criminal justice is left to be discussed by others more competent to do so. It is well worthy of record, if only for the light it throws

on the domestic life of the period. Looking at the high standing of the Giffard family, attested on this occasion by the fact that their co-sureties were—the Earl Marischal, whose father, just deceased, had been guardian of the kingdom, and the Earl of Salisbury, the famous Longsword, son of King Henry II. by Rosamond Clifford, two of the chief nobles of England; it is impossible to come to any other conclusion than that the manners and customs of the English aristocracy at the time were coarse and brutal; such, in fact, as would now be deemed disgraceful in the lowest class of the community.

J. G.

1563.—LECHLADDE CHURCH.—(See No. 1529.) In the notice of Lechlade Church, *ante*, p. 25, there is a slight mistake which you may wish to correct. It is there stated that “a handsome stained glass window, representing Faith, Hope, and Charity, has been erected as a memorial of the Edwards family.” The window was erected by Mrs. Hudd, of Clifton, to the memory of members of her family, many of whom are buried in the churchyard within a few feet of the window; and the inscription is—“This window is erected by Catherine Bowles Hudd, *née* Edmonds, in loving memory of deceased members of the Edmonds and Gearing families, late of Lechlade. July, 1882.” It was executed by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne, of London. There was not, so far as I am aware, any Edwards family ever settled at Lechlade; but the Edmonds and Gearing families are well known, the latter seeming to have been there for a considerable period. In the Record Office there is a MS., entitled “Book of Compositions for not taking the Order of Knighthood at the Coronation of King Charles I., 1630-1632,” part of which has been printed in the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society* (1884-85), vol. ix., pp. 351-3; and in it the sum of £14 is stated to have been paid by “John Gerings, of Lechlade.”

You do not refer in your notice of the locality to the interesting fact, that Lechlade is the place where Shelley wrote his poem, “A Summer-Evening Church-Yard, Lechlade, Gloucestershire” (misprinted “Lechdale” in some editions). ALFRED E. HUDD, F.S.A.

Clifton.

Some of our readers may be glad to have before them Percy Bysshe Shelley's early poem, entitled “A Summer-Evening Church-Yard, Lechdale [*recte* Lechlade], Gloucestershire,” from his *Poetical Works* (London, 1857), edited by Mrs. Shelley, vol. ii., p. 215 :—

The wind has swept from the wide atmosphere

Each vapour that obscured the sun-set's ray;

And pallid evening twines its beaming hair

In duskier braids around the languid eyes of day:

Silence and twilight, unbeloved of men,

Creep hand in hand from yon obscurest glen.

They breathe their spells towards the departing day,
 Encompassing the earth, air, stars, and sea ;
 Light, sound, and motion own the potent sway,
 Responding to the charm with its own mystery.
 The winds are still, or the dry church-tower grass
 Knows not their gentle motions as they pass.

Thou too, aerial Pile ! whose pinnacles
 Point from one shrine like pyramids of fire,
 Obeyest in silence their sweet solemn spells,
 Clothing in hues of heaven thy dim and distant spire,
 Around whose lessening and invisible height
 Gather among the stars the clouds of night.

The dead are sleeping in their sepulchres :
 And, mouldering as they sleep, a thrilling sound,
 Half sense, half thought, among the darkness stirs,
 Breathed from their wormy beds all living things around ;
 And mingling with the still night and mute sky
 Its awful hush is felt inaudibly.

Thus solemnised and softened, death is mild
 And terrorless as this serenest night :
 Here could I hope, like some inquiring child
 Sporting on graves, that death did hide from human sight
 Sweet secrets, or beside its breathless sleep
 That loveliest dreams perpetual watch did keep.

Mrs. Shelley has appended a note, p. 224, of which this is a part :—The summer evening that suggested to him the poem written in the churchyard of Lechdale [Lechlade], occurred during his voyage up the Thames, in the autumn of 1815. He had been advised by a physician to live as much as possible in the open air ; and a fortnight of a bright warm July was spent in tracing the Thames to its source. He never spent a season more tranquilly than the summer of 1815. He had just recovered from a severe pulmonary attack ; the weather was warm and pleasant. He lived near Windsor Forest, and his life was spent under its shades, or on the water, meditating subjects for verse.

EDITOR.

1564.—MOCK MAYORS.—Although the following quotation relates to a parish three or four miles outside the south-eastern border of Gloucestershire, its insertion is solicited with a view to gaining information in reference to similar celebrations in this county, which were probably not uncommon. The paragraph appeared in one of some papers entitled "Rambles about Bath," written by James Tunstall, M.D., and published in a local newspaper about forty years ago. Speaking of "the secluded" parish of Weston, near Bath, Dr. Tunstall said :—"In this village a mock election of

mayor is sometimes celebrated. The inauguration in 1834 took place as follows. After a sumptuous dinner, the mayor of the 'ancient city of the seven streams' entered the hall in full procession, with mace-bearers, aldermen, and recorder, attended by the ambassadors of foreign countries, music, &c. He then had a burlesque oath administered to him by the town-clerk, by which he bound himself to protect the rights, luxuries, and comforts of the corporation; to maintain peace with Twerton and all foreign countries; to protect the streams and water-courses, and to steal water when required for corporation purposes, and to use his authority exclusively for its benefit. An armed champion then threw down a gauntlet, defying to mortal combat all who should impugn the privileges of the ancient city; the civic dignitaries then did homage, and the town-clerk opened the charter chest, and among other authentic documents read Julius Cæsar's original charter, granted in consequence of services rendered in providing billets for his army when encamped on Lansdown. The mayor then addressed the citizens, and said that Bath had usurped the rights of this ancient city, not only in regard to corporate privileges, but also in its medicinal springs. The Weston springs had, indeed, wonderful qualities: one of them was of a petrifying nature, while a gouty gentleman, having fallen into a brook, had never suffered from any disorder since. His tomb might be seen in the church-yard."

Elections of mock mayors are believed to have ceased after the year above mentioned—1834—the Municipal Reform Act having passed in the following session. It would be interesting to collect any local reminiscences of the custom.

J. L.

1865.—THE BERKELEY MEMORIAL CASE.—This law case, which was heard before Lord Penzance, in the Court of Arches, on Monday, July 28, 1884,* is curious, and may fitly find a resting-place in these pages:—

LADY CAROLINE MAXSE *v.* LORD FITZHARDINGE.

There were two petitions, one by Lord Fitzhardinge and the other by Lady Caroline F. Maxse, each of whom, independently of the other, sought a faculty for the erection of a tablet in the church of Berkeley in memory of the late Thomas Moreton Fitzhardinge Berkeley, commonly known as "the Honourable Thomas Moreton Fitzhardinge Berkeley," who died on the 27th of August, 1882.

Mr. Bayford appeared for Lord Fitzhardinge, and Mr. Jeune for Lady Caroline Maxse.

Mr. Bayford was first heard, his client being the first petitioner. He said that the question really was who should erect a memorial to the deceased, and what the inscription should be. He would

* This was an appeal, on the part of Lady Caroline Maxse, from the decision of Mr. Monk, M.P., Chancellor of the Diocese, in the Consistory Court of Gloucester, as reported in the *Gloucester Journal*, May 17, 1884.

speak of the deceased by his simple name of *Thomas Moreton Fitzhardinge Berkeley*, without reference to any title which *Lady Caroline Maxse* would seek to confer upon him, and without reference to any distinctive title of courtesy. The deceased died and was buried at Cranford, Middlesex. Upon his coffin there was placed an inscription of the same character as that which *Lord Fitzhardinge* now sought to put up in Berkeley Church, and there had been put up in Cranford Church a brass embodying the same inscription. There were family estates belonging to the *Berkeleys* in Gloucestershire and Middlesex. As deceased was not buried at Berkeley, it was within the discretion of his lordship whether any, and if so, what memorial should be erected in the church at that place. It was admitted that the fifth Earl and 18th Baron of Berkeley, who died in August, 1810, was the father of this gentleman and of several sons and daughters. Four of the sons—*William, Maurice, Augustus, and Francis Henry*—were born before a certain date, which was a material date in the case; and three sons—*Thomas Moreton, the deceased, Charles Grantley, and Craven*—were born after that date, as were also three daughters—*Mary Henrietta, Caroline, and Emily Elizabeth*. The second of these, *Lady Caroline Fitzhardinge*, was now *Lady Caroline Maxse*, and she was opposing the contention which he (the learned counsel) was now bringing forward on behalf of *Lord Fitzhardinge*. This gentleman was the son of *Maurice Fitzhardinge*, and grandson of the fifth earl by descent. One question which had been raised in the family and in the world was whether the present *Lord Fitzhardinge* was legitimately entitled to be called the grandson of the fifth earl. The tablet which he sought to erect was a memorial brass containing the following inscription:—"To the glory of God, and to the memory of the Honourable *Thomas Moreton Fitzhardinge Berkeley*, fifth son of the fifth Earl of Berkeley, born October 19, 1796; died at Cranford, August 7, 1882, where he is buried." *Lady Caroline Maxse* suggested that there should be erected a tablet, which, from a photograph, was apparently a marble one, and which was surmounted by an earl's coronet and contained the words:—"Sacred to the memory of the Right Honourable *Thomas Moreton Fitzhardinge*, sixth Earl of Berkeley, and 19th Baron," &c. The inscription concluded as follows:—"This tablet was erected by his sister, the *Lady Caroline Fitzhardinge Maxse*, of Effingham Hall." As to the position in which the memorial should be placed, it appeared in the affidavits filed on behalf of *Lord Fitzhardinge* that a proper place in the church had been selected by him, but nothing had been placed before the court on behalf of *Lady Caroline Maxse* to show that a suitable position had been chosen for the tablet. Her contention was that there was an old family pew in Berkeley Church, and that the memorial should be placed close to that. *Lady C. Maxse*, however, was not a parishioner of Berkeley,

and did not attend the services of the church there, and she did not appear to be aware of the fact that some time ago the old family pew had ceased to exist.

Mr. Jeune said that the vicar of the parish had consented to Lady C. Maxse's application.

Mr. Bayford did not think that it was possible to erect Lady C. Maxse's tablet in the place which she proposed. One strong objection which was raised by his client to the inscription proposed by Lady C. Maxse was that it asserted that the deceased was the sixth Earl of Berkeley.

Lord Penzance—Your inscription is one which asserts that he was not!

Mr. Bayford—I do not know that.

Lord Penzance—You call him the fifth son.

Mr. Bayford said that in one sense, and in a proper sense, he certainly was the fifth son. It was admitted that the whole of the family, whether legitimate or not, were children of the same father and mother, and in that sense the deceased was certainly the fifth son. Lady C. Maxse's tablet would assert that he was the sixth Earl of Berkeley; but the deceased never claimed or adopted that title, neither had he nor anybody else ever sought to establish his right to it. It was true that the eldest brother of the family petitioned the House of Lords in 1810, and endeavoured to establish his right to the title, and failed; but, though the eldest brother was unsuccessful, it did not by any means follow that if Thomas Moreton Fitzhardinge had tried to establish his right to the title he would have succeeded in doing so. Evidence might have been available against him, though it could not be made evidence in favour of the original claimant, who was claiming against the Crown. If the court were to allow an assertion to be made on a memorial tablet that a certain man who had not used the title of Earl of Berkeley was, nevertheless, entitled to do so, it would be prejudging the question which might arise between various members of the family at some future time.

Lord Penzance said he wanted to see his way to what he was asked to decide. He had at present a strong impression that it would be very improper for the court to allow any inscription which made any assertion one way or another with regard to the deceased being the legitimate earl. He could not imagine that the relatives on either side could wish to settle the long-disputed question by an inscription ordered by the court to be placed on a tombstone. An attempt to settle the question in that way would be utterly futile. If the court were to investigate the subject for a month, and then to decide that the deceased was Earl of Berkeley, the decision would go for nothing, and would not bind any other court. The court ought to be solicitous not to wound the feelings of either side of the family. Perhaps an inscription might be devised which would not assert anything either one way or the

other. It only wanted a little ingenuity to frame an inscription which will not offend the feeling of either side, and will keep open Lord Fitzhardinge's claim, because, although the House of Lords rejected as insufficient the proof of the marriage that was tendered to them, there is no doubt that if, to-morrow, some inheritance of land came through the fifth Earl of Berkeley to his heirs the question would have to be tried in a court of law. It would not be considered to be closed by the decision of the committee of privileges. I cannot say that Lord Fitzhardinge's claim is in any way barred; and surely on a tombstone they ought not to attempt to put anything which would settle the question one way or the other.

Mr. Jeune—I quite acquiesce in that view. All Lady Caroline objects to is the statement that is made by the other side.

Lord Penzance said that he had prepared the following words as a form of inscription which might secure the end in view:—

“Sacred to the memory of the Honourable Thomas Moreton Fitzhardinge Berkeley. His father, the fifth Earl of Berkeley, was married on the—day of—to Mary Cole, in the parish church of—. The deceased was the eldest son of this marriage. Upon the death of the earl, his father, a claim was made by the eldest of several children, who had been born to the same parents before the date of the above marriage, to succeed to his honours. This claim was founded upon an alleged clandestine marriage before the claimant's birth. It underwent a lengthened investigation by the committee of privileges in the House of Lords, who came to the conclusion that the marriage was not proved. In accordance with this decision the deceased had a right to succeed to the earldom and other honours of the family, but out of respect to his parents he always refused to claim them. This tablet is erected to his memory by his sister, the Lady Caroline Maxse.”

Mr. Bayford said that it would be better to avoid referring upon the tablet to any matters of controversy. He suggested the following words:—“Sacred to the memory of Thomas Moreton Fitzhardinge Berkeley, a son of the late Right Hon. Frederick Augustus, fifth Earl of Berkeley.”

Lord Penzance—Lady Caroline Maxse wishes to do something more than that. She is entitled to say that he was the eldest son of a lawful marriage.

Mr. Bayford—That just raises the question whether she is entitled to say that at all. She is not entitled to put up anything in this church unless your lordship considers it right.

Lord Penzance—How can I refuse her the right to say that this man was what he undoubtedly was—the eldest son of a particular marriage which took place on a particular day?

Mr. Bayford—If there was another marriage previously, as has been asserted, the second one was not a marriage. That really involves the whole question.

Lord Penzance—We will call it a ceremony of marriage if you like; but he is the eldest son born after the ceremony of this marriage.

Mr. Bayford said that one great reason why he should object to any inscription of that sort was, that it would have been as distasteful as anything possibly could be to the deceased gentleman. He would have himself objected to any allusion to the second marriage. In letter after letter, and in family consultations to which Lady Caroline Maxse herself was a party, he had absolutely asserted that he was the fifth son, and that all his brothers were legitimate.

Lord Penzance said that the deceased maintained the first marriage, and made his will according to that view.

Mr. Bayford said that he proposed the omission of the word "honourable" from the inscription, because that word might give support to Lord Fitzhardinge's assertion that the deceased was only an "honourable," and not the earl. If the court was going to allow anybody to put up a memorial in Berkeley Church, surely the preference should be given to Lord Fitzhardinge, he being the first applicant and the patron of the living of Berkeley, and also the owner of the Berkeley estate and a parishioner, unless Mr. Jeune would accept what might be called a perfectly colourless inscription.

Lord Penzance understood that Mr. Jeune wanted it asserted that the deceased was the first son of the second marriage. The inscription might stop at the statement of the marriage of the parents without any allusion to the matter in dispute.

Mr. Bayford said that that would put prominently forward all the unpleasant part of the subject.

Lord Penzance did not think that it would. Counsel must bear in mind that this question was one which was known, if not to all the world, certainly to a great part of the legal world, because the Berkeley peerage case involved several points which were submitted to the Judges. He had known the particulars of it for years.

Mr. Bayford objected to any allusion to the date of the marriage. He was ready to accept a colourless inscription.

Lord Penzance said that the only colour in the inscription which he suggested was that it showed that the deceased was a legitimate son.

Mr. Bayford—Let us put in a "legitimate son." I have no objection to that.

Lord Penzance—It is a funny thing to put in. It is rather against your client, because it rather implies that there are illegitimate sons.

Mr. Jeune said that the whole point of what his client desired was that it might be shown that the deceased was born after a legitimate marriage.

Lord Penzance said that Lady Caroline ought not to go beyond the fact that he was a son of the second marriage. He did not think that she did so wish. The position of the deceased was peculiar.

There was no doubt that, according to the decision of the House of Lords, he was entitled to claim the earldom; but he abstained out of respect for his parents.

Mr. Bayford said that there was more than respect for his parents. The deceased was thoroughly convinced of the fact of the clandestine marriage, and he took steps to prevent any of the family estates being claimed through him.

Mr. Jeune said that a man had no right to prejudice the rights of others. He suggested the insertion of the words "first son born after the marriage in 1796."

After some further discussion the following inscription was at length formulated:—"Sacred to the memory of Thomas Moreton Fitzhardinge Berkeley, son of the Right Hon. Augustus Frederick, fifth Earl of Berkeley and 18th Baron Berkeley, and Mary, his wife. He was the first son born after the marriage celebrated at the parish church of St. Mary, Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, A.D. 1796. Born the 19th of October, 1796. Died the 27th of August, 1882. Buried at Cranford, Middlesex."

Mr. Bayford said that Lord Fitzhardinge would undertake to put up a brass tablet with the foregoing inscription if Lord Penzance would sanction its being placed in the chancel.

Lord Penzance said that if Lord Fitzhardinge did not do it, there must be a faculty granted to Lady Caroline Maxse. The judgment of the court could stand over for a time, in order to allow the parties an opportunity to arrange between them for the erection of the tablet with the inscription which had been agreed to. If it was put up no faculty need be asked for.

An order was made accordingly, suspending judgment in order to give the parties time to erect the tablet.

Mr. Bayford said that he did not ask for costs.

The *Times* speaks of the case as "curious, almost grotesque," and adds that "never, perhaps, before was a memorial inscription settled by counsel. At last they hit upon a colourless, if clumsy, inscription. If the right to the Berkeley peerage be ever again the subject of litigation, no argument can be drawn from the awkward formula which is to be graven on the tablet in Berkeley Church."

1566.—LONGNEY CHURCH: MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—In 1877, when accurate copies of the following inscriptions* were taken, there were only three in the church:—

1.

In memory of | the Rever^d M^r Rich^d Littleton, | M.A., who was
Minister of this place 58 | years. He was pious, painfull, &
profitable | in his office. He finished his course, and | was gather'd
among his people, October | the 6th, Anno Domini 1713, aged 79. |

* An index to them has been given in vol. 1., p. 42.

Here also lyeth Mary, his beloved wife, who dyed | August 24, in the
86 year of her age, 1714. | Also in memory of William, | his son,
who was buried December | the 3^d, Anno Dom. 1695, aged 22. |
Vita perit, mortis gloria | non moritur.

2.

John Fryer, Gent., late of Wheatenhurst [in this County], | died
Decem^r 23rd, 1783, aged 65 years. | Hannah, his wife, | died April
10th, 1766, aged 42. | Mary, their daughter, | died Jan^{ry} 15th, 1772,
aged 22. | John Hawkins Fryer, Gent., son | of the above John and
Hannah Fryer, | died August 25th, 1794, aged 48. | Sarah, his
widow, | died July 7th, 1806, aged 58. | Sarah, their daughter,
| died Decem^r 25th, 1803, aged 31. | Henry Fryer, their youngest son,
| died August 11th, 1815, aged 26. | Hannah, their daughter, died |
(at Torquay, County of Devon) | March 20th, 1821, aged 40.

3.

M.S. | John Fryer, Gent., | of Frampton [in this County]. |
Obt 3rd January, 1799, | æt. 28.

The following are in the adjacent churchyard :—

1.

In memory of William Fryer, of this Parish, who died Oct^r 31st,
1774, aged 61 years. Also of Mary, his wife, who died Jan^{ry} 20th,
1770, aged 36 years. Likewise of Matthew, their son, who died
Augst 2nd, 1789, aged 22 years. And Sarah, their daughter, died
March 5th, 1772, aged 15 years. To the memory of Susanna, daug^r
of William and Ann Fryer, Junior. She died Augst 19th, 1797, aged
3 years.

2.

Sarah Fryer, Sen^r. [July 7th] 1806.
Sarah Fryer, Jun^r [December 25th]. 1803.

3.

Henry Fryer. [August 11th] 1815.
Hannah Fryer. [March 20th] 1821.

4.

Sacred to the memory of William Fryer, Gent., late of Barrow
Hill, in the Parish of Arlingham [in this County], who died Feb^r
27th, 1843, aged 64 years. Also of Hannah, his wife, who died
August 9th, 1849, aged 69 years. And of Elizabeth, their
daughter, who died on the 11th August, 1876, aged 53 years. Her
remains lie in the adjoining grave.

5.

In affectionate memory of the Families of the Rev^d Rich^d
Littleton. Giles & Elizth Carter. John & Elizth Jackson. William
Weight, died Augst 23rd, 1836, aged 52; and Ann, wife of the

above W^m Weight, died July 12th, 1815, aged 27. Hester, sister of W^m Weight, died Jan^y 23rd, 1865, aged 84. May they rise to glory.

6.

M.S. John Longney, who died March 11th, 1862, aged 49 years.

ABHRA.

1567. — ROBERT SOUTHEY AND WESTBURY-ON-TRYM. — The following passages from Professor Dowden's *Southey*—a most interesting duodecimo—describe Robert Southey's sojourn in the parish of Westbury-on-Trym, near his native city Bristol:—

Soon after his return from Norwich a small house was taken at Westbury (1798), a village two miles distant from Bristol. During twelve happy months this continued to be Southey's home. "I never before or since," he says in one of the prefaces to his collected poems, "produced so much poetry in the same space of time." William Taylor, by talks about Voss and the German idylls, had set Southey thinking of a series of English Eclogues; Taylor also expressed his wonder that some one of our poets had not undertaken what the French and Germans so long supported, an Almanack of the Muses, or Annual Anthology of minor poems by various writers. The suggestion was well received by Southey, who became editor of such annual volumes for the years 1799 and 1800. At this period were produced many of the ballads and short pieces which are perhaps more generally known than any other of Southey's writings. He had served his apprenticeship to the craft and mystery of such verse-making in the *Morning Post*, earning thereby a guinea a week, but it was not until *Bishop Bruno* was written at Westbury that he had the luck to hit off the right tone, as he conceived it, of the modern ballad. The popularity of his *Mary the Maid of the Inn*, which unhappy children got by heart, and which some one even dramatized, was an affliction to its author, for he would rather have been remembered as a ballad writer in connexion with *Rudiger* and *Lord William*. What he has written in this kind certainly does not move the heart as with a trumpet, it does not bring with it the dim burden of sorrow which is laid upon the spirit by songs like those of Yarrow crooning of "old, unhappy far-off things." But to tell a tale of fantasy briefly, clearly, brightly, and at the same time with a certain heightening of imaginative touches, is no common achievement. The spectre of the murdered boy in *Lord William* shone upon by a sudden moonbeam, and surrounded by the welter of waves, is more than a picturesque apparition; readers of goodwill may find him a very genuine little ghost, a stern and sad justicer. What has been named "the lyrical cry" is hard to find in any of Southey's shorter poems. In *Roderick* and elsewhere he takes delight in representing great moments of life when fates are decided, but such

moments are usually represented as eminences on which will and passion wrestle in a mortal embrace, and if the cry of passion be heard, it is often a half-stifed death cry. The best of Southey's shorter poems, expressing personal feelings, are those which sum up the virtue spread over seasons of life and long habitual moods. Sometimes he is simply sportive as a serious man released from thought and toil may be, and at such times the sportiveness, while genuine as a schoolboy's, is, like a schoolboy's, the reverse of keen-edged; on other occasions he expresses simply a strong man's endurance of sorrow; but more often an undertone of gravity appears through his glee, and in his sorrow there is something of solemn joy.

All this year (1799) *Madoc* was steadily advancing, and *The Destruction of the Dom Daniel* had been already sketched in outline. Southey was fortunate in finding an admirable listener. The Pneumatic Institution, established in Bristol by Dr. Beddoes, was now under the care of a youth lately an apothecary's apprentice at Penzance, a poet, but still more a philosopher, "a miraculous young man." "He is not yet twenty-one, nor has he applied to chemistry more than eighteen months, but he has advanced with such seven-leagued strides as to overtake everybody; his name is Davy"—Humphrey Davy—"the young chemist, the young everything, the man least ostentatious, of first talent that I have ever known." Southey would walk across from Westbury, an easy walk over beautiful ground, to breathe Davy's wonder-working gas, "which excites all possible mental and muscular energy, and induces almost a delirium of pleasurable sensations without any subsequent dejection." Pleased to find scientific proof that he possessed a poet's fine susceptibility, he records that the nitrous oxide wrought upon him more readily than upon any other of its votaries. "Oh, Tom!" he exclaims, gasping and ebullient, "Oh, Tom! such a gas has Davy discovered, the gaseous oxide! . . . Davy has actually invented a new pleasure for which language has no name. I am going for more this evening; it makes one strong and so happy! so gloriously happy! . . . Oh, excellent air-bag!" If Southey drew inspiration from Davy's air-bag, could Davy do less than lend his ear to Southey's epic? They would stroll back to Martin Hall—so christened because the birds who love delicate air built under its eaves their "pendant beds,"—and in the large sitting-room, its recesses stored with books, or seated near the currant bushes in the garden, the tenant of Martin Hall would read aloud of Urien and Madoc and Cadwallon. When Davy had said good-bye, Southey would sit long in the window open to the west, poring on the fading glories of sunset, while about him the dew was cool, and the swallows' tiny shrieks of glee grew less frequent, until all was hushed and another day was done. And sometimes he would muse how all things that he needed for utter happiness were here,—all things—and then would rise an ardent desire—



except a child. Martin Hall was unhappily held on no long lease ; its owner now required possession, and the Southneys with their household gods had reluctantly to bid it farewell. M. C. B.

1568.—THE LEGEND OF THE DRAGON OF DEERHURST.—The Rev. George Butterworth, in his very interesting volume, entitled *Deerhurst : a Parish of the Vale of Gloucester* (Tewkesbury, 1887), has written thus, pp. 140-142:—

The "Legend of Deerhurst" is one of the old dragon tales which are related in connexion with so many localities both at home and abroad. As there was a dragon of Wantley in Yorkshire, and one that gave his name to Dragon's Hill in Berkshire, and sundry winged monsters are chronicled, who, until slain by as many saintly heroes, ravaged parts of northern France, so a dragon, or "serpent of a prodigious bigness," covered with impenetrable scales, once upon a time lived and flourished at Deerhurst. History fails to record the age of his appearance. However, like most of his kind, he was set upon mischief, and poisoned the inhabitants and killed their cattle. There appears to have been a king in those days, and one at hand ; this ruler, having estates of his own in the district, promised a fine portion of land to anyone who should slay the monster. Accordingly a labouring man engaged in the perilous enterprize, and was successful. Knowing well the favourite resort of the serpent, he brought there, in the temporary absence of the animal, a large quantity of milk. This, as was foreseen, was so much relished by the huge creature, that he swallowed the whole supply, and then becoming lazy and stupefied, fairly fell asleep. Upon this the labourer, one John Smith, advanced, axe in hand, and smote the dragon between the scales, and severed his head from his body. Smith, as he deserved, got the estate, and handed it down to his posterity. The axe was to be seen in the last century. What interpretation is to be given to this story I cannot say: possibly it is based upon something which once occurred. Some marauder from over the Severn or some other quarter may, it is conceivable, have once in time of yore effected a settlement here, and pillaged, and made himself generally obnoxious, till he was knocked on the head by a certain bold avenger of his own and his neighbours' wrongs. Or there may have been mischief of quite a different kind, whether insalubrious conditions of soil or other general nuisance, which the excellent Smith boldly encountered and remedied. I take "Smith" to be a name of occupation, not a patronimic. It is simply to be added that the villagers still talk with bated breath of the "flying addard." Also have we not dragons' heads on the walls of our church? In the middle ages a dragon was the emblem of the standard of Gloucester.

J. G.

1569.—AN OLD DURSLEY CUSTOM.—In the *Bristol Times and*

Mirror, February 15, 1888, the following mention has been made of a local custom, which, I think, is worthy of notice in your pages:—Yesterday an ancient custom was duly observed here [Dursley]. From time immemorial, on Shrove Tuesday—or “Pancake day,” as it is known to the juveniles—a few minutes past one o’clock two of the church bells are rung to announce “pan on.” This having been continued for about ten minutes, the townspeople are informed by the same means that the time for “pan off” has arrived. The origin of this singular custom appears to be unknown; but a somewhat similar custom is said to have existed at St. Mary de Crypt Church, Gloucester, forty years ago.

G. A. W.

1570.—NEWNHAM CENTENARIANS.—The statements in the following obituary notice are so remarkable that it may be hoped some one in the neighbourhood of Newnham will endeavour, even at the eleventh hour, to test their accuracy. The paragraph, which has been copied from *Sarah Farley’s Bristol Journal* for the 27th June, 1772, is as follows:—Sunday last [June 21], died at Newnham in Gloucestershire, Mrs. Keith, aged 133, who retained her senses till within a fortnight before her death. She has left £6000 to her three daughters, the youngest of whom is 109 years of age. She has likewise left behind her about 70 grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

J. L.

1571.—RURAL SPORTS IN THE LAST CENTURY.—*Sarah Farley’s Bristol Journal* for May 7, 1774, contains this advertisement:—“To be played for at Back Sword at Wotton under Edge, on the Tuesday and Wednesday in the Whitsun Week, Twenty guineas, viz. 8 guineas the first day by nine men on a side, and 12 guineas the second day by eleven men on each side. Each couple to play ‘till one of their heads is broken. The side which gets the odd head to have the prize. No padding allowed. To mount the stage each day at 9 o’clock.”

A few weeks later there appeared an advertisement offering a gold-laced hat, value one guinea and a half, to be wrestled for in one of the suburbs of Bristol. “The wrestlers to begin at 2 o’clock, and wrestle ‘till sunset.”

J. L.

1572.—ANOTHER CHAPEL SOLD TO TRADE.—We are informed that Thrissell-street Baptist Chapel, off Stapleton-road, has been purchased by a local firm of brewers, and will hereafter be used as a cooperage in connection with their business. . . . But it is not by any means the only instance in which Baptist chapels have been desecrated in Bristol. The Pithay chapel is now incorporated in Fry’s Cocoa Factory. Counterslip chapel forms part of the Sugar Refinery. King-street once boasted a chapel which is now part of a warehouse. And then there is the Bridge-street case, where the

fact that a Baptist congregation met in a room over a wine-merchant's office evoked the well-known lines :—

There's a spirit above and a spirit below ;
 A spirit of weal and a spirit of woe.
 The spirit above is the spirit divine,
 The spirit below is the spirit of wine.

Ultimately the stores absorbed the chapel, and the spirit of wine prevails now above stairs as well as below.—*Bristol Times and Mirror*, Oct. 22, 1887.

1573.—A TOUR WITHIN "THE BOROUGH OF STROUD."—To an eye accustomed to the sight of quiet English scenery of the ordinary type, the tract of country known as the Cotswold Hills offers an agreeable and striking novelty. Instead of a ceaseless succession of well-tilled plains, whose surface is broken only by a network of luxuriant hedgerows, we find abrupt and precipitous valleys, whose sides are often clothed with a dense growth of wood; in place of smooth and level roads, whose greatest inequality is marked by a slight undulation, we are confronted by ascents which compel the stoutest pedestrian to exert all his strength. A casual observer might well be induced to doubt whether he was still in the familiar country which he has known from childhood, for the features of this district strongly remind the traveller of certain rugged tracts on the continent of Europe, rather than of the lovely, if somewhat uniform, scenery of old England. The limit between this mountainous district and the more level tract of country on either side is rather sharply defined. Journeying from the direction of Oxfordshire or Wilts, the traveller gradually descends into a region of hill and dale, while approached from the vale of Severn or the rich plains of Worcestershire, there is a distinctly perceptible rise. The parishes into which the Cotswold range is divided, present an alternation of hill and dale, of high table land with deep and narrow valleys, which rival each other in their ever varying beauty. These winding dales, or "combes," as our early ancestors named them, may be compared to a graceful stem of coral, the main valley branching off into smaller vales, which become narrower by degrees till they are lost in the high country beyond. These dales, or "combes," are well watered by numerous rivulets, whose course is marked at intervals by the presence of many a busy mill or factory. Indeed, the great number of these mountain streams seem more than any other cause to have promoted the growth of the flourishing cloth trade, for which the west of England has been for centuries renowned. From very early times the fine Cotswold wool has been famous, and among these picturesque Gloucestershire valleys it is wrought into the smooth broad cloth, which is unrivalled in the markets of the world.

The district, which until a very recent date has been known

politically as the borough of Stroud, is a section of the Cotswold range, and is eminently distinguished no less by the prevailing beauty of its scenery than by the remarkable number of cloth mills, which bear witness to the staple industry of the neighbourhood. The west of England clothing district presents in many ways a strong contrast to most other manufacturing parts of England. Compared with Lancashire or the West Riding, we find an appearance of neatness and cleanliness, which is unhappily wanting in the "Black Country" of the north. The air of these smiling Gloucestershire valleys is in a much smaller degree obscured by the smoke arising from many chimneys, and the natural purity of the stone is scarcely tarnished by this necessary accompaniment of industrial toil. The solid and comfortable appearance of the houses is another privilege of the inhabitants, and for this advantage they are indebted in the first place to the geological character of the country; the smooth white oolite yields an unfailing material for building, so that among all the hamlets in the Cotswold range we may look in vain for an ancient building of brick or wood. To this natural cause of the prevalence of stone dwellings must be added the powerful stimulus of manufacturing wealth, the constant presence of prosperous traders having been a great help to architecture. In few parts of England can be seen such abundant and beautiful specimens of our traditional domestic architecture; and it is therefore true that the clothing district of Stroud may boast no less of its wealth in old gothic houses than of its unrivalled natural beauty.

The borough of Stroud,* as created by the Reform Act of 1832, comprised several rural parishes, which were drawn together by the common interest of the cloth manufacture.

It is to the southern portion of the district in particular that we purpose to introduce our readers. Starting therefore from its natural centre, the busy town of Stroud, we will direct our steps along the great road which leads to Bath. We shortly pass on the left the village of Rodborough, clustered along a hill side, whose summit is crowned by Rodborough Fort. This elevated height commands a far-reaching view across the Severn, and the Fort itself is a landmark to the country for miles around. Another mile brings us to a secluded spot known as the old churchyard of Woodchester. In the midst of a disused burial ground stand the remains of an ancient building, which for many ages was the parish church of Woodchester. In the year 1862 it was almost entirely taken down on account of its insufficient size and its distance from the chief number of the parishioners. Enough, however, of the old church has been left to form a picturesque ruin, which is almost overgrown with ivy. This interesting fragment consists of a semi-circular arch, which formed the entrance to the chancel, a square-

* By the Redistribution Act of 1885 what was the borough of Stroud now forms part of the Stroud Division of Gloucestershire.

headed doorway towards the north, and a gracefully pointed window. Of the south aisle and western tower nothing has been left. Over the interior of the north door might until lately have been read the words: "GOD IS THE WELL OF LIFE." The churchyard, thickly studded with large moss-grown tombs, is no longer used for general interment; but an exception is allowed in favour of the old family vaults, which, protected by substantial railings, are yet opened from time to time. A perhaps unique feature in this old churchyard is the fine tessellated pavement, which lies below the ground at a depth of about three feet, and has evidently formed part of an extensive Roman villa, the limits of which can be traced through the adjoining fields. It must apparently be a matter of conjecture for how many ages the existence of this beautiful relic of antiquity had been hidden in obscurity. The earliest printed notice of its existence appears in Bishop Gibson's addition to Camden's *Britannia* (published in 1772), where he describes it as "a tesseraical work of painted beasts and flowers, which appear in the churchyard, two or three feet deep, in making the graves." It seems, however, to have been very imperfectly examined, and at long intervals, for the first really serious attempt to explain it, and to define its limits, was made by the antiquary Lysons towards the end of the last century. In the opinion of this eminent authority the pavement was the "cavædium tetrastylon" of an important Roman villa, which in all probability had been the palace of the governor of this part of Britain, and possibly an occasional residence of the emperor himself. For many years it has been in an extremely mutilated condition, and even so far back as the time of Lysons large portions of the mosaic had perished; still we are able from earlier descriptions to form an idea of its plan and dimensions. The pavement when complete measured about fifty feet square, and consisted of an elaborate border of scroll and fret-work, varied and interlaced in the most intricate manner: within this border was a circle, which still contains seven out of an original number of twelve animals; and inside this there is another circle, which includes the fragments of a human figure. From a drawing made about 1722 they seem to have represented a man holding a lyre, which, according to different authorities, has been explained as indicating either Orpheus or Apollo. Although the pavement is buried for security beneath the surface of the churchyard, it has from time to time been uncovered and shown to the public; the last occasion of its exhibition was in the summer of 1880, when during several weeks it was visited with curiosity by thousands of persons.

About half a mile from the old churchyard we pass the present parish church, which was erected in 1864. Standing on a rising ground midway between the two divisions of the village, Woodchester Church is a spacious and not ungraceful specimen of modern pointed architecture, and its handsome spire, backed by

distant hills, forms a prominent feature in the landscape. The interior contains little that is noteworthy, if we except the monuments and memorial tablets which were removed from the former building. The most worthy of attention is a monument with fine recumbent effigies of an armed knight and his lady, which was placed under a canopy in the chancel of the old church. Although without name or date, it is traditionally assigned to Sir George Huntley, who was lord of the manor of Woodchester, and died in 1622. His wife was a daughter of Sir William Wintour, of Lydney; and the sculptured figures of their nine children are grouped around the tomb.

The very early records of Woodchester are associated with a story of Saxon times. It is said that Earl Godwin having obtained possession by fraud and treachery of the convent at Berkeley, his wife Gueda, deploring the impiety, refused to partake of any food obtained from so ill-gotten an estate: her husband thereupon assigned the manor of Woodchester for her maintenance, and tradition reports that she founded a religious house in expiation of her husband's injustice and sacrilege.

In the reign of Edward I. we find the manor in the hands of Sir John Maltravers, who earned an unenviable name as the keeper and reputed murderer of Edward II. in Berkeley Castle. From the Maltravers family it passed by marriage to the Fitzalans, Earls of Arundel (now represented by the Duke of Norfolk). William, the 17th earl, was compelled by Henry VIII., in pursuance of a policy recommended by Thomas Cromwell, to exchange his manor of Woodchester for lands hitherto belonging to the suppressed monasteries. Woodchester then remained in the hands of the crown, till in the 6th year of Elizabeth it was presented to George and John Huntley,* members of an old Gloucestershire family now seated at Boxwell, in the same county. In the grant to the Huntleys the manor is spoken of as having been "lately the Earl of Arundel's." Early in the seventeenth century it was sold to Sir Robert Ducie, a famous merchant and banker, who was in 1631 lord mayor of London, and is said to have lost £80,000 in a loan to Charles I. From Sir Robert the estate devolved upon his descendants, the Lords Ducie, one of whom built in a wild and picturesque valley the fine mansion known as Spring Park. This beautiful but secluded spot had ceased for many years to be the residence of the Ducie family, and in 1845 the estate was purchased by the late William Leigh, Esq.

Finding on his new estate no church for the members of his own communion, Mr. Leigh made it one of his earliest cares to supply this want; and being himself an enthusiastic student of Early English architecture, he erected a beautiful and costly church, the graceful spire of which is a conspicuous object. Built of the

* The grandfather and father of Sir George Huntley, the subject of the monument in Woodchester church.

fine white stone of the country, the church and priory of the Annunciation stand out prominently from the green hill-side, and viewed from the opposite slope of the valley, present a commanding appearance. The long line of building, terminated by the noble window of the choir, and flanked by a venerable and spreading elm, forms a group of unusual beauty. At the junction of the nave with the choir, on the north side, rises a graceful belfry, which is quadrangular in its lower stage, but is weathered off towards the summit into an octagonal form, and is crowned by a short but well-proportioned spire. The interior is striking from the chaste simplicity of its construction. The nave is lofty in proportion to the width, while the choir is remarkable for its size and decorations. A beautiful rood screen separates the choir from the nave, and the altar is surmounted by a fine east window filled with stained glass. A side chapel, dedicated to the Forty Martyrs of Sebaste, terminates the south aisle, and this is specially devoted to the memory of the founder and his family, the deceased members being buried in the vault beneath. A richly carved monument of alabaster represents the late Mr. Leigh in his robes as a knight of St. Gregory, supporting on his breast a model of the church. The following inscription runs round the monument: "Of your charity pray for the souls of William Leigh and family, founders of this church." Another handsome tomb commemorates the Most Rev. Dr. Nicholson, an exiled archbishop of Corfu, who died under the shelter of Woodchester Park, and was buried in the crypt below the altar. On the sides of the tomb may be read the following words: "Deus misereatur animæ illustrissimi et reverendissimi Francisci Josephi Nicholson, Archiepiscopi Corcyrensis, qui in pace quievit xxx die Aprilis, anno Domini millesimo octingesimo quinquagesimo quinto." The church was consecrated October 10, 1849, and was at first served by priests of the congregation of the Passion, who were then only recently established in England. On the retirement of the Passionists a few years later, Mr. Leigh invited the Dominicans to undertake the charge of the mission. They complied with his invitation, and lost no time in building a convent, which closely adjoins the church, and which was completed about the year 1853. The priory of the Annunciation at Woodchester then became the head-quarters in England of the Dominican order, which had long led a wandering and chequered career.

Leaving behind us the quiet churchyard attached to the priory, we are confronted by an abrupt ascent, its steep and precipitous height, crowned by the small village of Littleworth, towering over the valley like a fortress. At the summit of the hill is an extensive plain, which presents a great contrast to the rugged path over which we have just climbed. This level tract, known as Minchinhampton Common, will be familiar to the readers of *John Halifax* as the "Enderley Flat" of that tale, the author

having found a temporary house at Rose Cottage in the pretty hamlet of Amberley.

The bleak expanse of common stretches away about three miles from east to west, being terminated in the latter direction by the bold headland of Rodborough, while towards the north it rapidly narrows, and descends abruptly into the picturesque vale of Chalford. The surface of this dreary tract, level as the smoothest sea, offers few landmarks in any direction, and the frequent recurrence of disused stonepits which dot its surface, forms in dusk or fog a serious danger to the traveller. The monotony of the landscape is broken towards the east by a high tower, which guides us to the old-fashioned town of Minchinhampton. Lying at a distance from the lines of railway which have done so much to change the face of England, few places can be imagined so quiet and secluded. Although nearly destitute of commercial importance, Minchinhampton is not without a quiet interest of its own; its narrow, but substantially built, streets lead from opposite points to a public square, where the antique market-hall, supported by massive columns, is hardly more than a survival of its former trade. The smooth grey stone of the district gives the little town a strikingly clean and orderly appearance, while the almost complete absence of traffic in its streets seems to justify the epithet of "Deserted Village." Most of the houses belong to a type which is very prevalent in the neighbourhood; the low-ceiled rooms, with their heavy beams and mullioned windows, the high-pitched roofs of grey tiles, and the tall stone chimneys, are familiar features of the old houses of Gloucestershire. So little, in fact, has the town been affected by the movement of the century, that a recently built or brick-constructed dwelling is scarcely to be found. Still, if the place has been a loser in a commercial sense by this apparent want of progress, it cannot be denied that it has gained from the artistic point of view; a remarkable degree of architectural unity has been preserved, and the old town has kept almost unchanged the primitive appearance of its streets. There is a refreshing harmony among antiquaries respecting the etymology of "Minchin Hampton," the first part of the name being explained by the early history of the manor. The word "minchen," in its primitive form "minicen," is the old Saxon equivalent for "nun or religious," and this derivation is fully borne out by Latin mediæval documents, in which the town is constantly described as "Hampton Monialium." Soon after the Norman Conquest King William bestowed the manor of Hampton, with several others in Gloucestershire, upon the abbey of the Holy Trinity at Caen, which had just been founded by his wife Matilda. These manors continued to be the property of the abbey of Caen till Henry V., suppressing the alien monasteries, granted them to his favourite foundation of Sion, near London. From this time to the Reformation Hampton belonged to the nuns of

St. Bridget, from whom it was alienated by Henry VIII. in favour of Andrews, Lord Windsor, the head of an ancient family, seated since the Norman Conquest at Stanwell in Middlesex. Having accompanied the king in his expedition into France, he had, as Sir Andrews Windsor, distinguished himself by his bravery at the siege of Terouenne and the battle of the Spurs. These services, however, did not exempt him from experiencing the despotic temper of his sovereign, as will appear from the words of Sir William Dugdale. After premising that the vicar-general Cromwell had advised King Henry to bestow the monastic lands on his chief nobles, in order to preclude the possibility of a future restitution, Dugdale continues: "The King sent him a message that he would dine with him at Stanwell on a certain day, and accordingly came, when he was magnificently entertained; whereupon the King told him, he liked that place so well that he was resolved to have it; yet not without a more beneficial exchange. And the Lord Windsor answering, he hoped his Highness was not in earnest, it having been the seat of his ancestors for many ages, and humbly begging he would not take it from him, the King with a stern countenance replied, it must be, commanding him on his allegiance to go speedily to his attorney-general, who would more fully acquaint him with his reasons for it. . . . Whereupon being constrained to accept of this exchange, he was commanded to quit Stanwell, though he had laid in his Christmas provisions for the keeping of his wonted hospitality there. All which he left in the house; saying they should not find it bare Stanwell."* The "beneficial exchange" included, besides Hampton and the neighbouring manors, the rich lands of Bordesley Abbey in Worcestershire, which then became the chief seat of the Windsors during many generations. In the wills of the second and third Lords Windsor, Hampton is named among their numerous manors, but a few years after the death of Thomas, the sixth baron, in 1642, the estate was purchased by Mr. Samuel Sheppard, in whose family it remained nearly two hundred years.† Early in the present century Mr. Philip Sheppard broke up his estate, and the manor of Hampton was purchased by Mr. Ricardo, the eminent financier, whose representative is the present proprietor.

(To be continued.)

1574.—THE MORLEY INSCRIPTIONS, BRISTOL.—On October 22, 1887, the statue of the late Mr. Samuel Morley was unveiled. The work was entrusted to a talented Bristolian, Mr. J. Havard Thomas, and has been highly commended by competent critics. Those who

* Collins's *Peerage*, vol. iv., p. 68—on the authority of Dugdale, "who had it from the mouth of Thomas, Lord Windsor."—See also Dugdale's *Baronage of England* (1876), vol. ii., p. 308; and the Rev. Daniel Lysons's supplementary volume of *Parishes in Middlesex* (1800), p. 250.—ED.

† For interesting particulars of the Sheppard family see vol. ii., pp. 508, 570; iii., 61.—ED.

knew Mr. Morley in the flesh and have seen the marble representation, pronounce it an admirable likeness. The sculptor has represented him dressed in a frock coat, standing erect, with head thrown back, his right hand resting in his trowsers pocket, and his left hand extended—a posture familiar to those who have seen him addressing public meetings. The height of the statue, which faces Bristol bridge, looking towards Victoria-street, is eight feet, and it rests on a pedestal of red Aberdeen granite, ten feet high, which is placed on a circular plinth twelve feet wide, cut out of fine grey granite. The statue is of Carrara marble; its weight is about a ton and a half; and it is said to be the only statue of the same size in the kingdom standing unsupported. On the front, facing the bridge, the inscription reads thus:—

SAMUEL MORLEY,
Member of Parliament for this City
From 1868 to 1885.
To preserve for their Children
The Memory of the Face and Form
Of one who was an Example
Of Justice, Generosity, and Public Spirit,
This statue was given
By more than 5,000 Citizens of Bristol.

On the opposite side, facing St. Nicholas' Church, the following sentence, found among Mr. Morley's notes of his speeches, is inscribed:—

I believe that the power of England is to be reckoned, not by her wealth or armies, but by the purity and virtue of the great mass of her population.

A tablet by the same sculptor has been since erected in the nave of Bristol Cathedral; it bears a good medallion likeness, with this inscription:—

SAMUEL MORLEY,
Member of Parliament for the City of Bristol
From 1868 to 1885.
Born 1809. Died 1886.

Be usefull where thou livest, that they may
Both want and wish thy pleasing presence still.
Kindnesse, good parts, great places are the way
To compass this. Finde out men's wants and will,
And meet them there. All worldly joyes go lease
To the one joy of doing kindnesses.

(George Herbert, 1633.)

BRISTOLIENSIS.

1575.—AN OLD BITTON ACCOUNT BOOK.—Amongst the Ellacombe MSS. in the Bristol Museum and Library is an old account-book,

belonging to a family named Flower, which long resided in the parish of Bitton. The book, which simply consists of half a quire of foolscap roughly sewn together, appears to have been first used, in 1716, by Lamorock Flower, who styles himself "executor to Lamorock Flower, of Saltford, late deceased;" but most of the entries were made by one of his descendants, John Flower, between 1740 and 1760. As the latter gentleman seems to have thought that any vacant space in any page would serve to make a brief memorandum, the arrangement of the book leaves something to be desired. The dates on a single page, for instance, sometimes extend from 1719 to 1754, and Lamorock Flower's accounts relating to his relative's funeral are diversified by his descendant's jottings as to what "John Evans' cheese weighed," and how much of the king's taxes are "belonging to Joanna Flower." To another funeral account, dated 1738, the same careful notemaker adds:—"Bought two pigs February 6, 1741. Cost £1 17s. 0d." Perhaps the most interesting items in the book are contained in John Flower's disbursements as one of the churchwardens of Bitton. The parish officials paid a shilling a head for the foxes destroyed by the inhabitants, and four such payments appear in the account. At the Archdeacon's "Uisitasion," the officers allowed themselves 5s. for refreshments. Then we have, "Goong to Bristol to take [talk] with M^r Wibley and M^r Parker, 2s. Spent at a parish meeting, 2s. 6d. 5th of November for ringing, 10s. 6d. For too Prayer boox, 16s. 6d. Spent when we cared [carried] the Prayer boox, 3d. Spent when we exsamed the leds of the Church, 1s. For 4 qartes of wine and botteles & breade for Seacrament, 10s. 10d. For making the hood, 3s." The last item caused a commotion in the parish. On the 22nd December, 1746, three days after the date of the entry, a vestry meeting was held, when "We, the churchwardens, overseers of y^e poor, and other freeholders, likewise inhabitants of the parish of Bitton, [in too great a passion to be grammatical] Do agree y^t y^e minister y^t now is or ever may be Vicor of y^e our parish, shall by any means compel our present officers, or any of their successors y^t ever shall or may be from time To time, or at any times hereafter, to lay out or expend Any of our moneys for a Robe commonly known by the name of a hood, & y^t we will for ever defend & indemnifie the said officers if any Lawsuits should thereby commence by Reason of any such Officers denial or refusal, & also if any Officer or Officers will without y^e consent of y^e parishioners At a Vestry presume to lay out or expend any money comitted to their trust or charge by meanes of their said office for such Robe or ornament known by y^e name of a hood aforesaid, such moneys so laid out shall be entirely at his or Their own expence. in Witness hereof we have hereunto set our hands. John Flower, Samuel Holbin, Churchwardens. Will Hollister, Richard Francia, Overseers. Sam^l Bush, Tho. Whittington, Sam^l Whittuck, Robert Whittington, Will Atkins,

William Proctor, Thomas Barns, Robart Holbin, Samuell Leonard, William bigg, his mark, William Rallings, Moses Strange." Mr. Flower, who was a landowner in a small way, kept an exact account of his petty income. Thus in 1744 he records the receipt of £1 8s. 4d. for "170 pounds of filbords at 2d. per pound." The four following years were unfruitful, the crop in 1746 being only 24½lb., which sold at 3½d. per lb. But in 1753 the produce rose to 176lb., and in 1755 to 251lb., for which he got £2 1s. 10d. The year 1744 was also prolific in apples, and Mr. Flower not only made about 700 gallons of cider, but sold several hundred bushels of fruit—charging his neighbours about 1s. a bushel for the same, though he got 18s. 9d. for six bushels sent to Bristol. In 1746 the crop of "appells" was as scanty as that of the "filbards," but the price of cider was still low, "56 gans" being "sould to George Foot at a grate agan" [a groat a gallon], 18s. 8d. The only item deserving remark in the funeral accounts, of which there are several, is one from which it appears to have been customary to make a present to the parson of the parish. In the case of each of the Lamorock Flowers, there is an entry of 10s. "for a sarmmon," but after the funeral of John Flower's sister Elizabeth, the vicar, Mr. Barry, received a guinea for his "sarmont." Another entry about the same date raises a suspicion of family quarrels:—"My sester Joanna Flower said y^e shee and I was even from y^e beginning of the World too this day, April 22^d, 1746. Before too witnesses, Elizabeth Brown and Mary Gane." The only other note worthy of attention carries us back to the first person named in the book, and apparently relates to the military preparations made in consequence of the first Pretender's irruption into the Highlands. It is as follows:—"An account of them that paise to one muskett this 16 day of April, 1716. Lamorock Flower, M^r Harington, Widd. Rodburn, The occupiers of the Gearge Ian, John Woodman, John Harding, Ann Atwood." The danger, however, was at an end, for before the date in question the Jacobite idol had stolen away to France.

J. L.

1576.—THE REV. HENRY BROOKE, M.A., RECTOR OF TORWORTH, 1730-1757.*—A poem of sixty-six lines, called "Lancashire Hob and the Quack-Doctor," will be found in [John Collier's] *Tim Bobbin's Works*, being partly in the Lancashire dialect, and describing how a countryman named Hob, suffering from toothache, betook himself to a quack at Rochdale fair, and bargained for his six teeth to be drawn out for a shilling; and how, after they were extracted with a pair of pincers, a wager of five shillings was laid between patient and quack, which the latter lost by a trick of Hob's. There is doubt as to Collier's

* The particulars here given have recently appeared in a privately printed 4to tract by Mr. John E. Bailey, F.S.A., entitled *The Authorship of "Lancashire Hob,"* and will be found to be closely connected with a worthy Gloucestershire clergyman of the last century.—ED.

authorship of this poem. It seems very probable that it ought to be ascribed to Henry Brooke, a well-known Manchester man, and an associate of John Byrom and other literary persons. [Then follow the arguments, which need not be brought forward here, in proof of this position.] The poem thus claimed for Henry Brooke lends an additional interest to the writer of it, as well as to his other books. There are notices of him in Whatton's *History of the [Manchester] Grammar School*, p. 106; Canon Raines's MSS., vol. xli., p. 276; the Rev. J. Finch Smith's *School Register*, i., 1-2; and Byrom's *Remains*, i., 294-5. Recently, in the admirable *Dictionary of National Biography*, vi., 424, Mr. W. E. A. Axon contributed a new memoir of him, the first time that he has had a place in such a publication.

Brooke has always been said to be a Manchester man, being called the grandson of the Rev. William Brooke, of Manchester, clerk, and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Jordan Chadwick, of Healey Hall, near Rochdale, gent. This marriage is found in Corry's *Lancashire*, 1825, i., 569-70; and in a note at p. 629 there is a query whether this William Brooke, whom he calls "of Manchester, Parson," was not the head-master of the grammar school there, or the father of him. This note has probably given rise to the mistake in the paternity. Canon Raines more particularly adds the names of Henry Brooke's parents, who are said to have been William Brooke, merchant, of Manchester, and Elizabeth Holbrooke, a connection of Warden Heyrick's. This marriage was by licence at the collegiate church, 9th Jan., 1678-9; but a corresponding birth of a Henry Brooke is not to be found in those registers.

The real facts of Brooke's origin, as recorded by himself in a memorandum which he sent in 1740 to Dr. Rawlinson, of Oxford, are that he was the son, not of William, but of Anthony Brooke, and that he was born at Heddington (near Calne), in Wilts, on 24th May, 1696. This statement is confirmed by the register of his baptism, kindly extracted for me by the Rev. F. H. Du Boulay, M.A., stating that Henry "Brooks," son of Anthony and Sarah, was baptized 1st June, 1696. Mr. Du Boulay further says that Anthony was an independent gentleman, owning a property of three or four hundred acres in the parish, which he entailed upon his son Anthony; that his wife, Sarah Childe, was related to the London banking firm of that name, which was connected with Heddington; and that she died in 1737. He bequeathed three cottages and gardens to his parish for the benefit of the poor.

Henry Brooke was not educated at the Manchester grammar school, as has been said, but at Sharston, 5½ miles west of Malmesbury, in Wilts; and he therefore could not have obtained any of the Manchester exhibitions at Oxford. He matriculated as a commoner of Oriel College, Oxford, 10th Oct., 1713; and graduated B.A. 25th June, 1717, and M.A. 30th April, 1720.

His name was entered on the university registers as "Brookes," after the form of the baptismal entry. He was elected probationer fellow of his college, 30th April, 1719, and admitted actual fellow, 1720. He received deacon's orders from Bishop Potter of Oxford, 4th June, 1721, and priest's orders from the same prelate on 24th Sept. following. He retained a connection with his native county, for in 1721, when he had completed his edition of the speeches of Demosthenes and Æschines concerning the false embassy, he dedicated the volume to John Kerle Ernle, Esq., of Whethem, in Calne parish, Wilts.

From Dr. John Mather, the president of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, Brooke received in the beginning of April, 1727, the appointment of head-master of the school of Manchester. This is Brooke's date; but the date in Whatton's *History* is the 17th of September in that year.

By the death of Radley Aynscough, who was buried 12th January, 1727-8, a fellowship in the college of Manchester fell vacant. The three remaining fellows were all Jacobites, but the warden, Peploe, was a Whig. Brooke, who likewise was an adherent of the new dynasty, entertained hopes of obtaining the stall. But even before Aynscough's death serious differences arose over a successor, and there are records of many unclerical scenes. Byrom has frequently mentioned the disputes. In the interest of the Jacobites the stall was sought for, amongst others, by the Rev. Joseph Hooper, and by the Rev. John Heber, great-uncle of Bishop Heber. The former declared he would stand to the election against all mandates of the crown, if the fellows would choose him. In the opposite interest one Mr. Whitaker obtained a nomination from the crown, 24th Oct., 1727; and going down to Manchester, and demanding admission, he was installed and sworn by the warden, the fellows protesting against it. The papers read in London society were interested in the dispute; and the *Evening Post* of January, 1728, states that Heber had been appointed. The questions at variance were debated before Lord Trevor, 13th Feb., and Byrom, who was present, gives the argument (*Remains*, i., 294; and see pp. 302 *et seq.*). At length Brooke obtained from the crown a mandamus for his election, and the chapter succumbed. He was admitted 8th June, 1728, the only Whig amongst the fellows.

On or about 3rd June, 1730, Brooke was presented by Oriol College to the rectory of Tortworth, near Wotton-under-Edge, co. Gloucester, the advowson of which that foundation had recently purchased from Lord Ducie;* and it was on the death of Dr. Henry Bull that Brooke succeeded. Brooke did not reside upon the living; but the duty up to 1750 was discharged by curates. This rectory was of late held by the Rev. Clement

* The patronage is now vested, by an exchange, in the Earl of Ducie.—Ed.

Greswell, M.A., [ex-fellow of Oriel,] youngest son of the learned Rev. W. Parr Greswell, for sixty-three years incumbent of Denton, near Manchester, and brother of two highly distinguished alumni of Manchester school, William and Edward Greswell (*Register*, iii., 77-82).

No particulars are forthcoming of the marriage of Brooke. The record is not in the collegiate church registers. Those registers, however, note the baptism of a child 28th Oct., 1734, named Thomasine, and described as daughter of the Rev. Henry Brooke, one of the fellows of the college. Byrom mentions Brooke's visit to London in January, 1735, when some important business relating to the college at Manchester, to be kept secret, was being transacted. "I met Mr. Cattell to-night [2nd Jan.], and am now at Will's coffee-house with Mr. Brooke and him." Will's coffee-house was in Bow-street, Covent Garden, where the chair that Dryden used was long a fixture.

It was in 1749 that Brooke resigned the mastership of the school, and went to reside at Tortworth. A portion of the old house remains; and therein is preserved his library, which he bequeathed to his successors in the rectory. Mr. Greswell made a reference to the books in the *Grammar School Register* (i., 220). The present rector [Mr. Arthur] has made a careful catalogue of the collection; and for the loan of his MS. I am much obliged to him. There are over eight hundred entries. The books mostly belong to the end of the seventeenth and the beginning of the next century. The titles indicate a reader of wide tastes, and one who was interested in literature up to the last. The subsequent rectors seem to have added to the collection. A good number of the volumes are theological, consisting of the standard divinity works of Taylor, Mede, More, Sherlock, and others. The folios are about sixty in number. Norris seems to have been a favourite writer with him, as well as the works of the author of *The Whole Duty of Man*. There are two editions of the *Εικὼν Βασιλική*, dated 1648; also the 1648 edition of Diodati's *Pious Annotations on the Bible*. He had the 49th edition of *A Week's Preparation for the Lord's Supper* (London, 1742), with several copies of the first, second, and third editions of the same book. There is a good series of the works of the dramatists and poets, from Shakspeare to Pope. His Shakspeare was Pope and Sewell's, 1728. The Dublin edition (1758) of Parnell's *Poems* is there. The *Spectator* and its followers are well represented; as are also the classic authors, among which are many editions of Demosthenes, with several works relating to the scholastic profession. There is the 1687 edition of the *Prayers* of Ken, for use at Winchester school. Some medical works are in the collection. Of local [Manchester] books we only identify *The Complete History of the Rebellion*, 1745-6; Peter Newcome's *Sermons on the Catechism*, 2 vols., London, 1712; Bracken's *Farriery Improved*, London, 1739; and

Henry Gore's *Vulgar Arithmetic Improved*, Manchester, 1733, dedicated to the merchants and tradesmen of the town. Of scarce books there is a copy of Inigo Jones's folio on *Stonehenge*, London, 1655; Shelton's *Don Quixotte*, 1725; a book on the heads of the Cæsars, dated 1553; Aldus's *Libri de re Rustica*, 1513; the 1543 Basle edition of Livy's Roman History, and the 1569 edition of Xenophon, at the same place; and *Il Cortegiano del Conte Baldessar Castiglioni*, Lyons, 1562. Brooke was a justice of the peace for the county, and had amongst his books two called *The Practical Justice of Peace*, 1745 and 1751.

He died at Tortworth in August, 1757. His death is mentioned by Byrom, who, writing from Manchester, 8th Oct., 1757, to his old college associate, Mark Hildesley, Bishop of Mann, tells him of the welfare of the clergy whom the prelate had met two years before, when he got some Manchester horses to convey him and his luggage from that town to Liverpool, the journey occupying a long summer's day. Says Byrom: "Mr. Foxley is very well. Mr. Brooke, one of the fellows of our church, is dead, succeeded by one Mr. Crouchley, a neighbouring clergyman. . . . All our family, who have a great regard for you, salute you and yours" (*Remains*, ii., 600). A monument was set up to his memory in Tortworth Church, thus inscribed:—In memory | of the Rev^d | M^r Henry Brooke, | formerly Fellow of Oriel | Coll. in Oxford, | late Rector of this Parish, | and Fellow of | Manchester College. | Died August 21, 1757, | aged 63 years.

In 1830 there was a portrait of Brooke at one Mr. Hulton's at Blackley, it being then well known to Mr. Singleton, the incumbent of that place. Where is this portrait now?

Stretford, Manchester.

JOHN E. BAILEY.

The following publications by Brooke have been minutely noticed by Mr. Bailey in his above-mentioned 4to tract:—

1. *A Practical Essay concerning Christian Peaceableness*. Three editions, 8vo, London, 1741. The first edition has on the title-page the words, "being calculated for a Country Parish," and is dedicated "to the Inhabitants of Tortworth in the Diocese of Gloucester."

2. *The Usefulness and Necessity of Studying the Classics*: "a Speech, Spoken at the Breaking-up of the Free Grammar School in Manchester, Thursday, Dec. 13, 1744." 8vo. Manchester, MDCCLXIV. [a mistake for 1744]. Reprinted wholly in Whatton's *History of the Grammar School*, pp. 106-110.

3. *Two Sermons*: "Occasioned by the General Thanksgiving Appointed by His Majesty's Proclamation, on October the 9th, 1746, for the Deliverance of these Kingdoms from the late Rebellion and the Calamities of an Intestine War." 8vo. London, 1747. Dedicated to Martin (Benson), Lord Bishop of Gloucester, "in Honour of his Personal Worth and in Reverence of his Episcopal Character."

4. *The Respect and Submission due to the Constitution both in Church and State*: "a Sermon preached on Tuesday, April the 7th, 1747, at the Assizes held at Lancaster," etc. 8vo. London, 1747. This sermon has been mentioned in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, xvii., 252. Brooke's sermons, it may be well to note, "are amongst the scarcest of tracts."

In the short memoir of Brooke by Mr. Axon, in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, vi., 424, it is incorrectly stated that he was the son of William and Elizabeth Brooke; that he was educated at the Manchester grammar school, and gained an exhibition, 1715-18; and that he graduated D.C.L. in 1727. These mistakes have not been repeated by Mr. Bailey. EDITOR.

1577.—THE FOREST OF DEAN.—I have come into possession of an original parchment deed, which has the legal stamp affixed to it, and which contains the appointment of Richard Hill as lieutenant of a Forest of Dean regiment of Militia in the olden time. The following is a copy:—

"Charles, Lord Viscoun Dursley, Baron Berkeley, of Berkeley, Knight of the Hon^{ble} Order of the Bath, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Gloucester and of the City and County of Bristol and one of their Ma^{ties} most hon^{ble} Privy Council.

"To Richard Hill the younger, gent.

"Whereas the King and Queens most excellent Ma^{ties}, according to severall Acts of Parliament for ordering the forces in the severall Counties of this kingdom, Have by Comission under the great Seale of England nominated and appointed me, the said Charles, Lord Dursley, their Lieutenant for and in the County of Gloucester, and in all Burroughs, Liberties, corporated and priviledged places within the said County. In pursuance therefore of the Acts of Parliament and Comission aforesaid, I, the said Charles, Lord Dursley, doe by these presents constitute and appoint you the said Richard Hill to be Lieutenant of that Company in the Red Regiment of Militia ffoot, raised for their Ma^{ties} service within the forest Division in the said County of Gloucester, comānded by Maynard Colchester, Esq^r, whereof he is Coll, & Walter Yate, Esq^r, is Captaine. You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of Lieutenant by exercising the said Company in Armes, both Officers and Soldiers, and keeping them in good order and discipline, and they are hereby required to obey you as their Lieutenant, and you are to observe and follow such orders and directions as you shall from time to time receive from their Ma^{ties}, or myselfe, or any two or more of the Deputy Lieutenants of the said County, and to obey the superior Officers of the said Regiment according to the Trust reposed in you, and your Allegiance to their Ma^{ties}. Given under my hand and seale the third day of August, in the Sixth yeare of the Reign of our Sovereigne Lord and Lady William and

Mary, by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King and Queen, Defenders of the faith. Annoq Dni 1694. "DURSLEY."

The writing of the deed is somewhat faded, of which I have given the best reading I am able, and which I believe is literally correct. William III. had need of all the help which such a regiment of Militia could give him. He had a war with France on his hands, that kingdom siding with James II., who had taken refuge there; and it was not until the year 1701 that James died, William surviving the deposed king not one whole year. Besides France, William had troubles in Ireland and Scotland to overcome.

The Foresters have a remarkable history. Is it not set down how Captain Pyrke rescued Lord Lovelace from imprisonment in the castle of Gloucester, and brought the mayor of the city to his knees? I presume that worthy's name was Anselm Fowler, who had for his sheriffs William Reeves and Thomas Longden. The archives of the city may, however, afford more light on the matter than is at my command. And the Foresters had no mean contention to deal with, for although Gloucester declared for the Commonwealth, and would have nothing to do with Charles I., it warmly espoused the cause of James II., who in 1685, three years before his deposition, made a royal progress to Gloucester and lodged at the deanery. Bishop Frampton, who went out two miles from the city to meet him, was fearfully snubbed by the king when he said, "My lord, it will be better for you to withdraw to your clergy." Father Warner waited on the king, and said grace at table, which was too much for Bishop Frampton, who retired discomfited.

Little respect had Captain Pyrke for the lions of Gloucester. The chair in which King James had sat, and which was cherished by the citizens, was made a bonfire of, and had not the mayor retreated, he too might have been offered up to Moloch. It was necessary, perhaps, to keep the Foresters a little in order, for in 1692 they were described as "a sort of robustic wild people that must be civilised by good discipline and government." And so in 1694 they had a compliment paid them by having a King Log over them, aided by a regiment of Militia organised in their division for their good discipline and government.

I hope some antiquary and historian of the city or county will supplement, and, it may be, correct my brief record by telling something more than I can tell of the families whose names are represented in my old deed. The Maynard Colchester named was probably the son and heir of Sir Duncombe Colchester. This family had a large house and great estate in the parish of Westbury-on-Severn, but with the pedigree of the family I am not acquainted. The Yates were of old estate, and connected by marriage with the Berkeley family. One of the Yates was possessed of the bailiwick of Abenhall, in the Forest of Dean, in the reign of Edward III.

Richard Yate died soon after 1694, and left a son Walter, who, in 1696 was sheriff of the county, the family at that date having held an estate in Arlingham for four hundred and fifty years. Hill, or Hull, was a very old name in the county. Did Lieutenant Richard Hill hail from Alveston? What mines of wealth are there not in the Forest of Dean unexplored. My friend and Masonic brother W. C. Heane, of Cinderford, skilful and expert as a genealogist, should be able to amplify this communication; and what episodes in Forest of Dean life could not Sir John Maclean unearth.

HENRY JEFFS.

Gloucester.

1578.—THE FUST FAMILY PORTRAITS.—I have pleasure in complying with the request of your correspondent on p. 644 of vol. iii., and in sending you a catalogue of these portraits.

In the course of the lawsuit—*Jenner v. Colt* (see vol. iii., p. 585) the Court of Chancery ordered an inventory to be made of all the pictures then at Hill Court, so that, at Sir J. D. Colt's death, Sir Herbert Jenner-Fust might have the option of taking them at a valuation. The inventory comprised seventy-five portraits. Some of these, however, were included in the sale of Sir J. D. Colt's effects, and in consequence of his executors being unable to carry out the order of the Court, sixty-six portraits were offered for sale at Berkeley on 24 March, 1846. The inventory does not in all cases give the name of the portrait, but I have been able to identify seventy-two out of the seventy-five mentioned therein. Of these only twenty-three or twenty-four are at Hill Court, comprising, however, most of those in the main line. Three are at Berkeley Castle, one in the possession of Sir Charles Hamilton, Bart., and two or three in that of the Colt family. Of the rest I know nothing. Nearly every portrait of which I have any information bears the name of the original, an achievement of arms, and a genealogical inscription, this last being painted in red letters, and frequently occupying nearly the whole of the background. Internal evidence indicates that Sir Francis Fust, 5th Bart., was the author of these inscriptions.

To prevent repetition, I have given a key to the coats of arms mentioned as occurring on the pictures.

H. JENNER-FUST, JUN^r, M.A.

KEY TO THE ARMS.

Bennett—Gu., a bezant between three demi-lions ramp., arg.

Berkeley (of Stratton)—Gu., a chevron, erm., between ten crosses patée, six in chief and four in base, arg.

Bridgeman—Sa., ten plates, 4. 3. 2. 1. On a chief, arg., a lion passant-guardant of the first. Crest: a demi-lion ramp., arg., holding between its paws a wreath of laurel, ppr.

- Chaloner*—Az., on a chevron between three mascles, or, a cinquefoil, sa.
- Cocks*—Sa., a chevron between three attires of a stag, fixed to the scalp, arg.
- Crewe*—Az., a lion ramp., arg.
- Denton*—Arg., two bars, gu., in chief three cinquefoils, sa.
- Fox*—Three chevronels between three griffin's heads, erased (tinctures unknown).
- Freake*—Sa., two bars, or, in chief three mullets pierced of the last.
- Fust*—Arg., on a chevron between three forest bill's heads palewise, sa., as many mullets of the field pierced. Crest: a horse at full speed, arg. Motto, to the crest: "Swift and true;" to the arms: "Terrena per vices sunt aliena."
- Hambler*—Sa., a stag trippant, or, a chief dancettée of the last.
- Hamilton*—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, gu., three cinquefoils pierced, erm., for Hamilton; 2nd and 3rd, arg., a ship with her sails furled, and oars, sa., for Arran.
- Haskett*—Or, on a bend, az., three garbs of the field, a crescent for difference.
- Hide*—Az., a chevron between three lozenges, or.
- Hotchkin*—Per pale, az. and gu., a chevron between three lions ramp., or. Crest: a lion's head, erased, gu., crowned, or. Motto: "Ferocea."
- Ironsides*—Quarterly, gu. and az., a cross, flory, or.
- Jones*—Or, a lion ramp., az.
- Littleton*—Arg., a chevron between three escallop shells, sa.
- Mohun* (as borne by Elizabeth Mohun, 2nd wife of Sir Edw. Fust, 3rd Bart.)—Gu., a dexter arm, habited with a maunch, erm., in the hand, ppr., a fleur-de-lis, or.
- Mohun* (as borne by Catherine Mohun, 3rd wife of Sir Edw. Fust, 3rd Bart.)—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, gu., within a bordure, arg., a dexter arm habited with a maunch, erm., in the hand, ppr., a fleur-de-lis, or, for Mohun. 2nd, or, a chevron between three lozenges, az., on a chief, gu., an eagle displayed of the first, for Hide. 3rd, sa., a lion ramp., arg., debriused with a bendlet, gu., for Churchill.
- Ockold*—Vair, on a pale, gu., three leopard's faces, or. Crest: a leopard's head, erased, or.
- Osbaldeston*—Arg., a mascle, sa., between three pellets. Crest: a knight in complete armour on a white horse, on his shield the family arms. Motto: "Constance et ferme."
- Singleton*—Arg., three chevronels, gu., between as many martlets, sa.
- Stephens*—Per chevron, az. and arg., in chief two falcons rising, or.
- Thompson*—Az., within a bordure, arg., a lion passant-guardant, or.
- Tooker*—Barry wavy of eight, arg. and az., on a chevron crenellée, or, between three sea-horses, arg., finned and unguled of the 3rd, five guttes de poix.

Villiers—Arg., on a cross, gu., five escallop shells, or.

CATALOGUE OF PORTRAITS.

No. 1.

EDWARD FUST, married Jane Singleton, and was father of Richard Fust, of Hill Court (No. 2).

The following account is probably taken from an inscription on the portrait:—"EDWARD FUST, of the City of London, Esq^r, who, about the year 1564 (6 Elizabeth), married Jane, the Daughter of ——— Singleton, of the County of Norfolk, by whom he had 8 children, viz., 3 Sons and 5 Daughters. He was Son of Thomas Fust, of Ware, in Hertfordshire, who, in the year 1555, in the Reign of Mary 1st, suffered martyrdom for his Religion, being burnt at a stake in the market-place of Ware aforesaid. On panel, dated 1584, measuring 26 inches high by 23 inches wide; in good preservation, is a curious specimen of the costume of that period." (*Sale Catalogue.*)

I know of no other authority for the statement that this Edward was the son of Thomas Fust, the martyr.

No. 2.

RICHARD FUST, eldest son of Edward Fust and Jane (Singleton), his wife. Born 10 Oct., 1568; died 11 Dec., 1613. Having purchased the manor of Hill, he was lord thereof from 1609 till his death. Married 1st, Ann Hide; and 2^{ndly}, Catherine Hambler.

"RICHARD FUST. BORN 1568.

"Rich^d Fust, of Hill, in y^e County of Gloucester, Esq^r, Father of S^r Edward Fust, of Hill, in the same County, Baronet, & Eldest Son of Edw^d Fust, of y^e City of London, Merchant, by Jane, his Wife, Daughter of ——— Singleton, of ———, in y^e County of [Norfolk], Esq^r, Ancestor of y^e Right Honourable Henry Singleton, Lord Cheif Justice of y^e Common Pleas in y^e Kingdom of Ireland, Esq^r [1740-1753], & one of his Majesty King George y^e second's Most Honourable Privy Councill for the said Kingdom, And also Ancestor of S^r Francis Fust, of Hill, in the County of Gloucester, Baronet. Died 1614, Aged 46.

"The said Rich^d Fust Married 2 Wives. 1st Was Ann, Daughter & heir of Rob^t Iohn Hide, of Ingerstone, in Essex, & Addisham, in Kent, Esq^r, Descended from y^e. same Original as Hide Earls of Clarendon & Rochester, & is Ancestor of S^r Francis Fust, of Hill, in the County of Gloucester, Baronet, by Ann, his said first Wife.

"His second Wife was Catherine, Daughter of Giles Hambler, of y^e City of Ghent, in Flanders, Merchant, who Serviving him afterwards Married Edw^d Conway, Lord Conway, of Bagley, in Warwickshire, Governor of y^e Isle of Wight, & Secretary of State in y^e Time of King James the 1st, also made Secretary of State

to King Charles y^e 1st, & Created Viscount Antrim,* in y^e Kingdom of Ireland, & Viscount Conway, of Conway, Lord Privy Seal, Ambassador Extraordinary to Germany, & was [Grand] Father of Edward, Earl [of] Conway." (*From the picture at Hill Court, a half-length, 2ft. 4in. by 2ft.*)

Arms thereon : FUST, quartering SINGLETON, and impaling HIDE in chief, and HAMBLER in base. Crest and Motto : FUST.

No. 3.

EDWARD FUST, second son of Edward Fust and Jane (Singleton), his wife. Bapt. 8 Oct., 1569; and died unm. "On panel, dated 1596, 26 in. by 23 in." (*Sale Catalogue.*)

No. 4.

SAMUEL FUST, of Bristol, Merchant. Born 1570; died 1595. On panel, 2ft. long, 2ft. 4in. wide.

He was, as the pedigree on the portrait informs us, "third son of Edward Fust, of the city of London, merchant, by Jane, his wife, daughter of ——— Singleton, of ———, in the county of [Norfolk], Esq., ancestors of Sir Francis Fust, of Hill, in the county of Gloucester, Baronet, and ancestor of the Right Honourable Henry Singletou, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, in the Kingdom of Ireland, Esq^r, and one of his Majesty King George the Second's most honourable Privy Council for the said Kingdom. The said Samuel Fust, of Hill, Gloucester, Esq^r, and uncle to Sir Edward Fust, of Hill, in the same county, Baronet, eldest son of Richard Fust, died 1595, aged 25." (*Catalogue of Portraits issued by Mr. William Strong, of College Green, Bristol, 1848.*)

The above was kindly copied for me by Mr. William George, of Clifton, who also favoured me with extracts referring to Barbara Fust (No. 6) and John Bridgeman (No. 40). Besides these the catalogue contains notices of Eleanor Fust (No. 25) and Pultney Fust (No. 14).

No. 5.

JULIAN FUST (Lady Haskett, and afterwards Lady Crewe), eldest daughter of Edward Fust and Jane (Singleton), his wife. Bapt. 2 Nov., 1566. Married 1st, Sir Thomas Haskett, Knt., Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries in the reign of James I.; and 2ndly, Sir Randolph Crewe, Knt., Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the same reign; but had no issue by either husband. She was buried in Westminster Abbey, "in the long aisle, on the North side," 12 Aug., 1629. (*Chester's Westminster Abbey Registers*, p. 128, quoted in *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, vol. iii., p. 593.)

* Lord Conway was created, in 1696, Viscount Killultagh, co. Antrim, in the peerage of Ireland, and not Viscount Antrim. See Burke's *Dormant and Extinct Peerages* (1883), p. 133, for many particulars of the Conway family.—ED.

No. 6.

BARBARA FUST (Mrs. Chaloner), third daughter of Edward Fust and Jane (Singleton), his wife. Bapt. 12 Oct., 1573. Married 1st, Thomas Chaloner, of Lindfield, co. Sussex; and 2ndly, Francis Chaloner, of Kenwalls, in the same county; but had no issue by either husband.

Mr. Strong's catalogue, referred to above, gives the size as 2ft. 10in. long by 2ft. 2in. wide, and thus describes the costume:—
 "Upon her head is a black coif edged with gold thread, and round her neck an unpreposterous ruff, while from the bosom descends an interminable jewelled stomacher. Her arms are not visible, but in the right hand is a fan. The elaborate finish of the ornaments of her dress, which is very costly, will bear the minutest inspection."

No. 7.

SIR THOMAS DENTON, of Hillersdown, or Hillesdon, co. Bucks, Knt. Born circa 1556; married Susannah, daughter of John Temple, of Stowe, in the same county, and had by her Bridget, who married Sir Edward Fust, 1st Bart. See pedigree on his portrait (No. 8). "On canvas, 2ft. 6in. by 2ft." (*Sale Catalogue.*)

No. 8.

SIR EDWARD FUST, 1st Bart., eldest son of Richard Fust and Ann (Hide), his wife. Born 1606; married, 1631, Bridget, daughter of Sir Thomas Denton, of Hillersdown, co. Bucks (No. 7); and died 1674.

"EDWARD FUST. BORN 1606.

"S^r Edward Fust, of Hill, in y^e County of Gloucester, Baronet, Son of Rich^d Fust, of y^e same Place, Esq^r, by his 1st Wife, Ann, Daughter & Heir of Rob^t Iohn Hyde, of Ingerstone, in Essex, & Addisham, in Kent, Esq^m, Descended from y^e same Original as Hide Earls of Clarendon & Rochester, & is Ancestor of S^r Francis Fust, of Hill, in y^e County of Gloucester, Baronet. S^r Edward was Deputy Lievtenant for y^e County of Gloucester, Lievtenant Colonel of a Regiment of Militia of Foot, & Captain of a Company in y^e said Regiment, was also in Commission of y^e Peace & Sewers for y^e said County, & was a Great Sufferer in y^e Civil Wars of King Charles 1st. Died April 6th, 1674, Aged 68.

"The said S^r Edw^d Fust Married Bridget, Daughter of S^r Tho^s Denton, of Hillersdown, in y^e County of Bucks, Knight, By Susannah, his Lady, Daughter of Iohn Temple, of Stow, in y^e same County, Esq^r, By Susannah, his Wife, Daughter of Tho^s Spencer, of Everton, in Northamptonshire, Esq^r, By his Wife & Cousin Dorothy, Daughter of S^r Will^m Spencer, of Brinton, in y^e same County, Knight. From Whence are Descended 2 Dukes, 7 Earls, 3 Viscounts, 4 Barons, & 15 Baronets, namely, Spencer, Duke of Marlborough,

Mountague, Duke of Manchester,
 Berkeley, Earl of Berkeley,
 Lumly Sanderson, Earl of Scarborough,
 Sherrard, Earl of Harborough,
 Poulteney, Earl of Bath,
 Fortescue, Earl of Clinton,
 Moore, Earl of Drogheda,
 Verney, Earl of Verney,
 Fienes, Viscount Say & Sele,
 Temple, Viscount Cobham,
 Temple, Viscount Palmerstone,
 Carey, Lord Hunsdon,
 Arundell, Lord Arundell of Wardour,
 Leigh, Lord Leigh,
 Ballenden, Lord Ballenden,
 S^r John Cope, of Hanwell, Oxfordshire,
 S^r Charles Spencer, of Yarnton, Oxfordshire,
 S^r John Hind Cotton, of Landwade, Cambridgeshire,
 S^r Roger Burgoyne, of Sutton, Bedfordshire,
 S^r Rob^t Throckmorton, of Coughton, Warwickshire,
 S^r John D'Anvers, of Culworth, Northamptonshire,
 S^r Francis Anderson, of Penley, Hertfordshire,
 S^r Bryan Broughton, of Broughton, Staffordshire,
 S^r Francis Fust, of Hill, Gloucestershire,
 S^r Walter Parker, of Ratton, Sussex,
 S^r Brownlow Sherrard, of Lophorpe, Lincolnshire,
 S^r Berkeley Lucy, of Broxbourne, Hertfordshire,
 S^r Nicholas Hackett Carew, of Beddington, Surry,
 S^r Jonathan Cope, of Brewern, Oxfordshire, Baronets, & S^r
 Thomas Longueville, of Wolverton, Buckinghamshire,
 Baronet of Nova Scotia. Died 10th December, 1674,
 Aged —." (*From the picture at Hill Court, a half-length,*
2ft. 6in. by 2ft. 1in.)

Arms thereon: FUST, quartering SINGLETON and HIDE (arms of Ulster over all), and impaling DENTON. Crest and motto: FUST.

"The said Edward, having on several occasions signalized his loyalty both to King Charles the First and to King Charles the Second, viz: to King Charles I. in his wars, and to King Charles II. in his exile; and by raising several companies of men with arms and horses, at his own expence, for the support of the royal cause, and by hazarding his person in several engagements and sieges, and by council, till the royal cause declined, and was then past redemption: and afterwards being forward and zealous for the restoration of King Charles II., was by the said King, in the second year of his restoration, and in the 14th of his reign, advanced to the dignity of a Baronet by letters patent to him and the heirs male of his body for ever, dated Aug. 21, 1662;

who at the same time gave him a sword, as a reward for his sufferings, constancy, and loyalty, in those dangerous and troublous times." (Kimber and Johnson's *Baronetage*.)

The sword was sold at the Hill Court sale: Lot "761, Silver-mounted sword, with the Twelve Apostles beautifully engraved thereon. This was presented to the first Sir Edward Fust by King Charles II." (*Sale Catalogue*.)

The king gave, with the sword, a full-length portrait of himself in state robes to Sir Edward. This, too, was sold at the Hill Court sale, and has since changed hands several times. It is now at Ashley Park, Walton-on-Thames, the seat of Joseph S. Sassoon, Esq.

No. 9.

SIR EDWARD FUST, 1st Bart., duplicate of No. 8.

No. 10.

SIR EDWARD FUST, 1st Bart., triplicate of No. 8.

This portrait, or the preceding one, is in the possession of Sir Charles Hamilton, Bart.

No. 11.

BRIDGET DENTON, married Sir Edward Fust, 1st Bart., and died 1674.

"BRIDGET DENTON.

"Bridget Denton, Daughter of S^r Tho^s Denton, of Hillersdown, in y^e County of Bucks, by Susannah, his Lady, Daughter of Iohn Temple, of Stow, in y^e same County, Esq^r, by Susannah, his Wife, Daughter of Thomas Spencer, of Everton, in Northamptonshire, Esq^r [etc., as on portrait of Sir Edward Fust, 1st Bart., her husband.] The said Bridget Denton Married S^r Edw^d Fust, of Hill, in y^e County of Gloucester, Baronet, son of Rich^d Fust, of y^e same Place, Esq^r, by his 1st Wife, Ann, Daughter & Heir of Rob^t Iohn Hyde, of Ingerstone, in Essex, & Addisham, in Kent, Esq^r. Descended from y^e same Original as Hide Earls of Clarendon & Rochester, & is Ancestor of S^r Francis Fust, of Hill, in y^e County of Gloucester, Baronet. Died 10th of December, 1674, Aged —." (*From the picture at Hill Court, a half-length, 2ft. 5in. by 2ft. 4in.*)

Arms thereon: FUST, quartering SINGLETON and HIDE, and impaling DENTON.

No. 12.

RICHARD FUST, second son of Richard Fust and Ann (Hide), his wife. Born 1607; and died unm. 1677.

"RICHARD FUST. BORN 1607.

"Richard Fust, of y^e City of London, Gentleman, younger Brother of S^r Edw^d Fust, of Hill, in y^e County of Gloucester,

Baronet, 2^d Son of Rich^d Fust, of y^e same place, Esq^r, by his 1st Wife, Ann, Daughter & Heir of Robert Iohn Hide, of Ingerstone, in Essex, & Addisham, in Kent, Esq^r. Descended from y^e same Original as Hide Earls of Clarindon & Rochester. Ancestor of S^r Francis Fust, of Hill, in y^e County of Gloucester, Baronet. y^e said Rich^d Lost Great Part of his Substance in y^e Civils Wars of King Charles y^e 1st, & Fought in most of his Battles until y^e Royal Cause Declined, then followed the Fortune of King Charles y^e 2^d in his Exile, & came with him to England on his Restoration. Died 1677, Aged 70." (*From the picture at Hill Court, in armour, 2ft. 6in. by 2ft.*)

Arms thereon: FUST, quartering SINGLETON and HIDE.

No. 13.

EDWARD FUST, eldest son of Sir Edward Fust, 1st Bart., and Dame Bridget (Denton), his wife. Died unm. in his father's lifetime. "On canvas, 2ft. 6in. by 2ft." (*Sale Catalogue.*)

No. 14.

PULTNEY FUST, third son of Sir Edward Fust, 1st Bart., and Dame Bridget (Denton), his wife. Born and died 1635.

"PULTNEY FUST. BORN 1635.

"Pultney Fust, Esq^r, Brother of Sir John Fust, of Hill, in y^e County of Gloucester, Bar^t, & son of S^r Edward Fust by his Lady Bridget, Daughter of S^r Thomas Denton, of Hillersdown, in the County of Bucks, Knt., Ancestor of S^r Francis Fust, of Hill, in y^e County of Gloucester, Bar^t. Died 1635, Aged 1 half quarter." (*Strong's Catalogue.*) See No. 4.

This portrait is described in the sale catalogue as a "singular painting, being a post-mortem portrait of a child, covered with a pall bearing the arms of Fust, Spencer, Temple, and Denton. On canvas, 2 feet 7 inches by 2 feet 3 inches." It was, I believe, purchased by the late Mr. William Strong, and was included in the catalogue which he issued in 1846. In 1884 it was in the possession of Mr. G. S. Wheeler, of Bristol, who sent me a sketch of the arms, shewing FUST, quartering SINGLETON, HIDE, and DENTON; with crest and motto: FUST. Also a copy of the inscription, which corresponds with that given above.

No. 15.

AMBROSE ELTON, "of the Hazel, in the County of Hereford, Esq^r, father of [Susannah] Lady Cocks, and grandfather of Elizabeth Cocks, afterwards Lady of Sir John Fust, of Hill [2nd Bart.]. On canvas, 2 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft." (*Sale Catalogue.*)

No. 16.

MISS — ELTON.

"Portrait of Miss — Elton, daughter of Ambrose Elton, of the Hazel, in the County of Hereford, Esq^r, by Ann Anderson, his wife, sister of Edward, Lord Aston, of Forfar, sister of Susannah Elton, Lady of Sir Richard Cocks, of Dumbleton, Baronet, great-grandmother of Sir Francis Fust, of Hill, and Sir Robert Cocks, of Dumbleton, Baronet. The said — Elton married Sir John Anderson, of Saint Ives, in the County of Huntingdon, Baronet, son of Sir Francis Anderson, of Eyworth, in the County of Bedford, Knight, by his second Lady, Audrey Botelar, daughter of John Botelar, Lord Botelar, of Bramfield, in Hertfordshire, by Elizabeth Villiers, his Lady, daughter of Sir George Villiers, of Brooksby, in the County of Leicester, Knight, and sister of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. On canvas, 3ft. 10in. by 3ft. 3in." (*Sale Catalogue.*)

Nos. 17-21.

SIR RICHARD COCKS, HIS LADY, AND THREE CHILDREN.

- "Lot 22. 1 foot by 10 inches.
 Lot 23.
 Lot 24. 10 inches by 8 and $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Lot 25. 8 inches and $\frac{1}{2}$ by 7.
 Lot 26. 8 inches and $\frac{1}{2}$ by 7.

"Five cabinet pictures on panel, being portraits of Sir Richard Cocks, of Dumbleton, his Lady, and three children; delicately painted, and in excellent preservation, each picture being quite perfect." (*Sale Catalogue.*)

Sir Richard Cocks was father of Elizabeth, who married Sir John Fust, 2nd Bart.; and "his Lady" Susannah was daughter of Ambrose Elton. See Nos. 23 and 15.

No. 22.

SIR JOHN FUST, 2nd Bart., fourth and eldest surviving son of Sir Edward Fust, 1st Bart., and Dame Bridget (Denton), his wife. Born 1637-8; succeeded his father 1674; married 1666, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Cocks, of Dumbleton; and died 1698. This is the date given in the Hill register, but the inscription below gives 1689-90.

"JOHN FUST. BORN 1637-8.

"S^r Iohn Fust, of Hill, in y^e County of Gloucester, Baronet, Ancestor of S^r Francis Fust, & Son of S^r Edward Fust, of y^e same place, Baronet, By his Lady Bridget, Daughter of S^r Tho^s Denton, of Hillersdown, in y^e County of Bucks, Knight. S^r Iohn was High Sherriff of y^e County of Gloucester in the Year 1675, & in Commission of Peace & Sewers for y^e same County,

& also Deputy Lievtenant of y^e same. Died 12th Feb^r, 1689-90, Aged 52.

“The said S^r Iohn Fust Married Elizabeth, Daughter of S^r Rich^d Cocks, of Dumbleton, in y^e County of Gloucester, Baronet, by Susannah, his Lady, 5th Daughter of Ambrose Elton, of y^e Hazell, in y^e County of Hereford, Esq^r, by Ann, his Wife, Great Great Grand Daughter of S^r Iohn Aston, Knight of y^e Bath & Banneret 1512, by his Lady Ioan, Daughter of S^r William Littleton, Knight; & Great Grand Daughter of S^r Edward Aston, by his Lady Ioan, Daughter of Tho^s Bowls, Baron of Exchequer 1568; & Grand Daughter of S^r Walter Aston, Knight, by his Lady Ann, Daughter of S^r James Leveson, Knight; & Sister of Walter, Lord Aston, of Forfar; & Daughter of S^r Edward Aston, of Tixall, in y^e County of Stafford, Knight, by his Lady Ann, Daughter of S^r Tho^s Lucy, of Charlcot, in y^e County of Warwick, Knight, from whence are Descended 2 Earls, 3 Viscounts, 1 Baron, & 7 Baronets, namely, Fielding, Earl of Denbigh, Leveson Gower, Earl of Gower, Harcote, Viscount Harcote, Nedham, Viscount Kilmurry, Chetwynd, Viscount Chetwynd, Aston, Lord Aston, of Forfar, S^r Thomas Gresley, of Drakelow, Darbyshire, S^r Berkeley Lucy, of Broxbourne, Hertfordshire, S^r Tho^s Littleton, of Franckly, Worcestershire, S^r Edward Littleton, of Paletton Hall, Staffordshire, S^r James Chamberline, of Wickham, Oxfordshire, S^r Rob^t Cocks, of Dumbleton, Gloucestershire, S^r Francis Fust, of Hill, Gloucestershire, Baronets, & also Margeret, Daughter of Charles Cocks, of y^e City of Worcester, Esq^r, Lady of y^e Right Honourable Phillip York, Lord Hardwick, Lord High Chancellor of England. Died [viz. Elizabeth Cocks] Feb^r 1716-17, Aged —.” (*From the picture at Hill Court, a half-length, 2ft. 6in. by 2ft. 2in.*)

Arms thereon: FUST, quartering SINGLETON, HIDE, and DENTON (arms of Ulster over all), and impaling COOKS. Crest and motto: FUST.

No. 23.

ELIZABETH COCKS, daughter of Sir Richard Cocks, of Dumbleton, and Dame Susannah (Elton), his wife; married Sir John Fust, 2nd Bart.; and died 1716-17.

“ELIZABETH COCKS.

“Elizabeth Cocks, Daughter of S^r Rich^d Cocks, of Dumbleton, in y^e County of Gloucester, Baronet, by Susannah [etc., as in the pedigree on the portrait of Sir John Fust, 2nd Bart., her husband.]

“The said Elizabeth Cocks Married S^r Iohn Fust, of Hill, in y^e County of Gloucester, Baronet, Son of S^r Edward Fust, of y^e same place, Baronet, by his Lady Bridget, Daughter of S^r Tho^s Denton, of Hillersdown, in y^e County of Bucks, Knight, & is Ancestor of S^r Francis Fust, of Hill, in y^e County of Gloucester, Baronet.

Died Febr 1716-17, Aged —." (*From the picture at Hill Court, a half-length, 2ft. 5in. by 2ft. 1in.*)

Arms thereon: FUST, quartering SINGLETON, HIDE, and DENTON, and impaling COOKS.

No. 24.

RICHARD FUST, fifth son of Sir Edward Fust, 1st Bart., and Dame Bridget (Denton), his wife. Born 23 October, 1642; died 18 April, and was buried 20 April, 1677, at Hill. (*Register.*) "Bred a merchant, and travelled into many foreign countries. On canvas, 2 ft. 5 in. by 2 ft." (*Sale Catalogue.*)

No. 25.

ELEANOR FUST (Mrs. Bennett), eldest daughter of Sir Edward Fust, 1st Bart., and Dame Bridget (Denton), his wife. Born 1633-4; married George Bennett, of Bath; and died 1674-5.

"ELEANOR FUST. BORN 1633-4.

"Eleanor Fust, sister of S^r Iohn Fust, & Daughter of S^r Edw^d Fust, of Hill, in y^e County of Gloucester, Baronet, by his Lady Bridget, daughter of S^r Tho^s Denton, of Hillersdown, in y^e County of Bucks, Knight, Ancestor of S^r Francis Fust, of Hill, in y^e same County, Baronet, y^e said Eleanor Married George Bennett, of y^e Bath, in y^e County of Somerset, Esq^r. Died 22^d of Jan^r, 1674-5, Aged 41." (*From the picture, a half-length, 2ft. 4in. by 2ft.*)

Arms thereon: BENNETT, impaling FUST, quartering SINGLETON, HIDE, and DENTON.

Through the courtesy of the Rev. J. W. Hardman, LL.D., and of the Editor of *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, I have recently had the pleasure of recovering this portrait, which is now at Hill Court. A copy of the inscription has appeared in vol. ii., p. 200.

No. 26.

MARGARET FUST (1st, Mrs. Ironside; and 2ndly, Mrs. Freake), second daughter of Sir Edward Fust, 1st Bart., and Dame Bridget (Denton), his wife. Married 1st, at Hill, 14 June, 1666, Ralph Ironside, Esq., brother of Dr. Gilbert Ironside, Bishop of Bristol; and 2ndly, — Freake, of Dorsetshire; but had no issue by either husband. She was buried at Hill, 24 Oct., 1720. (*Register.*) "On canvas, 2 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft." (*Sale Catalogue.*)

No. 27.

SIR EDWARD FUST, 3rd Bart., son of Sir John Fust, 2nd Bart., and Dame Elizabeth (Cocks), his wife. Born 1667; succeeded his father 1698; was four times married, 1st, to Ann Mary Stephens; 2ndly, to Elizabeth Mohun; 3rdly, to Catherine Mohun; and 4thly, to Susannah Cocks. Died 1713.

"EDWARD FUST. BORN 1667.

"S^r Edward Fust, of Hill, in y^e County of Gloucester, Baronet, son of S^r John Fust, of the same place, Baronet, By his Lady Eliz., Daughter of S^r Rich^d Cocks, of Dumbleton, in the said County, Baronet. S^r Edward Married 4 Wives. 1st Ann Mary, Daughter of Iohn Stephens, of Lipiet, in y^e County of Gloucester, Esq^r. 2^d Elizabeth, Daughter of William Mohun, of Portshead, in y^e County of Somerset, Esq^r. 3rd Catherine, Daughter of Francis Mohun, of Fleet, in y^e County of Dorset, Esq^r. 4th Susannah, Daughter of Rich^d, Eldest Son of S^r Rich^d Cocks, of Dumbleton, in y^e County of Gloucester, Baronet. S^r Edward was High Sherrif of y^e County of Gloucester 1702, Deputy Lievtenant of y^e same County, & also in Commission of y^e Peace & Sewers. Died 5th Aug^t, 1713, Aged 46.

"The said Catherine Mohun, 3 Lady of y^e said S^r Edward Fust, Baronet, was Daughter of Francis Mohun, of Fleet, in y^e County of Dorset, Esq^r, by his Wife Ellen, Daughter of Ralph Sheldon, of Stanton, in y^e County of Derby, Esq^r, Niece of D^r Gilbert Sheldon, Arch-Bishop of Canterbury 1663, & Sister of Catherine, Wife of D^r Iohn Dolben, Archbishop of York in 1663. The said Catherine Mohun was Descended from William Mohun, *alias* Sappell, which Will^m & Heirs was Lords of Dunstore, & Earls of Somerset & Dorset many Hundred Years. He came to England with William y^e Conqueror 1066. The said Catherine was Mother of S^r Francis Fust, of Hill, in y^e County of Gloucester, Baronet, & his Sister Catherine, her Only Children, & y^e Only surviving Issue of S^r Edward Fust, her Husband, his Issue by his other Wives & their Remains Being all Extinct. The said Catherine Mohun was Great Great Grand Daughter of Robert Mohun, of Boynton, in y^e County of Dorset, Esq^r, by his Wife Margaret Hide, Daughter & Co-heir of — Hide, of Hide, in y^e same County, Esq^r, Descended from y^e same Original as Hide Earls of Clarendon & Rochester, & Great Grand Daughter of Maximillian Mohun, of Fleet, in y^e said County, Esq^r, by his Wife Ann Churchil, Daughter & Co-heir of S^r Iohn Churchil, of Herringston, in y^e same County, Knight, Descended from y^e same Original as Churchil, Duke of Marlborough, & Grand Daughter of Maximillian Mohun, of Fleet, in y^e County aforesaid, Esq^r, by his Wife Elizabeth Caldecote, Daughter of Francis Caldecote, of —, in y^e said County, Esq^r. y^e said Ann Churchil & Iohn Churchil, Duke of Marlborough, were Great Grand Children of Jasper Churchil, of Bradford, by Elizabeth Chaplet, his Wife." (*From the picture at Hill Court, a half-length, 2ft. 6in. by 2ft. 2in.*)

Arms thereon : FUST, quartering SINGLETON, HIDE, DENTON, and COOKS, with the arms of Ulster over all, and impaling the arms of his four wives quarterly, viz. STEPHENS, MOHUN, MOHUN (quartering HIDE and CHURCHILL), and COCKS.

No. 28.

ANN MARY STEPHENS (Mrs. Fust), daughter of Thomas Stephens Esq., of Lypiatt, co. Gloucester, and first wife of Sir Edward Fust, 3rd Bart. She died before the title came to her husband, and was buried at Hill, 3 March, 1689, having had issue, one son John, who died young, and two daughters: Elizabeth, born 1688, married Thomas Warner, Esq., of Pakenall, co. Somerset, and dying in Dec., 1725, left a son Edward, who died unm.; and Ann Mary, died an infant in 1690. "On canvas, 3 ft. 2in. by 1 ft. 9in." (*Sale Catalogue.*)

No. 29.

ELIZABETH MOHUN, 2nd wife of Sir Edward Fust, 3rd Bart., and mother of Sir Edward Fust, 4th Bart. Died 1701.

"ELIZABETH MOHUN.

"Elizabeth Mohun, Daughter of William Mohun, of Portshead, in y^e County of Somerset, Esq^r, Descended from William Mohun, alias Sappell, who came to England with William y^e Conqueror 1066, & was Lord of Dunstore & Earl of Somerset & Dorset, which Titles Continued in y^e Family severall Hundred Years. The said Elizabeth Married S^r Edward Fust, of Hill, in y^e County of Gloucester, Baronet, Son of S^r Iohn Fust, of y^e same place, Baronet, by his Lady Elizabeth, Daughter of S^r Rich^d Cocks, of Dumbleton, in y^e same County, Baronet. Died October, 1701, Aged ——" (*From the picture at Hill Court, a half-length, 2ft. 6in. by 2ft. 1in.*)

Arms thereon: FUST, quartering SINGLETON, HIDE, DENTON, and COCKS (arms of Ulster over all), and impaling MOHUN.

No. 30.

CATHERINE MOHUN, 3rd wife of Sir Edward Fust, 3rd Bart., and mother of Sir Francis Fust, 5th Bart. Died 1705.

"CATHERINE MOHUN.

"Catherine Mohun, Daughter of Francis Mohun, of Fleet, in y^e County of Dorset, Esq^r, by his Wife Ellen, Daughter of Ralf Sheldon, of Stanton, in the County of Derby, Esq^r, Niece of D^r Gilbert Sheldon, Arch-Bishop of Canterbury 1663, & Sister of Catherine, Wife of D^r Iohn Dolben, Arch-Bishop of York in 1663.

"The said Catherine Mohun was Descended from William Mohun, alias Sappell, which Will^m & Heirs was Lords of Dunstore & Earls of Somerset & Dorset many Hundred Years. He came to England with William y^e Conqueror 1066. The said Catherine Married S^r Edward Fust, of Hill, in y^e County of Gloucester, Baronet, Son of S^r Iohn Fust, of y^e same place, Baronet, By his Lady Eliz., Daughter of S^r Rich^d Cocks, of Dumbleton, in y^e same County, Baronet, & is Mother of S^r Francis Fust, Baronet,

& his Sister Catherine, her only Children. She died in April, 1705, Aged —.

"The said Catherine Mohun, Mother of S^r Francis Fust, of Hill, in y^e County of Gloucester, Baronet, was Great Great Grand Daughter of Rob^t Mohun, of Boynton, [etc., as on the portrait of Sir Edward Fust, 3rd Bart. (No. 27).] (*From the picture at Hill Court, a half-length, 2ft. 6in. by 2ft. 1in.*)

Arms thereon: FUST, quartering SINGLETON, HIDE, DENTON, and COCKS (arms of Ulster over all), and impaling MOHUN, quartering HIDE and CHURCHILL.

No. 31.

SIR EDWARD FUST, 4th Bart., son of Sir Edward Fust, 3rd Bart., and Dame Elizabeth (Mohun), his second wife; baptized at Portishead, 17 Oct., 1693; married at Hill, 17 Sept., 1713, Dorothy, daughter and coheirress of Roger Thompson (No. 47) and Susannah (Cocks), his wife, and had issue three sons and two daughters, who all died young. Sir Edward died 27 Feb., 1727, at Capenor Court, Portishead, and was buried there.

No. 32.

JOHN OSBALDESTON, father of Judith Osbaldeston (No. 34), who married Richard Ockold, of Upton St. Leonards, Gloucester.

"JOHN OSBALDESTON.

"John Osbaldeston, of Chadlington, in y^e County of Oxford Esq^r; Son of Hercules Osbaldeston, of y^e same Place, Esq^r, by Judith Erneley, his 1st Wife, Daughter of Tho^s Erneley, of Helingdon, in y^e same County, Esq^r. The said John Osbaldeston Married Ioan Littleton, Daughter of S^r Edw^d Littleton, of Henly, in y^e County of Oxford, Knight, Cheif Justice of North Wales, by Mary Walter, his Wife, Daughter of Edmund Walter, of Ludlow, in y^e County of Salop, Esq^r, Cheif Justice of South Wales. y^e said Ioan Littleton was also Sister of Edw^d, Lord Littleton, of Mounslow, Lord Keeper of y^e Great Seal in y^e Reign of King Charles y^e 1st, 1648, Grand Daughter of S^r Tho^s Littleton, Knight of y^e Bath in y^e 15th Year of King Edward y^e 4th, 1476, & was Author of y^e Book of Tenures, & was Ancestor of S^r Tho^s Littleton, of Frankly, Worcestershire, S^r Edw^d Littleton, of Paleton Hall, Staffordshire, & S^r Charles Osbaldeston, of Chadlington, Oxfordshire, Baronets.

"The said John Osbaldeston was Father of S^r Littleton Osbaldeston, of Chadlington, in y^e County of Oxford, Baronet, & was Great Grand Father of Fanny Tooker, Lady of S^r Francis Fust, of Hill, in y^e County of Gloucester, Baronet, Daughter of Nicholas Tooker, of y^e City of Bristol, Merchant, by Frances Ockold, Daughter of Rich^d. Ockold, of Upton St^t Leonards, in y^e County of Gloucester, Esq^r, by Judith Osbaldeston, his Wife, Daughter of y^e

Above Named Iohn Osbaldeston by y^e above Named Ioan Littleton, his Wife. Died —, Aged —." (*From the picture at Hill Court, a half-length, 2ft. 5in. by 2ft.*)

Arms thereon: OSBALDESTON, impaling LITTLETON. Motto: "Constance et ferme."

No. 33.

RICHARD OOKOLD and PRISCILLA OOKOLD, HIS CHILD.

This picture, described under the above title, in the sale catalogue, as "a rich and masterly painting, on canvas, 4 feet 3 inches by 3 feet 3 inches," is, I presume, the same as that described in the inventory made by order of the Court of Chancery as "a large 3/4 portrait of John Bridgeman and Child." I have no means of ascertaining which is the correct description, but John Bridgeman, who married Catherine Ockold, died without issue. Richard Ockold, of Upton St. Leonards, was son of Henry Ockold, of Upton, by — Walcot, his wife, and was brother of Mary Ockold (No. 35), and father of Catherine Ockold (No. 41) and Frances Ockold (No. 43). He married Judith Osbaldeston (No. 34). The Rev. Wm. Bazeley, in his "History of Prinknash Park" (*Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society*, vol. vii.), states, p. 299, on the authority of Bigland, that the Ockolds are mentioned in the *Chartulary of St. Peter's Abbey, Gloucester*, as early as 1263-8.

No. 34.

JUDITH OSBALDESTON (Mrs. Ockold), daughter of John Osbaldeston (No. 32), married Richard Ockold, of Upton St. Leonards, and had issue Frances, who married Nicholas Tooker, and was mother of Dame Fanny (Tooker), wife of Sir Francis Fust; and of Catherine, who married John Bridgeman, of Prinknash (No. 40).

"JUDITH OSBALDESTON.

"Judith Osbaldeston, Daughter of Iohn Osbaldeston, of Chadlington, in y^e County of Oxford, Esq^r, by Joan, his Wife, Daughter of S^r Edw^d Littleton, of Henly, in y^e same County, Knight, Cheif Justice of North Wales, by Mary Walter, [etc., as on the portrait of John Osbaldeston (No. 32), down to "Baronets.]" The said Judith Osbaldeston Married Rich^d Ockold, of Upton S^t Leonards, in y^e County of Gloucester, Esq^r, Son of Henry Ockold, of y^e same place, Esq^r, by — Walcot, his Wife, Daughter of — Walcot, of Walcot, in y^e County of Salop, Esq^r, & was Grand-Mother of Fanny Tooker, Lady of S^r Francis Fust, of Hill, in y^e County of Gloucester, Baronet, Daughter of Nicholas Tooker, of y^e City of Bristol, Merchant, by Frances Ockold, his 2^d Wife, daughter of y^e said Judith Osbaldeston by y^e said Rich^d Ockold, her Husband. Died —, Aged —." (*From the picture at Hill Court, a half-length, 2ft 4in. by 1ft. 11in.*)

Arms thereon: OCKOLD, impaling OSBALDESTON. Crest: OCKOLD.

No. 35.

"Portrait of MARY OCKOLD, Great Aunt of Fanny Tooker, Lady of Sir Francis Fust, Baronet, and sister of Richard Ockold, which Richard was grandfather of the said Fanny, and son of Henry Ockold, of Upton, Esq., by — Walcot, his wife, daughter of — Walcot, of the County of Salop, and grandson of — Ockold, by — Winchcomb, his wife. On canvas, 4ft. 2in. by 3ft. 4in." (*Sale Catalogue.*)

No. 36.

CHARLES BERKELEY, EARL OF FALMOUTH, second son of Sir Charles Berkeley, Lord Berkeley of Rathdown, and Viscount Fitzhardinge, by Penelope (Godolphin), his wife. Created Earl of Falmouth in 1664, and slain in the naval battle with the Dutch off the North Foreland, on the 3rd of June, 1665. Brother of Margaret Berkeley, wife of John Bridgeman, of Prinknash, father of John Bridgeman, who married Catherine Ockold. (Bazeley's "Prinknash Park." See pedigree of Catherine Ockold (No. 41), and note on portrait of Margaret Berkeley (No. 38).

This was sold at the Hill Court sale, and I know nothing further.

No. 37.

JOHN BERKELEY, fourth son of Sir Charles Berkeley and Penelope (Godolphin), his wife. Brother (according to Mr. Bazeley) of Margaret Berkeley (No. 38), and not nephew, as stated in the inscription. Became Viscount Fitzhardinge on his brother Sir Maurice's death.

"JOHN BERKELEY. SIR PETER LELY.

"John Berkeley, Viscount Fitz Harding, & Lord Berkeley, of Rathdown, in y^e Kingdom of Ireland, Treasurer of y^e Chamber, & one of y^e tellers of y^e Exchequer in y^e Reign of Queen Ann, and Younger Son of Charles Berkeley, Viscount Fitz Harding, & Lord Berkeley, of Rathdown, by Penelope, his Lady, Daughter of S^r William Godolphin, of Godolphin, in y^e County of Cornwall, Knight, & Younger Brother of Charles Berkeley, Earl of Falmouth, &c., & Nephew of Margeret Berkeley, Wife of [Iohn] Bridgman, of Prinknash, in y^e County of Gloucester, Esq^r, Mother of Iohn Bridgman, of y^e same place, Esq^r, & also Nephew of Iohn Berkeley, Lord Berkeley, of Stratton, her Brother. y^e said Iohn Berkeley, Viscount Fitz Harding, & Lord Berkeley, of Rathdown, Married Barbara Villiers, Daughter of S^r Edw^d Villiers, Knight, by his 1st Lady, Audrey, Daughter & Heir of William Sanders, of Harrington, in y^e County of Northampton, Esq^r, Niece of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, & Sister of Edw^d Villiers, Earl of Jersey, & was Governess to his Royal Highness William, Duke of Gloucester. Died 19th of December, 1712, Aged —." (*From the picture at Berkeley Castle.*)

Arms thereon: BERKELEY, OF STRATTON, impaling VILLIERS.

No. 38.

MARGARET BERKELEY (Mrs. Bridgeman), daughter of Sir Charles Berkeley, Lord Berkeley, of Rathdown, and Viscount Fitzhardinge, Comptroller of the Household to Charles II., and a Privy Councillor, who died at Whitehall 12 June, 1665, by Penelope, his wife, daughter of Sir William Godolphin, of Godolphin, Cornwall. Married John, son of George Bridgeman, of Prinknash (d. 1643), by Heavingham (d. 1673), daughter of Sir James Pitta, of Kyre, Worcestershire, and had issue John Bridgeman, of Prinknash, who married Catherine, daughter of Richard Ockold (No. 40), and died without issue in 1729. The said Margaret was buried in Westminster Abbey, 2 March, 1663. (Bazeley's "Prinknash Park.")

Mr. Bazeley says: "There is a picture of Margaret, the wife of John Bridgeman, at Berkeley Castle, said to have been painted by Sir Peter Lely, in which she is depicted with a profusion of curls, and a fringe of thin light ringlets across the forehead, a mode of wearing the hair which is characteristic of the early part of the reign of Charles II. A pedigree on the back [front] of the picture is incorrect. The writer has mistaken her for her aunt Margaret, the daughter of Sir Maurice Berkeley." In my notes on this and some other portraits I have followed Mr. Bazeley.

MARGERET BERKELEY. SIR PETER LELY.

"Margaret Berkeley, Aunt of Charles Berkeley, Earl of Falmouth, & Lord Bottetort, &c., & Aunt of John Berkeley, Viscount Fitz Harding, & Lord Rathdown, & Sister of John Berkeley, Lord Berkeley, of Stratton, & Sister of Jane Berkeley, & Daughter of S^r Maurice Berkeley, of Bruton, in y^e County of Somerset, Knight, by his Lady, Elizabeth Killegrew, Daughter of S^r John Killegrew, of Hanworth, in y^e County of Middlesex, Knight. y^e said Margeret Berkeley was Mother of John Bridgman, of Prinknash, in y^e County of Gloucester, Esq^r, by her Husband [John] Bridgman, of y^e same place, Esq^r, Son of S^r John Bridgman, Knight, Cheif Justice of Chester, by his Lady [Frances], Daughter of [Henry] Daunt, of Oldpin, in y^e County of Gloucester, Esq^r. Died —, Aged —." (*From the picture at Berkeley Castle.*)

Arms thereon: BRIDGEMAN, impaling BERKELEY, OF STRATTON.

No. 39.

JANE BERKELEY, sister of Margaret Berkeley (No. 38). According to Mr. Bazeley's note on that portrait the pedigree on this must be incorrect also, and Jane was sister, and not aunt, of Charles Berkeley, Earl of Falmouth.

"JANE BERKELEY. SIR PETER LELY.

"Jane Berkeley, Aunt of Charles Berkeley, Earl of Falmouth & Lord Bottetort, &c., & Aunt of John Berkeley, Viscount Fitz

Harding, & Lord Rathdown, & Sister of Iohn Berkeley, Lord Berkeley, of Stratton, & Sister of Margaret Berkeley, Wife of [Iohn] Bridgman, of Prinknash, in y^e County of Gloucester, Esq^r, & Mother of Iohn Bridgman, of y^e same place, Esq^r. y^e said Iane Berkeley was also Daughter of S^r Maurice Berkeley, of Bruton, in y^e County of Somerset, Knight, by His Lady Elizabeth Killigrew, Daughter of S^r Iohn Killigrew, of Hanworth, in y^e County of Middlesex, Knight. Died —, Aged —." (*From the picture at Berkeley Castle.*)

Arms thereon: BERKELEY, OF STRATTON.

No. 40.

JOHN BRIDGEMAN, son and heir of John Bridgeman, of Prinknash, and Margaret, his wife, daughter of Sir Charles Berkeley, Lord Berkeley, of Rathdown, and Viscount Fitzhardinge. He married, *circa* 1710, Catherine Ockold (No. 41), and dying without issue in 1729, was buried at Upton St. Leonards on 3 June in that year. (Bazeley's "Prinknash Park.")

The inscription printed at length in Mr. Strong's catalogue already referred to (in which the portrait is attributed to Sir Peter Lely), gives the same particulars as appear on the portrait of Catherine Ockold (including the alleged mistake as to Margaret Berkeley), with the exception that Joan Littleton is described as "daughter of Sir Edward Littleton, of Henly, in the same County, Knt., Chief Justice of North Wales, by Mary Walter, his wife, daughter of Edmund Walter, of Ludlow, in the County of Salop, Esq^r, Chief Justice of South Wales." The size is given as 4ft. by 3ft. 3in.; and it is mentioned that the family mansion is introduced in the background.

No. 41.

CATHERINE OCKOLD, (Mrs. Bridgeman), born 1665, was daughter of Richard Ockold, of Upton St. Leonards, and Judith (Osbaldeston), his wife; sister of Frances Ockold (No. 43), and aunt of Dame Fanny (Tooker), wife of Sir Francis Fust. She married John Bridgeman, of Prinknash, son of John Bridgeman, of same place, and Margaret, daughter of Sir Charles Berkeley, Lord Berkeley, of Rathdown, and Viscount Fitzhardinge; and died without issue 1744.

"CATHERINE OCKOLD. BORN 1665.

"Catherine Ockold, Aunt of Fanny Tooker, Lady of S^r Francis Fust, of Hill, in y^e County of Gloucester, Baronet, Daughter of Nicholas Tooker, of y^e City of Bristol, Merchant, by his 2^d Wife, Frances Ockold, Sister of y^e said Catherine, who was Daughter of Rich^d Ockold, of Upton S^t Leonards, in y^e County of Gloucester, Esq^r, by Judith Osbaldeston, his Wife, Daughter of Iohn Osbaldeston, of Chadlington, in y^e County of Oxford, Esq^r, by Joan, his Wife, Daughter of S^r Edw^d Littleton, of Henly, in y^e same County, Knight, sister of Edw^d, Lord Littleton,

of Mounslow, Lord Keeper of y^e Great Seal in y^e Reign of King Charles y^e 1st, 1648, Grand Daughter of S^r Tho^s Littleton, Knight of y^e Bath in y^e 15th Year of King Edward y^e 4th, 1476, & Author of y^e Book of Tenures, & was Ancestor of S^r Tho^s Littleton, of Frankly, in Worcestershire, S^r Edw^d Littleton, of Paleton Hall, in Staffordshire, & S^r Charles Osbaldeston, of Chadlington, in Oxfordshire, Baronets. y^e said Catherine Ockold Married John Bridgman of Princknash, in y^e County of Gloucester, Esq^r, son of [John] Bridgman, of y^e same place, by his Wife Margeret Berkeley, Aunt* of Charles Berkeley, Earl of Falmouth, & Lord Bottetort, &c., & Aunt of John Berkeley, Viscount Fitz-Harding, & Lord Rathdown, & sister of Iohn Berkeley, Lord Berkeley, of Stratton, & Daughter of S^r Maurice Berkeley, of Bruton, in y^e County of Somerset, Knight, by his Lady Elizabeth Kellegrew, Daughter of S^r Iohn Killegrew, of Hanworth, in y^e County of Middlesex, Knight. Died 10th Oct^{br}, 1744, Aged 79." (From the picture at Hill Court, $\frac{3}{4}$ seated, lft. lin. by Sft. 6in.)
Arms thereon: BRIDGEMAN, impaling OCKOLD. Crest: BRIDGEMAN.

No. 42.

Duplicate portrait of CATHERINE OCKOLD (No. 41).

No. 43.

FRANCES OCKOLD (Mrs. Tooker), daughter of Richard Ockold, of Upton St. Leonards, and Judith (Osbaldeston), his wife, and sister of Catherine Ockold (Mrs. Bridgeman, No. 41). Born 1669; married Nicholas Tooker, and was mother of Dame Fanny, wife of Sir Francis Fust, 5th Bart.; and died 1737.

"FRANCES OCKOLD. BORN 1669.

"Frances Ockold, Daughter of Rich^d Ockold, of Upton S^t Leonards, in y^e County of Gloucester, Esq^r, by Judith Osbaldeston, his Wife, Daughter of John Osbaldeston, of Chadlington, [etc., as on the portrait of Catherine Ockold (No. 41), down to "Baronets."] The said Frances Ockold was second Wife of Nicholas Tooker, of y^e City of Bristol, Merchant, son of Gabriel Tooker, of Farrington, in y^e County of Berks, Esq^r, by Mary Cox, his Wife, Daughter of — Cox, of —, in y^e same County, Esq^r, & was Mother of Fanny Tooker, Lady of S^r Francis Fust, of Hill, in y^e County of Gloucester, Baronet. Died 25th Oct^r, 1737, Aged 68." (From the picture at Hill Court.)
Arms thereon: TOOKER, impaling OCKOLD.

The copy of this inscription given at pp. 577-8 of vol. ii. is not quite accurate, as will be seen by comparing it with the above. There is an omission in the last line of p. 577, where the words "Daughter of John Osbaldeston" should be inserted after the word

* See note on portrait of Margaret Berkeley (No. 38.)

"Osbaldeston." The date of death, too, is given as 1727 instead of 1737.

Through the kindness of our Editor, and of Mr. William George, I have lately had the pleasure of replacing this portrait at Hill Court.

Nos. 44-46.

The following three Bridgeman portraits are thus described in the sale catalogue:—

"Portrait of — Bridgeman, dated 1617. Curious Court dress of the time; a finished and peculiar style of painting on panel, 2ft. 3in. by 1ft. 10in."

"Female portrait of — Bridgman. On panel, dated 1617. A well-finished painting (Court dress of the period), 2ft. 3in. by 1ft. 11in."

"Male portrait of — Bridgman, dated 1720, well preserved; a handsome Court dress, same style as the last. On panel, 2ft. 3in. by 1ft. 10in."

According to the date the first and second might be portraits of Sir John Bridgeman, of Brimpsfield and Prinknash, Serjeant-at-Law, Chief Justice of Chester, who was knighted 1623, and died 1638; and of Frances, his wife, daughter of Henry and Dorothy Daunt, of Owlpen. The third might be a portrait of John Bridgeman (No. 40), or of his brother Charles, who was buried at Upton, 1721, and left no issue. See the Bridgeman pedigree in Bazeley's "Prinknash Park."

There is a male portrait, with Bridgeman arms thereon, at Hill Court, but I can find no date.

No. 47.

This picture, described in the sale catalogue as "A splendid portrait of a gentleman in Court dress, who married into the family of Sir Richard Cocks, of Dumbleton, as appears by the arms annexed," is doubtless that of ROGER THOMPSON, who died in 1697. He was twice married. His first wife's name was Elizabeth Jones, and letters of administration were granted to him on her death in 1691. He married 2ndly, Susannah, daughter of Richard, eldest son of Sir Richard Cocks, Bart., of Dumbleton, and Susannah (Elton); and she, surviving him, married in 1705-6, as his fourth wife, her first cousin, Sir Edward Fust, 3rd Bart., grandson of the above Sir Richard and Susannah Cocks.

The arms on the picture, which is at Hill Court, and measures 4ft. 1in. by 3ft. 2in., are: THOMPSON, impaling JONES in chief and COCKS in base.

No. 48.

SIR FRANCIS FUST, 5th Bart., son of Sir Edward Fust, 3rd Bart., and Dame Catherine (Mohun), his third wife, born 1704-5; succeeded his half-brother, Sir Edward Fust, 4th Bart. (No. 31); married 1724, at Gloucester Cathedral, Fanny (No. 51), daughter of Nicholas

Tooker, by whom he had fifteen children, eight sons and seven daughters. Of the sons only three survived infancy: John, 6th Bart. (No. 60), who died without issue; Gilbert Maximilian (No. 62), who died unmarried; and Denton (No. 63), who had one child, Fanny (No. 68). Of the daughters two grew up: Fanny Francelia (No. 65), who died unmarried; and Flora (No. 67), who married Capt. Langley, and had one child, Flora Langley, afterwards Fust.

It has been remarked that the manor of Hill has never been held by any one with more than one Christian name, nor has it ever passed through any such to his descendants. In former days, when a single Christian name was the rule, there was nothing remarkable in this; still Edward Cocks, son of Sir John Fust, 2nd Bart., died young, his twin brother with one name succeeding; and Sir Thomas Jenner's eldest son had two names, Leonard Poe, and the property never came to his line. Sir Francis Fust gave two, three, or even four names, to most of his children, only five of whom, out of fifteen, had single names. Of the other ten, eight died in infancy, and two unmarried. Three out of five with single names grew up, and one of these, Sir John Fust, succeeded him. Sir John's widow, Dame Philippa, had only one name. Of the three grandchildren of Sir Francis who attained maturity, two, each with a single name, succeeded to the estates, the third, with two names, predeceasing her elder sister. Sir Herbert Jenner-Fust, the next owner, is another instance, only two of his ten sons, one of whom is the present lord of the manor, having had single names.

“FRANCIS FUST. BORN 1704-5.

“S^r Francis Fust, of Hill, in y^e County of Gloucester, Baronet, Son of S^r Edward Fust, of y^e same place, Baronet, by his 3^d Lady Catherine, Daughter of Francis Mohun, of Fleet, in y^e County of Dorset, Esq^r, by his Wife Ellen, Daughter of Ralf Sheldon, of Stanton, in y^e County of Derby, Esq^r, Niece of D^r Gilbert Sheldon, Arch-Bishop of Canterbury 1663, & Sister of Catherine, Wife of D^r John Dolben, Arch-Bishop of York in 1663. The said Catherine was decended from William Mohun, alias Sappell, Lord of Dunstore, & Earl of Somerset & Dorset, came to England with William y^e Conqueror 1066, which Titles continued in y^e Family several Hundred Years. The said S^r Francis is Deputy Lieutenant of y^e County & City of Gloucester, & in Commission of y^e Peace & Sewers for y^e same County.

“The said S^r Francis Fust Married Fanny, Daughter of Nicholas Tooker, of y^e City of Bristol, Marchant, By his 2^d Wife Frances, Daughter of Rich^d Ockold, of Upton S^t Leanards, in y^e County of Gloucester, Esq^r, By Judith, his Wife, Daughter of John Osbaldeston, of Chadlington, in Oxfordshire, Esq^r, by Joan, his Wife, Daughter of S^r Edward Littleton, of Henly, in y^e same County, Knight, Sister of Edward, Lord Littleton, of Mounslow, Lord

Keeper of y^e Great Seal in y^e Reign of King Charles 1st, 1648, Grand Daughter of S^r Thomas Littleton, Knight of y^e Bath in y^e 15th year of King Edward y^e 4th, 1476, and Author of y^e Book of Tenures, Ancestor of S^r Thomas Littleton, of Frankly, in Worcestershire, S^r Edward Littleton, of Paleton Hall, in Staffordshire, & S^r Charles Osbaldeston, of Chadlington, in Oxfordshire, Baronets.

"The said Catherine Mohun, Mother of S^r Francis Fust," [etc., as on Catherine Mohun's portrait (No. 30).] (*From the picture at Hill Court, a half-length, 2ft. 5in. by 2ft., representing Sir Francis as a young man.*)

Arms thereon: FUST, quartering SINGLETON, HIDE, DENTON, COCKS, and MOHUN (quarterly with HIDE and CHURCHILL), with the arms of Ulster over all, and impaling TOOKER.

No. 49.

SIR FRANCIS FUST, "duplicate portrait of the above, with pedigree. 2ft. 5in. by 2ft." (*Sale Catalogue.*)

No. 50.

SIR FRANCIS FUST, "cabinet portrait, 8½in. by 7in." (*Sale Catalogue.*)

No. 51.

FANNY TOOKER (Lady Fust), daughter of Nicholas Tooker and Frances, his wife, daughter of Richard Oekold, of Upton St. Leonards. BORN 1706; married 1724; and died 1778.

"FANNY TOOKER. BORN 1706.

"Fanny Tooker, Daughter of Nicholas Tooker, of y^e City of Bristol, Merchant," [etc., as on the portrait of Sir Francis Fust (No. 44), down to "Baronets."]

"The said Fanny Married S^r Francis Fust, of Hill," [etc., as on Sir Francis Fust's portrait, down to "several Hundred Years."]

"The said Catherine Mohun, Mother of S^r Francis Fust," [etc., as on Catherine Mohun's portrait (No. 30), down to "Elizabeth Chaplet, his Wife."] (*From the picture at Hill Court, 2ft. 5in. by 2ft.*)

Arms thereon as on the companion picture (No. 48).

No. 52.

SIR FRANCIS FUST, full-length portrait, 8ft. by 5ft. "Sir Francis Fust, Baronet. BORN 17th March, 1704-5. John Lewis fecit 1741." (*From the picture.*)

Arms thereon as on No. 48.

This and the companion picture (No. 53) are at Hill Court.

No. 53.

FANNY TOOKER (Lady Fust), full-length portrait, 8ft. by 5ft.

"Fanny Tooker, Wife and Lady of S^r Francis Fust, Baronet. Born 23rd April, 1706. John Lewis fecit 1741." (*From the picture.*) Dame Fanny wears at her waist an oval miniature of Sir Francis.

Arms thereon as on the companion picture (No. 52).

No. 54.

CHARLES HOTOHKIN, married Catherine, sister of Dame Fanny (Tooker), wife of Sir Francis Fust, 5th Bart.

"CHARLES HOTOHKIN.

"Charles Hotohkin, of y^e City of Bristol, Esq^r, Married Catherine, Sister of Fanny, Lady of S^r Francis Fust, of Hill, in y^e County of Gloucester, Baronet, & Younger Daughter of Nicholas Tooker, of y^e City of Bristol, Merchant. by his 2^d Wife Frances, Daughter of Rich^d Ockold, of Upton S^t Leanards, in y^e County of Gloucester, Esq^r. his 2^d Wife is — Langton, Daughter of — Langton, of —, in the County of Somerset, Esq^r, & Widow of Tho^s Freaque, of y^e City of Bristol, Merchant." (*From the picture at Hill Court, repurchased in 1876, 2ft. 4in. by 2ft.*)

Arms thereon: HOTOHKIN, impaling TOOKER. Crest and motto: HOTOHKIN.

No. 55.

"Portrait of [the Rev.] WILLIAM PRICHARD, born 1681, of Berkeley, M.A., Son of D^r Benjamin Prichard, of Ledbury, Clerk, great-grandson of Ambrose Elton [No. 15] beforenamed, and cousin of Sir Robert Cocks, of Dumbleton, and Sir Francis Fust, of Hill, Baronets, and Curate above 36 years, and Rector of Corringham in Essex 30 years. He married Martha Lucas, daughter of John Lucas, of Berkeley, Gentleman. Died 14th May, 1743, Aged 62. On canvas, 2ft. 5in. by 2ft." (*Sale Catalogue.*) He was of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, B.A. 1702, M.A. 1720; and was buried under the altar in Hill Church. See *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, vol. iii., p. 595.

This picture is in the possession of the Colt family.

No. 56.

"Portrait of JOHN TEMPLE, of Sutgrove, Auditor of Excise to King George the 2nd. The said John Temple married — Dives, sister of Sarah [Charlotte] Dives, lady of William Clayton, Lord Sundon, and was 5th cousin of Sir Francis Fust, Baronet. On canvas, 2ft. 6in. by 2ft. 1in. In armour." (*Sale Catalogue.*)

No. 57.

"Portrait of JANE TEMPLE, sister of John Temple. On canvas 2ft. 5in. by 2ft." (*Sale Catalogue.*)

No. 58.

"Portrait of EDWARD COOK, Esq., grandson of Sir Robert Cook, and great-grandson of Sir William Cook, of Highnam, by Joice, his Lady, only child of Sir Thomas Lucy, of Chalcot, and cousin of Sir Francis Fust, of Hill. On canvas, 2ft. 6in. by 2ft. 1in." (*Sale Catalogue.*)

No. 59.

JOHN FUST, "afterwards Sir John Fust [No 60], eldest son of Sir Francis Fust. On canvas, 2ft. 6in. by 2ft. 2in." (*Sale Catalogue.*)

No. 60.

SIR JOHN FUST. Full-length portrait (7ft. 8in. by 4ft. 8in.) of Sir John Fust, 6th and last Bart., eldest son of Sir Francis Fust, 5th Bart., and Dame Fanny (Tooker), his wife. Born 26 Aug., 1725, at Tocknells, in the parish of Painswick, co. Gloucester; married Philippa, third daughter of John Hamilton, Esq., of Chilson, co Kent, nephew of James, 6th Earl of Abercorn; and dying 16 April, 1779, the last male heir of his family, left no issue. See *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, vol. iii., p. 583.

Arms thereon: FUST, impaling HAMILTON.

This picture, as well as the companion (No. 61), is at Hill Court.

No. 61.

PHILIPPA HAMILTON (Lady Fust). Full-length portrait (7ft. 8in. by 4ft. 8in., and companion to No. 60) of Philippa, third daughter of the above-named John Hamilton, Esq., of Chilson, co. Kent. Married Sir John Fust, 6th and last Bart., and dying 1803, aged 84, was buried at Hill.

Arms thereon: FUST, impaling HAMILTON.

This portrait is, with the exception of the face, exactly like that of Lady Bampfylde by Sir Joshua Reynolds, which was painted, according to his pocket-book for the year, in April, 1777, and engraved by Watson the same year. Lady Bampfylde was daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir John Moore, Bart., and married in 1776 Sir Charles Warwick Bampfylde, Bart., who died in 1828. Not having seen the painting, I cannot speak as to the colours, but the engraving of Lady Bampfylde might have been taken from Dame Philippa's picture in all respects except the face.

No. 62.

GILBERT MAXIMILIAN FUST, second son of Sir Francis Fust, 5th Bart., and Dame Fanny (Tooker), his wife. Born 5 Jan., 1726-7, at Painswick, co. Gloucester; died at Bristol, unmarried, 9 March, and was buried at Hill, 11 March, 1745-6. Held a commission, as lieutenant of grenadiers, in the regiment of Foot raised by Augustus, 4th Earl of Berkeley, in 1745.

No. 63.

DENTON FUST, eighth son of Sir Francis Fust, 5th Bart. Born 8 Oct., 1738. "Was married at St James's Church, in the city of Bristol, the 1st Feb., 1763, to Ann, the daughter of M^r Samuel Fox, of the city of Bristol, Attorney at Law, and Mary Laugher, his wife, who was sister of Walter Laugher, of the said city, Merchant." (*Note in Hill register.*) He died 4 Aug., and was buried 7 Aug., 1778, at Hill, leaving issue by his wife, who survived him, and whose will was proved 18 April, 1792, one child, Fanny (No. 68). "On canvas, 2ft. 6in. by 2ft. 2in." (*Sale Catalogue.*)

No. 64.

Another portrait of DENTON FUST, probably the one described in the inventory taken by order of the Court of Chancery as "A small-sized $\frac{3}{4}$ portrait of Denton Fust, when a boy." "2ft. 6in. by 2ft. 1in." (*Sale Catalogue*)

There is a portrait at Hill Court answering this description, but no name on it.

No. 65.

FANNY FRANCELLA FUST, eldest daughter of Sir Francis Fust, 5th Bart. Born 16 March, 1729-30; and buried at Hill, 6 Feb., 1773. "On canvas, 2ft. 6in. by 2ft. 2in." (*Sale Catalogue.*)

No. 66.

Duplicate portrait of FANNY FRANCELLA FUST (No. 65).

No. 67.

FLORA FUST (Mrs. Langley), sixth daughter of Sir Francis Fust. Born 14 April, 1745; married at Hill, 26 Oct., 1767, George Langley, Esq., of the parish of Cound, co. Salop, (who had previously married Mallet, daughter of Wilmot, Lord Lisburne); and was buried at Hill, 18 Aug., 1806, leaving issue by him two daughters: Flora, afterwards Flora Langley-Fust, who died 1841; and Mary Ann, who died unmarried before 1827.

No. 68.

FANNY FUST, lady of the manor of Hill, 1803-1827; only child of Denton Fust, Esq. (No. 63), and Ann (Fox), his wife; born 11 Dec., 1764; succeeded to the estates of her uncle, Sir John Fust, 6th Bart., under his will, on the death of Dame Philippa Fust; and dying unmarried, was buried at Hill, 19 Feb., 1827. Full-length portrait, "5ft. 3in. by 3ft. 6in." (*Sale Catalogue.*)

This picture is in the possession of the Colt family.

No. 69.

Another portrait of FANNY FUST. "On canvas, 2ft. 6in. by 2ft. 1in." (*Sale Catalogue.*)

Nos. 70 and 71.

These were sold in the general sale at Hill Court as lot 954, "Portrait of Judge Hyde," and lot 955, "Portrait of his Lady." The latter picture was again sold, among the other portraits, and in the catalogue is described as "Portrait of the Lady of Judge Hyde. On canvas, 4ft. by 3ft. 8in." In the inventory they are described as "A large $\frac{3}{4}$ portrait of a person in Judge's Robes, said to be Judge Hyde, Lord Clarendon;" and "A large $\frac{3}{4}$ portrait of a Lady, said to be wife of the aforesaid Judge Hyde."

Lord Chancellor Hyde was born 18 Feb., 1608-9; married 1st, in 1628, Anne, daughter of Sir George Ayliffe, who died within the year; and 2ndly, in 1632, Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Aylesbury, Bart., Master of the Mint. He was made Lord Chancellor at Bruges in 1658, and Earl of Clarendon in 1661.

No. 72.

JAMES BUTLER, DUKE OF ORMONDE, son of Thomas, Viscount Thurles, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Poyntz, of Iron Acton, co. Gloucester. Born 1610; succeeded in 1632 his grandfather as 12th Earl of Ormonde; was created in 1642 Marquess of Ormonde, and in 1661 Duke of Ormonde, in the peerage of Ireland, and in 1682 in that of England.

This portrait is interesting from being connected with the family of Poyntz, of Iron Acton, who were lords of the manor of Hill from 1404 to 1604; it was included in the inventory, but I know of no reason for considering it in any sense a family portrait.

1579.—RANDOLPH AND ISHAM FAMILIES, OF VIRGINIA.—(See Nos. 301, 1222, 1335, 1426, 1502.) I am able to give Mr. Longden the information desired, and somewhat to amplify his notes, as follows:—

Col. Francis³ Eppes (L^t-Col. Francis,² Col. Francis,¹ member of House of Burgesses from Shirley hundred, Va., 1625), of Henrico co., b. 1659; d. about Jan. 1718-19; justice of the peace, 1683; sheriff, 1685-6, 1698, 1700, 1710-12; burgess, 1691-2, 1703-4; m. Anne, dau. of Henry Isham, and had issue,

i. Francis,⁴ justice of the peace of Henrico co., 1710; burgess, 1712-14; d. 1734; m. Sarah——.

ii. Capt. Isham,⁴ justice of the peace of Henrico co., and vestryman of Henrico parish; d. *unm.* 1717.

iii. William,⁴ m. in or before 1728——, dau. of John Worsham.

iv. Anne,⁴ m. William Kennon.

v. Elizabeth,⁴ m. Henry Randolph.

vi. Sarah,⁴ b. 1702; d. Oct. 1750; m. Col. William Poythress.

Issue of Francis⁴ and Sarah (——) Eppes:

i. Francis,⁵ d. *unm.* 1737.

ii. William,⁵ of "Longfield," Henrico and Chesterfield counties; justice of the peace of Chesterfield co., 1749; vestryman of Bristol parish, 1744.

- iii. Richard,⁵ of Chesterfield co.; justice of the peace, burgess, 1758; *d.* 1765; *m.* Martha, dau. of Robert
 iv. Anne,⁵ *m.* — Harris.
 v. Martha,⁵ *m.* 1st, — Eppes; and 2ndly, John Way (third wife).

Issue of Richard⁵ and Martha (Bolling) Eppes:

Francis,⁶ of "Eppington," Chesterfield co.; *b.* 1747; *d.* 1808; *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of John Wayles, of "The Forest" (first wife), and had issue,

- i. John Wayles,⁷ *b.* 1773; *d.* 1823; member of the H. Delegates of Virginia; member of the U.S. H. Representatives of the U.S. Senate; *m.* 1st, Maria, Thomas Jefferson, President of the U.S.; and 2ndly, dau. of Willie Jones, member of the U.S. H. Representatives from North Carolina.

ii. Bolling,⁷ *m.* Jerman Baker.

iii. Percy,⁷ *b.* 1786; *d.* Feb. 20, 1860; *m.* Archibald

iv. Mary,⁷ *b.* 1788; *d.* April 24, 1860; *m.* Richard N.

v. Martha,⁷ *m.* — Spooner.

Issue of John Wayles⁷ and Maria (Jefferson) Eppes:

Francis⁸, of "Tallahasse," Florida.

He had by his second marriage a daughter, and perhaps children.

Issue of William⁴ and — (Worsham) Eppes:

i. Isham,⁵ who was probably Major Isham Eppes, of Prince G. co., living 1779. He had a dau. Elizabeth, *m.* W. Worsham, who *d.* about 1752.

ii. Anne, *m.* in or before 1739 Edward Osborne, of "Osborne" Chesterfield co.

ROBERT A. BROD

Richmond, Va., U.S.A.

1580.—JOHN MOORE, D.D., ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY
 I have received a letter from Canon Scott Robertson, Secretary of the Kent Archæological Society, giving me some information regarding a famous Gloucestershire man, and asking whether I can tell him anything about his earlier years and the circumstances of his family. I cannot, I think, do better than ask you to insert a portion of his letter in your next issue, in the hope that someone may be able, and willing, to give the desired particulars.

St. Mark's Vicarage, Gloucester.

S. E. BAETTLER.

(Extract from letter.)

"One of the natives of Gloucester who attained great eminence was John Moore, who was born there in or about 1731. He was educated at a free-school—the Crypt school, I believe, one of his schoolfellows being Henry Dimock. Moore and Dimock went together to Pembroke College, Oxford, where they both took the degree of B.A. on Oct. 11th, 1748, Moore being then 17 years of

family. He became tutor at Blenheim to George and Charles, sons of Charles, Duke of Marlborough. When the duke died in 1713, the duchess wanted young Moore, then aged 27, to marry her son. He wisely evaded her overture, and thus secured the lasting gratitude of his pupil, her son, George, 4th Duke of Marlborough. In 1714 Moore, aged 32, took his D.D. degree, and became a canon of St. Peter's Church about that time. In 1766 he was a prebendary of St. Andrew's, in 1771 dean of Bangor, and in 1783 archbishop of Hereford, having been recommended to George III. by each of the two old bishops, Hurd and Lowth, to whom the king had offered the primacy, and from whom he asked advice when each declined the see. I do not know in which parish Archbishop Moore was born. Are there any records of the Crypt school between 1738 and 1745? I should be glad to gather any facts that can be gleaned from the parish register, as to the names of his father and mother, and the career of the little lad, who actually came to Oxford when he was fourteen years of age, or thereabout. His father was connected with traffic in cattle. He is called by some a grazier, by others a butcher; but a man whose son at 14 came to Oxford, must have been a man of more position than those words generally imply. If in your researches you come across any records of little John Moore between 1731, when I suppose he was born, and 1745, I shall be glad if you will favour me with notes of them. As one of the most distinguished of Gloucester's sons, his career ought to be well known in that city."

1581.—MEMBERS FOR CIRENCESTER IN THE LONG PARLIAMENT.—
 The members originally returned in Oct., 1640, were Sir Theobald Gorges, Knt., and John George, Esq. The latter is described as "of Cirencester," but I know nothing of him, save that he had been returned in the three previous parliaments of 1626, 1627-8, and April, 1640. After the Restoration he was re-elected from 1661 to 1678, so that his entire parliamentary course was a lengthy one. Both Gorges and George were "disabled" in Jan., 1644, for following the king to Oxford, and sat in the king's anti-parliament there. On Nov. 4, 1646, writs were ordered to fill their places at Westminster. A twofold return was made in response. By one indenture Sir Thomas Fairfax, Knt., and Col. Nathaniel Rich: by a second indenture, John Gifford and Isaac Bromwich. The matter of the return appears to have been referred in the usual way to the election committee; but for above two years no report was made, Cirencester continuing to be unrepresented in the House until after the execution of King Charles. At last, on Feb. 8, 1649, "the election of the General and Col. Rich at Cyrencester, which never durst see the light before, after about three [two?] years lying dormant, and no account made of it, is on a sudden reported to the House, approved of, and the clerk of the crown (for whom they have not invented a new name yet)

ordered to mend the return of the writ at the bar. But the clerk certified, that between the committee of elections and himself, they could not find the indentures of return; the House therefore ordered that they should sit, and do service, so they are burgesses not returned, but ordered to sit" (*Walker's History of Independency*, p. 119). This last statement as to Fairfax and Rich being "not returned" is inaccurate. They were returned, but the indentures were lost in committee. By the decision of the House, which was given Feb. 17, 1648-9, the indentures returning Gifford and Bromwich were taken off the file; and Fairfax (who had become Lord Fairfax by the death of his father in 1647) and Rich became the duly recognised members for Cirencester. It is, however, very doubtful if Fairfax ever took his seat. If he did so, he soon practically vacated it, Col. Rich being the sole member a little time after. This Col. Nathaniel Rich was a notorious 'Rumper,' not only sitting till the forced dissolution by Cromwell in April, 1653, but being one of the members who returned to the House upon the restoration of the Rump in 1659. He was, if I mistake not, an illegitimate son of the first Earl of Holland, and acquired the estate of Slondon, in Essex. I shall be glad to learn further particulars respecting him; also the identity of Gifford and Bromwich, returned in 1646, but whose election was declared void in Feb., 1649.

W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

1582.—MEMBERS FOR TEWKESBURY IN THE LONG PARLIAMENT.

—The elections for Tewkesbury to the Long Parliament are somewhat confusing. Notwithstanding two separate and distinct elections were held within twelve months, above three years elapsed from the date of the calling of parliament together before the borough of Tewkesbury was duly represented, and its members allowed to sit in the House of Commons. The order of succession seems to have been as follows. The original election was held on Oct. 22, 1640. Two separate indentures were returned: one naming Sir Robert Cook, Knt., and Edward Stephens, Esq.; the other, John Craven, Esq., and Sir Edward Alford, Knt. What was the particular point at issue that led to this double return, is not stated. Doubtless, as in the election that followed, it had to do with the question of the right of suffrage—whether vested in the inhabitants at large, or in the more restricted circle of the bailiffs and twenty-four burgesses. The first order of the House respecting this election was made within a week of the first sitting. On Nov. 9, 1640, "Mr. Maynard reported from the committee upon the double return of Sir Robert Cook and Mr. Stevens by one indenture, and Mr. Craven and Sir Edward Alford by another indenture; conceiving it unfit that all these four persons should sit till the election be determined; and also reports in the opinion of the committee that the bailiff of Tewkesbury should be sent for as a

delinquent for his conduct in such double return." Thereupon the House resolved, "That all four candidates do forbear to sit;" and also, "That Mr. Thomas Hall, the bailiff of this borough, be sent for by the sergeant-at-arms, as a delinquent." This last part of the resolution was afterwards rescinded. Not until Aug. 6, 1641, did the House come to a decision respecting this election, when it was resolved, "That the election for the borough of Tewkesbury is totally void, and a new writ ordered for the election of two burgesses." In accordance with this writ a second election took place, but with a result almost similar to that in the previous year. Sir Edward Alford and Sir Robert Cook were returned by one indenture, chosen by the bailiffs; and Sir Robert Cook and Edward Stephens, Esq., by a second indenture, chosen by the inhabitants. Petitions being duly presented on Oct. 18, 1641, the matter was referred in the usual way to the committee of elections. For some reason or other the committee made no report for upwards of two years. Sir Robert Cook being returned by both indentures, the contest lay between Alford and Stephens. Eventually, on Dec. 25, 1643, Sir Edward Alford's return was declared void, "he having sat in right of his election for Arundell at the time of this return." Mr. Stephens' election was declared good, and the return duly amended. It will thus be seen that this decision was not made upon the merits of the case. Sir Edward Alford lost his seat for Tewkesbury, because already a member of the House for Arundel at the time of his second election. Sir Robert Cook died in 1645, and a new writ was ordered to fill his seat, Sept. 1, 1645. The election was held Oct. 3 following, when John Stephens, Esq., was returned. Both Edward and John Stephens were among the members "secluded" by Colonel Pride in Dec., 1648, and Tewkesbury continued unrepresented at Westminster till the end of the parliament.

With respect to the identity of these members, Sir Edward Alford is a well-known individual. He was seated at Offington, in Sussex, and represented Tewkesbury in the short parliament of April, 1640. He was an active royalist, and had a heavy fine imposed upon him by parliament. John Craven was afterwards created Baron Craven, of Ryton, and died in 1650. He was brother of the first Lord Craven. Sir Robert Cook was, I assume, the Sir Robert knighted at Amptill, July 21, 1621; but I have failed further to identify him. Edward Stephens, who after the Restoration sat for Gloucestershire in 1660, was, I assume, of Little Sodbury, and eldest son of John Stephens, of Over Lypiote, near Stroud, attorney-general to Henry Prince of Wales. He died in 1670. His colleague, John Stephens, who sat for Gloucestershire in 1659, and probably also for Bristol in 1660, was, I think, the John Stephens of the Middle Temple, who was buried at Stroud, Aug. 12, 1679, aged 76. In this case he would be younger brother of his colleague. I shall be glad if some correspondent,

with better access than myself to Gloucestershire genealogical material, can furnish me with further particulars of Sir Robert Cook, and also of Edward and John Stephens. W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

1583.—THE DRUETT FAMILY.—Can any reader give me any genealogical information regarding the Druetts of Exeter (the second wife of John Hooker, who died 1493, was Alice, daughter and heir of Richard Druett, of that city), or any others of the name (which is spelt in various ways) in Bristol or Gloucestershire? I shall also be glad to have information of French members of the family, particularly Jean B. Drouet, Comte d' Erlon, 1765-1844, who wrote an account of his own life, and J. B. Drouet, 1763-1824, who is mentioned by Carlyle in his *History of the French Revolution*, as preventing the escape of Louis XVI. from France.

G. E. DRUITT.

8, Strathmore Gardens, Kensington, London, W.

1584.—HENRY SWAN, THOMAS RUCKE, AND "THE CASTLE OF LONDON."—In July, 1638, the ship "Castle of London" arrived at Boston, Mass., having on board Henry Swan and Thomas Rucke, the latter of whom was styled "joint adventurer" with William Hatch and Joseph Merriam. From what port in the west or south of England did the said ship sail on that voyage? and from what parish did Swan and Rucke emigrate? A reward is offered for proof of residence and pedigree of Swan, who was son-in-law to Rucke. A Thomas Rucke appears as of Bledington, co Gloucester. Henry Swan married Joanna, daughter of Thomas Rucke.

Portland, Maine, U.S.A.

WM. M. SARGENT.

1585.—ADDENDUM TO "THE RECTORS OF ULEY."—(See Nos. 626, 823.) The following information should be added to my notes on the rectors of Uley, vol. ii., pp. 162, 399:—

Herbert Croft, who was afterwards raised to the bishopric of Hereford, was instituted to the rectory on 26 July, 1638; and his successor, Edward Onslowe, within six months after, viz., 11 Jan., 1638-9.

W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, M.A., B.C.L.

1586.—SHIPTON OLIFFE: WILL OF GILES DEEN, A.D. 1634.—The particulars contained in this old document may interest at least some of your readers.

J. MELLAND HALL.

In the Name of God, Amen. In the years of oure lord God one thousand six hundred and thirty fower, and in the tenth yeare of the reigne of our Sovereigne lord Charles, by the grace of God King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and on the 19th day of the moneth of November in the said yeare, I, Giles Deen, of the Parish of Shipton Oliffe, in the County

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.

It is intended to issue, with each alternate part, as heretofore, some pages of critical notices of recent publications. With this in view, books, etc. (to be sent to the Editor, 26, Meridian Place, Clifton, Bristol), are desired; and they will receive, with as little delay as possible, a careful consideration. Works in any way connected with the civil or ecclesiastical history of Gloucestershire or the neighbouring counties particularly welcome.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

A very few copies of each of the following:—

1. *Brief Sketches of the Parishes of Booterstown and Donnybrook, in the County of Dublin; with Notes and Annals.* Four Parts. Dublin, 1860-74. Sm. 8vo, pp. viii. 488. In neat cloth binding, price 5s., post-free.

2. *Monumental Inscriptions in the Parish Church of Chellenham.* Privately printed. London, 1877. 4to. Price 3s. 6d., post-free.

Application to be made to the Rev. B. H. Blacker, 26, Meridian Place, Clifton, Bristol. No copies of the *Charlton Kings Inscriptions* now on hand.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

"Gloucestershire Notes and Queries" is a good medium for literary and other suitable advertisements, which will be received by the Editor. As the space is limited, an early communication is recommended. The work is published quarterly; and to secure the insertion of an advertisement in the forthcoming part, it will be well to forward particulars not later than the 1st of March, June, September, and December, respectively. Advertisements of patent medicines and such like will not be accepted on any terms.

Scale of charges:—page (same size as circular), £1; half-page, 12s.; quarter-page, 6s. 6d.; inch, 5s.; half-inch, 2s. 6d.—in good legible type, well displayed, and across the page.

Nathanael Croly (Craly, Crawley, or Crowley) was living at Oddington, co. Gloucester, 1651-75, and his seven children were born there; but excepting their baptisms, the Oddington registers contain no mention of the family. I shall be glad to give 10s. for a certified copy of Croly's baptism, or for proof of place and date of his birth and parentage.—F. W. WFAVER, Milton, Evercreech.

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PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

PART XXXIX.]

[July, 1888.

Gloucestershire Notes and Queries,

EDITED BY THE

REV. BEAVER H. BLACKER, M.A.

“What beautiful diversity does the face of this dear island present! What a school for study and contemplation! Where else are to be found twenty-four cathedrals, the finest monastic buildings, thousands of parochial churches, and interesting remains of antiquity without number, all within a boundary of a few hundred miles? Each county is a school, where those who can may read, and where volumes of ancient art lie open for all enquirers.”

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GENERAL NOTICES.

Part XL., price 1s., or by post, 1s. 1d., will be ready for the 1st of October.

The annual subscription for the work, which is published quarterly, (including April double part) is 5s., or by post, 5s. 5d.

Communications of a suitable character will be most acceptable. The loan of documents and newspapers, literal copies of monumental inscriptions in churches and churchyards, memoranda of noteworthy facts in any way connected with the county, extracts from scarce books or pamphlets of local interest, or from parish registers and churchwardens' accounts, is invited; and anything entrusted for the purpose will be carefully preserved, and returned without unnecessary delay. Correspondents are requested not to make use of any contractions in their transcripts, except when they occur in the originals, and to write upon one side only of the paper. Names of persons and places should be very distinctly written.

All contributions should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. The signatures of contributors are appended, unless a wish to the contrary may have been expressed.

Books, etc., sent to the Editor for review, will receive due attention.

The binder is requested, in arranging the illustrations of Vol. I., to attend to the directions given for his guidance, p. xvi. "Bishop John Talbot's Monument" will be found in Part VI., and the "Map of the County of Gloucester" and "Over Bridge" in Part XI.

Special covers for the volumes have not been provided, the matter of binding being left to the taste of each subscriber.

Vol. I. being out of print, copies can be supplied only as they may turn up for sale from time to time, and then only to purchasers of the second volume. Some odd parts, however, are still on hand. Vol. II., comprising Parts XIII.-XXIV., can be procured from the Editor until further notice, price 18s., or by post, 18s. 6d. Vol. III., comprising Parts XXV.-XXXVII., price 15s., or by post, 15s. 6d. Five shillings offered for copies of Part II.; three shillings each for Parts VII. and IX.; and the same price for Parts XIV.-XVII. and XXII., if clean and fit for binding. A liberal price will be paid for copies of Vol. I.

Subscribers are requested to remit their subscriptions (the receipt of which will be duly acknowledged) to the undersigned; and Post Office and Postal Orders should be made payable at either BRISTOL or CLIFTON. Thanks are given to the many who have promptly replied to (and in sundry cases have even anticipated) applications for payment, and who have thereby prevented much trouble and expense.

26, Meridian Place,
Clifton, Bristol,
July 2nd, 1888.

(Rev.) B. H. BLACKER.

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"Westmorland Note-Book and Natural History Record," The Editor of, Kendal.

Probably some names which should appear in the lists, have been unintentionally omitted: if so, particulars are requested, which will at once be attended to. The names of additional subscribers are likewise desired for insertion in the next quarterly list.

of Gloucester, yeoman, being somewhat weake in bodie, but of perfect memory, for whiche and all other benefitts on me graciously bestowed I give God thanks, and doe make and ordeine this my last Will and Testament in manner and forme following, First, I commend my soule to God the Father who hath made me, to God the Son who hath redeemed me, and to God the Holy Ghost who sanctifieth me, Three Persons and One God, for ever to be praised, trusting in God's mercies for Christ's merits to be justified, saved, and received into glorie, when this life on earthe shall be ended.

And as concerning such worldly goods which God hath bestowed upon me, I dispose of them in manner hereafter expressed, That is to say, First, I give and bequeath to this parish of Shipton Oliff Five Pounds of lawful English money, to remain in stocke for ever, and to be delivered to the Churchwardens and Overseers of the poor of this parish within one year next after my decease, which Five Pounds my will, and desire, and request is, that the Churchwardens and Overseers of the parish successively shall and will from year to year by their good discretion imploy to such ende as they shall thynke fitt, for the benefit and behoof of the poore of the parish, and the profit, commodity, and increase that shall happen to come and arise by the employment thereof yeare by yeare, distribute and give to and among the poore in every yeare one week before the Feast of the Nativitie of Oure Lord, commonly called Christmasse.

Item, I give and bequeath to the Parish of Guiting Temple Five Pounds, to remain in stocke for ever, to be paid to the Churchwardens and Overseers of the parish within one year next after my decease, which Five Pounds my will, and desire, and request is [etc., as above].

Item, I give and bequeath the sum of Fourtie shillings towards finishing, perfecting, and adorning of the newe tower of the Church of Temple Guiting aforesaid, to be delivered within one year to the Churchwardens, and by them to be bestowed as they shall thynke goda.

Item, I give to my sister Joane Canning fourtie [shillings].

Item, I give to her son, Giles Ipmell, fourtie shillings.

Item, I give to Samuell Thomason, of , fourtie shillings.

Item, I give to Simon Oliff Five Pounds,

which fower several legacies my will within one yeare next after my decease.

Item, I give and bequeath to Gyles, the son of Simon Oliff, 40^s, to be delivered to the said Simon for the use of the said Gyles, he the said Simon giving an acquittance to mine Executryx, acknowledging the receipt thereof, which shall be a sufficient discharge for mine Executryx.

Item, I give to Edward Belshar my best cloak.

Item, I give to Jeofrie Belshar my best hat, doublett, Jerkin, and Hose.

Item, I give to Don Oliff 20^s, to be paid after he shall accomplish the age of 21.

Item, I give to Thomas, the son of my brother John Deene, 20^s, to be paid within a year [as above].

Item, I give to John Buckle, of Cheltenham, one Table Board, which he hath nowe in his keeping.

Item, I give to William Tustan, of Whittington, 10^s, to be paid [as above].

Item, I give to Thomas Powell, alias Hues, of Ciciter, a weaver (†), 30^s, and to his wife 10^s [as above].

Item, I give to Margery Morgan, my wife's sister's daughter, Forty Pounds, to be paid after she shall accomplish the age of twenty one years, and also my best fether bed but one, with such furniture thereto necessary as my wife shall thynk fitt, and such and so much Pewter and Brasse as my wife shall thynk well of to spare, all which shall be delivered to the said Margerie at the time before limitted and mentioned. All the rest of my goods and Chattels, moveable and immoveable, I give and bequeath to Marie, my nowe wife, whom I make, ordayne, and appoint my sole and whole Executryx, to perform this my last Will and Testament, to pay and deliver those severall gifts and legacies which herein and hereby are mentioned by me to be given and bequeathed, and to set my bodie decently in Christian burial to be interred, which bodie of mine I willingly yelde to the grave in sure and certain hope of a Resurrection to Eternal Life, desiring when the good pleasure of Allmightie God shall be, to be dissolved, and to be with Christ.

Lastly, I constitute, ordain, and make my beloved brother John Deen and my beloved friend John Buckle aforesaid Overseers of this my last Will and Testament, intreating them to myne Executryx of the performance of the same, and of a further legacy which I also give, viz. to the poor of the Parish of Winchcomb 20^s, to the poor of the parish of Northleach 20^s, and to the poor of the parish of Sevenhampton 10^s, to be delivered by mine Executryx, within one year next after my decease, to the Churchwardens of the particular Parishes, to be by them and the Minister at their discretion distributed to the poore there, and to my fore named Overseers I give and bequeath to each of them 10^s, of my love and requital of their paines, ratifying and confirming this my last Will and Testament. . . thereto my hande and Seale. Giles Deen.

In the presence of Nathaniel Hurst, Clerk
[Rector of Shipton Oliff].

1587.—CUBBERLEY CHURCH AND CHURCHYARD: MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—In 1877 accurate copies were taken of the following* :—

* An Index to them, with particulars of other inscriptions recorded by Bigland, has been given in vol. i., p. 24.

1.

(Chancel.)

In a vault beneath are | deposited the mortal remains of Amelia Maria, | the beloved wife of Will^m Hicks, A.M., Clerk, | Rector of this Parish. | She died February 22nd, 1830. | Also outside this wall are interred those of | the above-named William Hicks. | He died March 12th, 1866, aged 91, | having been Rector of this Parish 51 years.

2.

(Churchyard.)

In memory of Avery Trotman, died June 22nd, 1865, aged 76.

3.

In memory of William Hicks, Rector, who fell asleep March 12th, 1866, aged 91 years.

4.

In memory of Catherine Knollis, daughter of the late Hon^{ble} and Rev^d Francis Knollis and Mary, his wife, who died at Cheltenham Aug^t 15th, 1869, aged 85 years.

5.

Here rest the remains of Mary Anne Gurnell Ogilvie, of the Seven Springs, [in this Parish,] widow of Charles Atmore Ogilvie, D.D., Canon of Christchurch. She died at Redhill, Surrey, on the second day of October, A.D. 1875, aged 67 years. ABHBA.

1588.—EDWARD JENNER, M.D., AND VACCINATION.—It was while the ravages of smallpox were being felt and deplored over the whole country that Jenner was quietly investigating and experimenting in his native village, and gradually little facts and incidents relating to cowpox were collected, until in his own mind an opinion was firmly rooted that this disease communicated by the cow was a safeguard against smallpox. About the time when he had formed this opinion, an accidental case of cowpox occurred in the neighbourhood, and he caused drawings of the pustules to be made, and took them with him to London. He shewed them to some of the most eminent surgeons and physicians of the day, and explained his views; but from none of them did he receive any encouragement, and from some nothing but ridicule. Fortunately, however, he was not a man to be easily turned aside from a purpose, or disabused of an opinion that he saw good cause for entertaining. On returning home, he was still as full of the idea as ever, and was determined to persevere in his efforts, although he saw he must have proofs before he could get his professional brethren to listen to his theories. It was on the 14th of May, 1796—a day which is still commemorated in Berlin as a festival—that a boy was vaccinated with matter taken from the hands of a milkmaid. The disease was then communicated

to the boy, and he passed through it satisfactorily. But now came the anxious and critical trial for Jenner. The same boy on the 1st of July following was inoculated with the smallpox virus, but he did not take the disease. In 1798 Jenner published his first pamphlet, *On the Causes and Effects of Variola Vaccine*; and later, in the first year of the present century, he wrote that it was "too manifest to admit of controversy, that the annihilation of the smallpox, the most dreadful scourge of the human species, must be the final result of this practice." Soon after this, a parliamentary committee investigated and reported on the new discovery in terms of the most emphatic approbation; and a declaration was signed by seventy of the chief physicians and surgeons in London expressing their confidence in it. The Royal Jennerian Society was formed, with Jenner as president; and thirteen stations for the vaccination of the public were opened in London, in the hope of exterminating smallpox. Jenner's essay which explained his discovery had in the meantime been translated into several foreign languages, and had also found its way to America, where President Jefferson vaccinated, by the help of his sons-in-law, about two hundred of his friends and neighbours. From this time forward, vaccination may be said to have taken a firm hold of the civilised world.

J. G.

1589.—LINES ON THE BRISTOL INFIRMARY, A.D. 1746.—The following "verses address'd to the Charitable Subscribers to the Infirmary in Jobbin's-Lees, Bristol, by a Person who received singular Benefit there," are from the *Gentleman's Magazine* (1746), vol. xvi, p. 376:—

If laurel wreaths successful tyrants claim,
 And realms they desolate still yield them fame;
 If distant times in pompous statues see
 Who slew the guiltless, and enslav'd the free;
 From earth to heav'n what glories must attend
 The poor's protector, and the sick man's friend!
 To shelt'ring roofs who welcomes the distress'd,
 Where the most wretched are the most caress'd!

When gaping wounds and broken bones demand
 The saving touches of the lenient hand;
 With fatal heat when raging fevers glow,
 Or pale consumption aims a silent blow;
 Here sinking nature healing arts sustain,
 Repel diseases, and relieve from pain.

For this the sage, deep-skill'd in nature's laws,
 Each symptom traces backward to its cause;
 Prescribes the med'cine, and in med'cine's aid
 Bids Hope's bright sun-shine dark Despair pervade;
 While unambitious, by his Master taught,
 To heav'n the priest directs the pray'r unbought,

And careful matrons, in their seasons, spread
An healthful table, and a decent bed.

O! justly honour'd with the christian name,
Still let your charity your worth proclaim!
Still to the sick the Saviour's words address,
Go and be heal'd—and heav'n that heals you bless.

BRISTOLIENSIS.

1590.—A TOUR WITHIN "THE BOROUGH OF STROUD."

(Continued from No. 1573.)

In a very curious collection of pictures representing English country seats, drawn and engraved for the Regent of France by the Flemish artist Kip, there is one of Mr. Sheppard's house at Minchinhampton, which appears to have been a picturesque example of Old English architecture. It was formerly the dwelling of the "fermarius," or receiver of the Abbey rents, and having been improved and enlarged by Mr. Sheppard, was adopted by him for his own residence. Having in course of time fallen to decay, it was taken down many years ago, and its site is now partly occupied by the parish schools.

The engraving just mentioned includes a view of the fine parish church, as it appeared at the beginning of the last century. The main features can be easily recognized, although a large part of the original building no longer exists. The whole of the church westward of the central tower, together with the chancel, was rebuilt in 1842. The old church seems to have been an irregular mixture of the Norman and Pointed styles, and like many churches, was disfigured by an outside stair. As it stands at present, it is a stately cruciform building, and occupies a commanding site slightly raised above the street. The transepts afford a good example of Decorated Gothic. At their junction rises a lofty and well-proportioned tower, which, continued upwards as a broach spire, ends abruptly without reaching a point, and is terminated by an ornamental parapet resembling a crown. This peculiarity in the form of the steeple is attributed to a violent storm in 1602, by which the upper part of the spire was blown down. By far the most interesting portion of the church is the south transept, which was erected in the fourteenth century by Sir John de la Mere. Its chief feature is a rose-window of great size, distinguished by the lightness and complexity of its tracery. This transept is further remarkable for its vaulted stone roof, and for an unusual number of slender buttresses, which support the walls, between every pair of which there is a narrow window of two lights.

The church is rich in monuments. Foremost amongst them in interest and antiquity are two recumbent figures in stone, which occupy a recess below the great window in the south transept. They represent a cross-legged knight and his lady, the former

holding a shield, on which may be traced, though much worn, the figure of an eagle displayed. Being without name or date, this monument has given rise to a conflict of opinion. The earlier county historians speak of it as a "statue to one Ansløe," but it is now regarded with greater probability as a memorial of Sir John de la Mere and Maud, his wife, who rebuilt the transept in 1382. Near the west door is a well-preserved brass, representing a male and female figure wrapped in shrouds, and annexed is the following inscription:—"Of your Charite pray for the Soules of John Hampton Gentleman, Elyn his Wife, and all their Children, speciallie for the Soule of Dame Alice Hampton his Daughter, whiche was right beneficiall to this Church and Parish. Which John decessed in the Yere of o'r Lord MCCCCCLVI, on whose Soules Jhu have M'cy. Amen."* The Hamptons seem to have been a respectable local family, one of whom was sheriff of the county in the reign of Edward II. They probably held land under the abbesses of Caen and Sion, and no doubt derived their name from the parish. There is a tradition that Dame Alice Hampton bestowed upon the inhabitants the extensive tract of Hampton Common, which formerly contained a thousand acres, but is now much reduced. There is also the following inscription:—"Of your Charite pray for the Soule of Edward Holiday and Margery his Wyfe, which Edward decessed the 6th Day of April, A.D. MDCCCCXIX." A third brass of apparently about the same date is without any inscription. But on a stone slab in the south transept we may read:—"Here lyeth the Body of Elizabeth Grevel, Gentilwoman, who was first wyfe unto Richard Dantford; secondly unto M^r Michael Webb; 3^{rdly} unto M^r Walter Payne; 4^{thly} unto M^r Gyles Grevel, who decessed the 25th day of December, 1608." Monuments of more recent date are numerous, and of them a large number, as might be expected, are devoted to the community of clothiers. Of this class the following may be taken as a specimen:—"Subtus jacet Georgius Small, | Armiger, | Optimus Pacis Curator, | ditissimusque hujus sæculi | Pannarius. | Obiit tertio die Octobris, | Anno Domini 1704, | Ætatis 77. | Mary Small, Widow and Relict | of George Small, Esq., departed | this life Sept. 3, Anno Dom. 1719, | aged 89."

The church is surrounded by an ample burial ground, thickly studded with massive stone tombs, on which are nailed brass plates bearing the inscriptions, after a style very common throughout the county.

The neighbouring parish of Avening, in situation, extent, and history, has much in common with Minchinhampton. A bleak and monotonous road, bounded by stone walls, leads the traveller across a high and level tract of country. On approaching Avening, however, the road gradually descends, and the village appears in a deep hollow, clustered among the hills. Its substantial cottages,

* This inscription has been given in vol. iii., p. 128.—ED.

with their cheerful and old-fashioned gardens, combine to form the type of a really picturesque English village. But a peculiar character is given to the place by a group of half-ruined cloth mills, which, closed at a time of commercial depression some fifty years ago, wear a melancholy and deserted appearance. Near the southern entrance of the village stands the old rectory, a small and unpretending structure, which, nevertheless, possesses associations of more than common interest. It was long the abode of Dr. George Bull, a famous Anglican divine, who was rector of Avening from 1685 to 1705, in which year he was promoted to the bishopric of St. David's. One of his first cares on taking possession of the living was to rebuild the dilapidated rectory, which in its renovated form was to be his residence for twenty years. Dr. Bull, as is well known, was noted among High Church divines as a controversialist; and in that character he was highly esteemed by Bossuet, who, while fully acknowledging his zeal and erudition, lamented his inability to receive the Catholic doctrine in its entirety. It is recorded that Dr. Bull found his parish in a very insubordinate condition, owing partly to ignorance and the prevalence of dissent, and partly to certain abuses arising from the observance of the village feast. He succeeded during his twenty years' incumbency in restoring and maintaining harmony and order; and on his departure to St. David's, he seems to have carried with him the warm affections of his flock.* At a short distance from the rectory stands the old church of Avening. Built on a slightly rising ground, it is surrounded by a spacious churchyard, the uneven surface of which is dotted irregularly with mossy graves. Close outside the churchyard gate, flows a clean, but shallow rivulet, spanned by a wide and substantial bridge. This little brook has its source in the high lands above Avening, and for some distance forms the boundary between this parish and Minchinhampton; then flowing onwards towards Woodchester, it empties itself into the scarcely more important Frome at Dudbridge. This is one of the many English streams which bear the name of Avon, and according to a not improbable etymology, it has been thought to lend its name to the parish through which it flows. The church of the Holy Trinity is a fine cruciform building, originally of the Norman era, but the additions of succeeding centuries have altered its appearance. Its grey and weather-stained walls are surmounted by a roof of heavy stone tiles, almost blackened by centuries of rain and storm. Between the nave and chancel rises a square embattled tower, its plain and massive proportions impressing a stamp of strength and durability upon the building.

The history of Avening contains much that is curious and romantic, being intimately bound up with the life of the ill-fated Bhrhtric, Earl of Gloucester, whose possessions covered a large part

* See what has been stated in No. 1049, headed "George Bull, D.D., and the Parish of Avening, 1686-1705," vol. III., pp. 61-65.—ED.

of the county. The story of this hapless nobleman may be read in our English histories. Being sent by his sovereign, Edward the Confessor, on an embassy to Baldwin, Count of Flanders, he was so unfortunate as to arouse the affections of the count's daughter Matilda, destined a few years later to be wife of the Norman Conqueror. She was unable to obtain from the Saxon earl any return of her attachment, and the disappointment seems to have rankled in her mind. Its effects on the unhappy Brhtric were tragical. No sooner had the Norman Conquest made Matilda mistress of the English people, than we find her exacting reparation for the slight by the imprisonment and premature death of Brhtric.* His estates were seized by the Conqueror, and given to his queen for life. The manor of Avening was shortly afterwards bestowed, perhaps in reparation for this injustice, upon the newly founded abbey of the Holy Trinity at Caen, and it is alleged that Matilda, desirous of making further amends for the bloodshed attendant on the Conquest, resolved to build a church at Avening. It is likewise said that she took advantage of the presence of her husband's court at Gloucester to superintend in person the progress of the work. On its completion the church was consecrated in honour of the Holy Rood, and as a natural result of this dedication, the annual village feast is held on the Sunday following the Exaltation of the Cross. From that time until recent days the church and manor of Avening shared the fortunes of Minchinhampton. They remained in the possession of the nuns of Caen till Henry V. conferred the two manors on his favourite foundation of Sion. At the Reformation they passed into the hands of Lord Windsor, and in the succeeding century were purchased by the family of Sheppard. When the late Mr. Philip Sheppard disposed of his ancestral estates in this neighbourhood, the manor of Avening passed to Mr. William Playne, and is now enjoyed by his representative. †

The church is entered by a mutilated Norman door, which is approached through a roomy but ill-lighted porch. The interior of the building forms a striking exception to the almost universal rule of church restoration. There is a plainness and simplicity in the architecture which forcibly carries back the mind to remote ages, and this impression is but little disturbed by the intrusion of any modern embellishment. In the chancel alone has there been any attempt at restoration, which, while it has brought into view a fine vaulted roof, has left untouched all the genuine features of antiquity. The communion table of black oak is a curious relic of the Stuart period, having been presented to the church in 1657 by the Rev. William Hall, at that time rector of the parish. Carved in bold capitals on the front of the table are these words: "Holynees unto the Lord Halaluja Salvacion and Glory." Owing to the wide

* See No. 1560, headed "The Weird of the Honour of Gloucester: Earl Brhtric and his Successors," *ante*, pp. 65-70.—ED.

† See Nos. 890, 947, headed "The Sheppard Family," vol. ii., pp. 408-411, 470.—ED.

extent of the parish there is an unusual number of monumental slabs, many of which, owing to the accumulated dust of years, are extremely difficult to decipher. One of the most curious monuments is in the north transept; it represents a man kneeling, in the costume of the Elizabethan age, and bears this inscription:—"Here lyeth the body of Henry Brydgis, | Esqviour, Son to John Lord Chavndos, | Baron of Shevdley, who departed this Life | the 24 day of Januari, Anno Dom. 1615." On a stone slab in the middle of the nave is this striking announcement:—"On this spot fell the Rev. Nat^l Thornbury, Rector of this Church, March 11, 1816, at the moment of entering on his duties. An awful lesson to those who survive, that in the midst of life we are in death." The incumbent, whose sudden death is thus impressively recorded, had been rector of Avening for thirty-seven years, and has left a remembrance of his presence in the district. He was a man of extensive and varied attainments; he instituted Sunday schools in his parish, encouraged the cultivation of allotments, and established amusements for the old and young of the village. So much, indeed, was his memory cherished by his parishioners, that he is still spoken of by the older inhabitants as "the good Mr. Thornbury."

Closely adjacent to Avening on the south-west is the parish of Horsley, which completes the boundary of the Stroud borough towards the south. It would be difficult to imagine a place more romantically situated than the village of Horsley. It is scattered along the slopes of a deep valley, whose sides are thickly clothed with plantations of larch, while at the bottom flows a swift and sparkling rivulet, which makes its way into the Avening brook at Nailsworth. Irregular groups of cottages are dispersed about the valley, and the main village-street winds upwards along a ridge, whose crest is topped by the pinnacled tower of the church. Horsley is rich in memories of ecclesiastical antiquity. Given soon after the Conquest to the abbey of St. Martin at Troars, in Normandy, the manor passed about three hundred years later by exchange to the priory of Bruton, in Somersetshire. It was not long before an offshoot from Troars sprang up in the village of Horsley, which, at the exchange with Bruton, was transferred to the latter house, and survived until the general suppression of monasteries. Of the priory of Horsley no trace remains, though some fragments of its painted glass have been set up in the manor-house at Chavenage. This fine old mansion, with its curious detached chapel, was built in 1576 by Richard Stephens, one of the first lay proprietors, in whose family the manor has continued to the present time. The parish church was almost wholly rebuilt in 1838; but the graceful fourteenth-century tower was wisely preserved, and its dedication to St. Martin has kept in mind the early connection of Horsley with the Norman abbey.*

* A sm. 8vo volume, entitled *The History of Horsley*, by the Rev. Messing Rudkin, Vicar, has been published by Messrs. Whitmore and Son, Dursley, 1884. See "Notices of Recent Publications," No. 3, pp. 19, 20. The church was restored near the close of 1867.—ED.

Retracing our steps, we quickly reach the busy hamlet of Nailsworth, which, although the scene of much commercial activity, possesses no independent existence, but is divided between the parishes of Avening, Horsley, and Minchinhampton. It contains many picturesque old houses, and some slight remains of an ancient chapel long since converted into a stable. Here we strike again into the Bath Road, on which a walk of four miles brings us back to Stroud, the starting point of our excursion.

GEORGE T. C. DOLMAN.

St. Mary's Hill, Inchbrook, Stroud.

1591.—MOCK MAYORS AT RANDWICK.—(See No. 1564.) In confirmation of my statement (*ante*, p. 74) that the custom of electing mock mayors was common in former times, I append extracts from a letter published, without signature, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for May, 1784, curtailing also the song, which in point of incoherency is worthy of the author of "George Ridler's Oven," and may possibly be from the same inspired pen. It may be inferred from the writer's opening remarks that the ducking-stool was still in use in some parts of England.

"As I was last year passing through the village of Randwic, near Stroud, in Gloucestershire, my attention was attracted by a crowd of people assembled round a horsepond, in which I observed a man, on whom I imagined the country people were doing justice in that summary way for which an English mob is so famous, though I was at the same time surprised to hear them singing, as I thought, a psalm, since I never knew that to be a part of the form of such judicial proceedings. I soon, however, was informed of my error, and learned that it being the 2d Monday after Easter, the people of the parish were assembled, according to an annual custom (the origin of which no one could tell me), to keep a revel. One of the parish is, it seems, on the above-mentioned day, elected mayor, and carried with great state, colours flying, drums beating, men, women, and children shouting, to a particular horsepond, in which his worship is placed, seated in an arm-chair; a song is then given out line by line by the clerk, and sung with great gravity by the surrounding crowd.

"THE LORD MAYOR OF RANDWIC'S SONG.

<p>"When Archelus began to spin, And Pollo wrought upon a loom, Our trade to flourish did begin, Tho' Conscience went to selling broom. When princes' sons kept sheep in field, And queens made cakes with oaten flour,</p>	<p>And men to lucre did not yield, Which brought good cheer to every bower. But when the giants, huge and high, Did fight with spears like weavers' beams, And men in iron beds did lie, Which brought the poor to hard extremes :</p>
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When cedar trees were grown so
 rife,
 And pretty birds did sing on
 high ;
 Then weavers liv'd more void of
 strife
 Than princes of great dignity.
 Then David with a sling and
 stone,
 Not fearing great Goliah's
 strength,

He pierc'd his brains, and broke
 his bones,
 Though he was nine feet and a
 span in length.

CHORUS.

Let love and friendship still agree
 To hold the bonds of amity.

"The instant it is finished the mayor breaks the peace by throwing water in the face of his attendants. Upon this much confusion ensues ; his worship's person is, however, considered as sacred, and he is generally the only man who escapes being thoroughly souced. The rest of that day, and often of the week, is devoted to riot and drunkenness. The county magistrates have endeavoured, but in vain, to put a stop to this practice. The song was given me by the clerk of the parish, who said it had never been written before. It wants, you observe, some explanation."

J. L.

Mention of this old custom has been made in vol. i., p. 146, and to what is there stated the reader is referred. The following short cutting from the *Gloucestershire Chronicle*, April 14, 1888, will not be deemed out of place :—"RUNNICK MOP."—In accordance with an ancient custom the "mayor" of Randwick has been elected, the honour falling upon Mr. Arthur Barrett, and on Monday he was "installed" by being carried in a large chair to the pool near the church—the procession being headed by the Westrip fife and drum band—and then "ducked," upon which the band struck up the national anthem. The church bells rang out merry peals, and the procession marched around the village. Subsequently the Rising Sun was arrived at, and song and dance ushered in the reign of the "New Mayor of Randwick."

To the foregoing may be added a more lengthy extract from the *Gloucester Journal* of the same date :—The mock ceremony of electing a mayor in connexion with the ancient festival known in the vernacular as "Runnick Swop," was duly observed in the village of Randwick, Stroud, on Tuesday night, amid more than the usual interest and excitement, and with less of disorder than in other years. The distinction of being placed in the mayoral chair at Randwick is not one to be coveted ; for besides that it carries with it but little of dignity, at any rate in the mode of installation, it is expensive. The mayor elect does not give a dinner, but his self-constituted supporters look to him to provide the wherewithal to pay for the liquid refreshment, without which the election would probably be accounted a tame affair. The office is not, therefore, much sought

after; but if the villagers decide on their mayor and he hide himself, they seek after him, and thrust the honour upon him. No searching was necessary on Tuesday, however, for the mayor elect (a labourer of the place), probably concluding that any attempt to evade those who would do him honour would be futile, was to hand. Apparently there is no authentic information as to the origin of the election, or rather of the mode of installation; but the villagers have an explanation, which, for considerations of good taste, must not be repeated here. To come to the ceremony, about eight o'clock the Randwick Church bells were set ringing, and a procession, which included the major portion of the inhabitants of the place, men, women, and children, headed by a fife and drum band from an adjoining village, set out from the Rising Sun inn, which seems to be the headquarters. The mayor elect was held aloft by six men in an old chair which has done duty many times before. In lieu of the usual paraphernalia of office the mayor wore "military" uniform. Arrived at a pool near the church the chair was lowered into a shallow part of the pool, the occupant's feet touching the water, while he and any of the spectators who were near were liberally doused with water. A declaration of election was pronounced, and the band played the national anthem. A procession round the village to the headquarters followed, the band playing "See the conquering hero comes." The village was quiet by half-past eleven.

EDITOR.

1592.—SMITH'S "ECCLIASTICAL EDIFICES IN THE BOROUGH OF STROUD."—I have a copy of a rather uncommon book, entitled *Twenty Lithographic Views of Ecclesiastical Edifices in the Borough of Stroud*, by Alfred Smith, Artist, "with Short Notices appended to each Drawing." Stroud: J. P. Brisley, 1838. It was published by subscription, with a dedication to the Right Rev. James Henry [Monk, D.D.], Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, and was a "small attempt to enlist the Arts in the service of Religion, by contributing the profits to the fund for erecting a new church at Stroud." The following is a list of the churches:—1. Holy Trinity, Amberley; 2. St. Mary's (? Holy Cross), Avening; 3. All Saints', Bisley; 4. Christ Church, Chalford; 5. St. Martin's, Horaley; 6. St. George's, King Stanley; 7. St. Swithin's, Leonard Stanley; 8. Holy Trinity, Minchinhampton; 9. St. George's, Nailsworth; 10. St. Bartholomew's, Oakridge; 11. St. Mary's, Painswick; 12. ———, Pitchcombe; 13. St. John's, Randwick; 14. St. Mary Magdalen's, Rodborough; 15. St. Matthew's, Cainscross, Stonehouse; 16. St. John the Baptist's, Sheepscombe; 17. Holy Trinity, Slad; 18. St. Cyril's, Stonehouse; 19. St. Lawrence's, Stroud; and 20. St. Mary's, Woodchester.

BIBLIOGRAPHER.

1593.—SOME GENEALOGICAL NOTES.—The following extracts relating to Gloucestershire from a "Calendar of Privy Seals, Signed

Bills, &c. (Chancery Series)," for the first eleven years of the reign of Charles I., which is appended to the 43rd and 48th *Annual Reports of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records*, may possibly help to fill up some *lacunae* in Gloucestershire pedigrees. A few miscellaneous items are included in the list. J. L.

1 Charles I., 1625-6.

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| 109. | Ven, Wm., brother of John, deceased, 7 May, 17 Jas. | Livery of lands in Wotton. | May 20. |
| 111. | Catchmay, Sir Richd. | Grant of 2,438 trees in White Mead Park, Forest of Dean. | May 23. |
| 112. | Villiers, Sir Edwd. | Grant of Maylescott Wood, Forest of Dean, with coal mines, &c. | May 23. |
| 329. | Cary, Robt., Lord; Sir Henry, his son. | Grant of manor of Rodley, &c. | Dec. 16. |
| 373. | Young, Thos.; Sara, Thos. | Grant of lands in trust for owners. | Jan. 7. |
| 436. | Huntley, Wm., son of Sir Geo. | Licence of entry on lands. | Feb. 10. |

2 Charles I., 1626-7.

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| 73. | Clutterbuck, Wm., son of Richd., 10 April, 21 Jas. | Livery of lands. | May 10. |
| 79. | Stafford, Wm., son of Wm., 16 Nov., 10 Jas. | Livery of lands. | May 10. |
| 113. | Dirham, John, son of Wm., of Willersley, 26 Dec., 1 Chas. | Livery of lands. | June 10. |
| 119. | Bisby, Alex., in right of wife Mary, dau. of Fras. Smith, 20 May, 1 Chas. | Livery of lands. | June 10. |
| 146. | Bence, John, son of Wm., 9 Nov., 1 Chas. | Livery of lands, &c., in Hawkesbury. | June 20. |
| 147. | Partridge, Danl., son of Robt., 23 Sept., 17 Jas. | Livery of lands, &c., in Stanley St. Leonard. | June 20. |
| 261. | Brewster, Fras. | Lease for 80 years of castle of Bristol, at rent of £100 a year. | Aug. 16. |
| 353. | Stafford, Wm. | Grant of reversion of Morlewood Park, &c., expectant upon an estate tail to which are 26 heirs living inheritable. | Nov. 4. |

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| 385. | Godfrey, John, in right of wife Mary, sister of Wm. Cleveley, jun., 19 Mar., 11 Jas. | Livery of lands in Little Barrington. | Nov. 10. |
| 397. | Holtam, Edmd., brother of Geo., 22 Sept., 21 Jas. | Livery of lands in Marston. | Nov. 10. |
| 414. | Jackson, <i>alias</i> Boothe, Thos., of Staunton, 20 July, 12 Jas. | Livery of lands. | Nov. 10. |
| 417. | Langston, Wm., son of Jas., 24 April, 1 Chas. | Livery of lands. | Nov. 10. |
| 447. | Wakeman, Edw., son of John, 5 July, 1 Chas. | Livery of manor of Beckeford, &c. | Nov. 20. |
| 450. | Baldwyn, Wm., son of Wm., 3 Dec., 1617. | Livery of manor of Filton, &c. | Nov. 20. |
| 451. | Roberts, Thos., son of John. | Licence of entry on lands. | Nov. 20. |
| 545. | Rutland, Fras., Earl of; Westmoreland, Fras., Earl of; Le Despenser, Lord. | Lease for 60 years of two-thirds of lands, &c., in manor of Deana, forfeited by recusancy of Sir Thos. Brudenell. | Jan. 24. |
| 614. | Haynes, Richd., son of Richd., 1 Jan., 1 Chas. | Livery of lands. | Feb. 10. |
| 617. | Watts, Richd., son of Richd., 18 Feb., 9 Jas. | Livery of lands. | Feb. 10. |
| 626. | Gloucester, Mayor and Burgesses of. | Charter of incorporation confirming liberties. | Feb. 22. |
| 680. | Wintour, Sir John. | Grant of 6,000 cords of wood in Forest of Dean, for which he is to pay £1,266 13s. 4d. | Mar. 17. |
| 689. | Keame, Anth.; Walker, Richd., coopers. | Grant for 7 years of all timber, except for shipping, in Forest of Dean, fit for making clapboards. | Mar. 19. |
| <i>3 Charles I., 1627-8.</i> | | | |
| 111. | Guy, Hugh, son of John, 14 June, 14 Jas. | Livery of lands in Blad- ington. | May 10. |
| 116. | Jackson, Richd., son of Richd., 27 April, 2 Chas. | Livery of messuage, &c., in Staunton. | May 10. |
| 117. | Bartlett, Anthony, son of Edmd., and heir of Anth., 8 April, 22 Jas. | Livery of lands, &c., in Welford. | May 10. |
| 121. | Stratton, Edwd., son of John, 21 Oct., 22 Jas. | Livery of manor of Kingrove. | May 10. |

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| 126. Roberts, Thos., son of Wm., 24 Mar., 1 Chas. | Livery of messuages and lands in Bickford. | May 10. |
| 137. Badger, John; Bennett, John, in right of wives Ann and Johan, daus. and coheirs of John Webley, 22 Oct., 20 Jas. | Livery of lands, &c., in Upton St. Leonard. | May 10. |
| 244. Parker, Roger, son of Wm., 10 Dec., 1 Chas. | Livery of lands. | June 9. |
| 249. Osborne, John, son of John, 7 April, 3 Chas. | Livery of lands. | June 10. |
| 250. Bishop, John, son of John, 18 Sept., 3 Jas. | Livery of lands. | June 10. |
| 264. Brooke, Fulke, Lord; Martin, Robt. | Grant of site of manor of Pebworth, &c. | June 18. |
| 288. Tracy, Sir Richd., Bt., son of Sir Paul, Bart. | Licence of entry on lands. | June 20. |
| 300. Stafford, Wm., cousin of Sir John, 28 Sept., 22 Jas. | Livery of lands in Thornbury. | June 20. |
| 438. Harberd, Chas.; Bird, Peter; Collins, Wm. | Confirmation to Wm. Loving and others of an assignment made by the King's lessees while he was Prince, of manor of Cheltenham, &c. | Sept. 30. |
| 480. Millard, Wm., son of John, of Welford, 7 Mar., 10 Jas. | Livery of messuages and lands. | Nov. 10. |
| 510. Beelie, Wm., B.D. | Dispensation to hold rectory of Stoke Goldington, Lincolnshire, with King's Stanley, and archdeaconry of Carmarthen, for 2 years. | Nov. 13. |
| 589. Pembroke, Wm., Earl of. | Grant for 21 years of 10,000 cords of wood yearly in Forest of Dean, for making iron or otherwise, £3,333 6s. 8d. being the rent for same. | Dec. 5. |
| 685. Blomer, John, bro. of Sir Henry, of Hatherup. | Licence of entry on lands. | Feb. 10. |
| 708. Jernegan, Sir Henry, Bart., son of Henry, Esq. | Licence of entry on lands. | Feb. 10. |
| 713. Bridgman, Sir John, chief justice of Chester; Tracy, Sir Richd., Bt., and 13 others. | Commission for execution of martial law in co. Gloucester. | Feb. 13. |

148 GLOUCESTERSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES.

790. Beards, Richd., Mayor of Gloucester, &c. Commission for martial law there. Mar. 11.

4 Charles I., 1628-9.

44. Hicks, Sir Baptist, Bt. Created Baron Hicks of Ilmington, co. Warwick, and Viscount Campden, co. Gloucester, for life; and after his decease the honors to pass to Edwd., Lord Noel, who married his eldest daughter, and heirs male. May 3.
88. Turner, Edwd., bro. of Thos., 17 Mar., 22 Jas. Livery of lands. May 10.
165. Tucker, Underhill, son of Edmd., 1 Feb., 2 Chas. Livery of messuages, &c., in Mangotsfield. June 20.
340. Atkinson, Hen.; Clerke, Wm. Grant of site of manor of Wanneswell, &c., conveyed to the King in part satisfaction of a debt of £6,000 due from Arnold Oldisworth, &c. Aug. 26.
367. Feilding, Geo.; Long, Robt. Office of Receivers of the King's revenue from forfeitures of recusants. Sept. 23.
428. Sumner, *alias* Miles, Wm., son of Thos., 12 April, 2 Chas. Livery of lands. Nov. 10.
437. Woodroffe, Robt., cousin of Sir Robt., 17 May, 7 Jas. Livery of lands. Nov. 10.
467. Bray, Sir Giles, cousin and heir of Edwd. Licence of entry on lands. Nov. 20.
473. Wood, Wm., brother of John, 24 Oct., 2 Chas. Livery of lands. Nov. 20.
607. Bridges, Wm., son of Wm., 11 Feb., 2 Chas. Livery of lands. Feb. 10.
643. Bave, Saml. [of Gloucester], Doctor in Physic. Denization. Feb. 25.
646. Bridgman, Sir John; Berkley, Richd. Commission for disafforesting Corselawne Forest. Feb. 27.

5 Charles I., 1629-30.

15. Boughton, Edwd., M.A. Presentation to rectory of Tormarton. April 6.

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|------|---|--|-----------|
| 19. | Bristol, Mayor and Justices of. | Grant to them of the castle of Bristol now within co. Gloucester, and uniting it to city and county of Bristol, it being a receptacle for lewd people. | April 11. |
| 21. | Pembroke, Wm., Earl of. | Grant confirming that of Dec. 5, 1627. Also grant of 2,500 cords more, and of 2,400 extra within two years, with iron works in Forest of Dean, &c. | April 12. |
| 53. | Loring, John, son of John, of Bp's Cleeve, 5 Aug., 4 Chas. | Livery of lands in Prescott. | May 10. |
| 64. | Hall, Thos. | Grant of waste or wood-grounds in Forest of Dean and parish of Staunton. | May 15. |
| 151. | Massanger, Robt., son of Rowland, 4 Mar., 18 Jas. | Livery of messuage, &c., in St. Nicholas', Gloucester. | June 20. |
| 167. | Dennys, Walter, son of Thos., 1 Jan., 2 Chas. | Livery of messuage and lands in Gloucester. | June 20. |
| 177. | Heek, Henry, son of Henry, 25 Feb., 3 Chas. | Livery of messuage in Ashton Underhill. | June 20. |
| 178. | Lea, Wm., son of Geo., 1 Aug., 4 Chas. | Livery of messuage in Sambury. | June 20. |
| 218. | Hobin, Wm.; Tibbott, Robt. | Licences to sell wines in Bitton. | June 27. |
| 221. | Wright, Thos., Robt., and Erasmus. | Licences to sell wines in Bristol. | June 27. |
| 268. | Herman, Nicholas. | Grant (for £1,000) of the chase called Cosland. | July 22. |
| 382. | Powell, Jas. and Jas. | Licences to sell wines in Gloucester.* | Nov. 8. |
| 389. | Raymond, Geo., in right of wife Anne, late wife of Geo. Cope, and dau. of John Lawrence, 5 May, 15 Jas. | Livery of messuage, &c., in Canonbury. | Nov. 10. |
| 402. | Watkins, Wm., bro. of Richd., 29 Oct., 19 Jas. | Livery of messuage and lands. | Nov. 20. |
| 418. | Carter, Egidius (Giles), son of John. | Licence of entry on lands. | Nov. 20. |
| 442. | Cowles, Saml., son of Geo., 13 May, 3 Chas. | Livery of lands in Craneham. | Nov. 20. |

* Many entries of the same kind appear in connection with all parts of the county. Also many for the sale of tobacco.—ED.

150 GLOUCESTERSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES.

496. Coke, Sir John; Swift, Sir Fra.; Mallett, Mich.; Vyner, Wm. Grant of the King's interest, through recusancy of Richd. Brent, in the manor of Adilmington, *alias* Admington, same having been sold to grantees by Brent, wife Elizabeth, and son Foulke. Jan. 5.
574. Poulton, Richd., son of Richd., 23 July, 15 Jas. Livery of messuage and lands in Hartpury. Feb. 10.
603. Stratford, Wm., son of Geo. Licence of entry on lands. Feb. 30.
624. Daston, Anthony, son of Richd. Licence of entry on lands. Feb. 20.

6 Charles I., 1630-31.

145. Northampton, Spencer, Earl of. Commission of lieutenantancy for co. Gloucester. July 13.
190. Bristol, Mayor, &c., of. Grant in fee-farm for £959 of castle of Bristol, it being ruinous, and poor cottages within it, reserving rent of £40. Sept. 30.
237. Dodington, Sir Fras., in right of wife Alice, sister and heir of Sir Wm. Hoby, 20 Nov., 21 Jas. Livery of manor of Rowell. Nov. 10.
293. Wither, Anth.; Lively, Saml. Commission to inquire how statutes for true making of cloth are in execution in co. Gloucester, &c. Dec. 11.
332. Hale, Wm., son of John, 11 Oct., 5 Chas. Livery of messuage, &c., in Staunton. Feb. 10.
342. Shewell, Richd., son of Edmd., 5 Jan., 5 Chas. Livery of messuage and land in Bengrove and Beckford. Feb. 10.
369. Pie, Sir Robt., in right of wife Mary, dau. and coheir of John Croker, 6 April, 6 Chas. Livery of manor of Batford, *alias* Bathor. Feb. 10.
381. Style, Wm., son of Wm., 5 Dec., 15 Jas. Livery of messuage, &c., in Prescott. Feb. 10.
382. Burrs, Wm., son of Wm., 20 Feb., 11 Jas. Livery of messuage, &c., in Broad Street, Bristol. Feb. 10.
383. Huntley, John, cousin of Geo., 26 Oct., 22 Jas. Livery of manors of Boxwell, Leighterton, Waste, and Charleton. Feb. 10.

384. Milton, Wm., son of Wm., yeoman, 2 Nov., 3 Chas. Livery of one-third of messuage, &c., in Wolston, of value of 20s. a year. Feb. 10.

7 Charles I., 1631-32.

5. Jeames, Elenor. Demise for 21 years of all roots and stumps of trees in Forest of Deane. April 5.
22. Warburton, George. Presentation to deanery of Gloucester. April 27.
33. Paul, Sir Geo., J.P. Exemption from serving as sheriff, and from attending at assizes, in respect of great age and infirmities. May 4.
43. Merret, Richd., son of Christopher, 7 Jan., 22 Jas. Livery of lands in Winchcombe and Sudeley. May 10.
146. Rucke, Thos., son of John, 14 May, 19 Jas. Livery of messuage and lands in Bledington. June 20.
148. Aswyne, Wm., son of Thos., 11 Jan., 6 Chas. Livery of messuages and lands in Willersley. June 20.
149. Purnell, John, son of Thos., 23 April, 20 Jas. Ousterlemain of lands, &c., in North Nibley and Berkley. June 20.
153. Scudamore, John, Viscount, in right of wife Eliz., dau. of Sir Arthur Porter, 18 Mar., 5 Chas. Livery of one-third of messuage, &c., in Hempsted. June 20.
154. Venn, Richd., brother of Wm., 15 Mar., 1629. Livery of messuage and lands in Wootton. June 20.
162. Dobbins, Thos., son of John, 27 Aug., 13 Jas. Livery of lands, &c., in Stanley Pountlardge. June 20.
225. Warburton, Geo., M.A., Dean of Gloucester. Presentation to deanery of Wells. July 31.
226. Frewen, Accepted, D.D. Presentation to deanery of Gloucester. July 31.
302. Lye, Richd., son of Richd., 3 June, 22 Jas. } Liveries of messuages and lands in Upton St. Lenards. Nov. 10.
303. Carter, Thos., son of Anth., 19 Aug., 4 Chas. }
315. Baugh, Edwd., son of Wm., 24 June, 4 Chas. Livery of messuage and lands in Twyninge and Tewkesbury. Nov. 10.
346. Palmer, Wm., son of Robt. Livery of one-third of manor of Moreton Valence, &c. Nov. 10.



350. Seymour, Sir John, son of Sir Thos., 21 April, 3 Chas. Livery of manor of Gastings, *alias* Frampton Cottell, *alias* Cotterall. Nov. 10.
526. Smyth, Robt., son of John, 2 Feb., 1628-9. Livery of lands in Rockhampton. Feb. 20.
- 8 Charles I., 1632-33.*
88. Lorwinge, Thos., son of Thos., 17 July, 1631. Livery of lands in Prescote. May 10.
150. Warren, Thos., son of Richd., 4 April, 1625. Livery of lands, &c., in Staunton. June 12.
155. Davys, John, son of Luce, 29 April, 1631. Livery of lands, &c., in Wolston. June 13.
180. Reade, Henry, son of Henry, 26 Feb., 1619. Livery of lands in Prescott. June 20.
313. Tucker, Thos., B.D. Grant of a prebend in Bristol Cathedral. Nov. 15.
323. Bonner, John, son of John, 18 Oct., 1618. Livery of Overtons and lands in Mickleton. Nov. 20.
379. Bridges, Wm., brother of Thos., 9 Sept., 1632. Livery of lands in Sudington. Nov. 20.
402. Coke, Geo. Royal assent for him to be Bishop of Bristol. Dec. 21.
428. Lowe, Geo., and son Geo. Lease for 31 years of two-thirds of lands seized for recusancy of Chas. Grevill. Jan. 21.

9 Charles I., 1633-34.

53. Palmer, Edwd., son of John. Licence of entry on lands. May 10
114. Hale, John, brother of Richd., 27 Feb., 1622. Livery of messuages and lands in Bradwell. May 20.
116. Slicer, Robt., son of Hugh, 25 July, 1617. Livery of lands in Aston. May 20.
126. Barksdale, Wm., son of John,—Jan., 1631. Livery of message in Winchcombe. May 20.
159. Codrington, John, cousin and heir of Simon. Licence of entry on lands. May 20.
311. Pitt, Edwd., son of Wm., 14 Dec., 1631. Livery of lands in Pucklechurch. Nov. 1.
355. Broad, Saml., son of Saml., 20 Feb., 1612. Livery of lands in Woodmancott. Nov. 20.
360. Pleydell, Edwd., son of Edwd., 14 Jan., 1633. Livery of lands parcel of manor of Canonbury, *alias* Canbury. Nov. 20.
401. Bristol, George, Bishop of. Grant to him and successors of free warren in manor of Roghborrow, Somerset. Nov. 30.

408. Hathway, Fras.	Presentation to vicarage of Churcham, with chapelry of Bulley.	Dec. 6.
310. Smyth, Barnabas.	Office of bedel of Forest of Deane, and doorkeeper of St. Briavell's Castle.	July 2.
477. Lewis, Hugh.	Office of searcher in port of Bristol.	Jan. 13.
544. Stratford, Henry, son of Richd., bro. of Henry.	Licence of entry on lands.	Feb. 10.
550. Throckmorton, Sir Baynham, Bart., son of Sir Wm., 18 July, 1628.	Livery of manors of Hawe and Trynly, <i>alias</i> Tyrly.	Feb. 10.
569. Heynes, <i>alias</i> Stringer, Robt., son of Richd., 6 June, 1631.	Livery of lands in Stapleton.	Feb. 10.
<i>10 Charles I., 1634-35.</i>		
105. Fletcher, Ann, cousin of Edmd.	Livery of lands in Pitchbrook.	May 10.
173. Ryland, Nicholas, son of Nicholas, 1 July, 1632.	Livery of lands and messuages in Marston.	June 10.
209. Dean, Giles, son of Richd., 9 Mar., 1626.	Livery of lands in Payneswick.	June 10.
211. Banaster, Richd., bro. of Thos., 9 May, 1633.	Livery of manor of Twickdeane [Turckdeane].	June 10.
229. Finch, Fras, son of Hen.	Licence of entry on lands.	June 10.
387. Smith, Giles, in right of wife Eliz., sister of Wm. Wilshire, 24 Apr., 1625.	Livery of messuage and lands in St. Mary's, Gloucester.	Oct. 10.
429. Stafford, Capt. Wm.	Grant in fee of lands in Pitchcombe escheated by Edwd. Seaman, in consideration of surrender of pension of 6s. a day and arrears of £1,400.	Nov. 8.
452. Griffin, Thos., son of John, 31 Aug., 1627.	Livery of lands in Harefield.	Nov. 10.
489. Cooke, Sir Robt., son of Sir Wm.	Licence of entry on lands.	Nov. 20.
491. Worgan, Thos.	Presentation to vicarage of Badgworth, with chapelry of Shurdington.	Nov. 21.
581. Elyott, Geo.; Batten, Edwd.	Reversion of manor of Marisden, eight issues male inheritable then living.	Jan. 24
626. Gwynnett, Mary, wid., sister of John Newton, <i>alias</i> Newington.	Livery of manor of Worthington, &c. John Newton died 12 March, 1634.	Feb. 10

154 GLOUCESTERSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES.

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| 631. | Masters, Sara, dau. of Giles ; Howell, Thos., in right of wife Mary, another dau., 30 June, 1621. | Livery of lands in Nimpsfield. | Feb. 10 |
| 652. | Kecke, Mary and Ann, daus. of Gervase, 29 Dec., 1620 | Livery of lands in Mickleton. | Feb. 10. |
| 656. | Sandford, Ancelm, son of Wm. | Licence of entry on lands. | Feb. 10. |
| 657. | Bowyer, Wm., son of Henry, son of Sir Wm. | Licence of entry on lands. | Feb. 10. |
| 658. | Dobbins, John, bro. of Henry, 15 Feb., 1628. | Livery of lands in Prescott. | Feb. 10. |
| 659. | Bridges, Thos., son of John, 16 Nov., 1626. | Livery of lands in Hillesley and Hawkesbury. | Feb. 10. |
| 668. | Wade, John, son of Joseph, 17 April, 1621. | Livery of lands in Stone. | Feb. 10. |
| 689. | Randall, John, son of John, 8 April, 1619. | Livery of lands in Badgworth. | Feb. 10. |
| 703. | Wye, Fras. | Lease for 41 years of two-thirds of his lands sequestered for recusancy. | Feb. 14. |
| 727. | Throckmorton, Sir B. | Grant of benefit of a recognisance of £1,000 forfeited by Wm. Rowles, of Dewnham, for not appearing before justice in eyre. | Feb. 25. |
| 729. | Dandy, Edwd. ; Lewis, Hugh. | Office of searcher in port of Bristol, with table of fees. | Feb. 26. |

11 Charles I., 1635-36.

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| 64. | Bailey, Jas., son of Thos., 29 Oct., 1626. | Livery of lands in Newport and Berkeley. | Apr. 30. |
| 94. | Babington, Wm., in right of wife Eliz., only dau. of Sir Hen. Helmes. | Licence of entry on lands. | May 11. |
| 167. | Ducy, Sir Richd., son of Sir Robt., Bart. | Licence of entry on lands. | June 10. |
| 169. | Altham, <i>alias</i> Holtham, John, son of Avery, 29 Sept., 1623. | Livery of lands in Long Marston. | June 10. |
| 183. | Jackson, <i>al.</i> Booth, John, son of Wm., 7 Jan., 1635. | Livery of lands, &c., in Staunton. | June 10. |
| 185. | Willis, John, son of Richd., 20 Aug., 1628. | Livery of lands, &c., in Ashton Underhill. | June 10. |

196. Aylway, Wm., brother of John, 29 Sept., 1626. Livery of lands in Great Dean. June 10.
229. Plomer, Robt., cousin of Robt., 28 Feb., 1621. Livery of lands in Nether Suddington, *alias* Suddington Langley, *alias* Suddington Barbor. June 10.
367. Holland, Henry, Earl of, and six others. Commission to compound with persons guilty of trespasses in Forest of Dean, and to disafforest the whole or part. Sept. 28.
466. Baker, Thos., brother of Richd. Licence of entry on lands. Nov. 16.
587. Morrella, *alias* Roper, John, son of Ant., 13 May, 1635. Livery of lands in Willersey. Jan. 28.
599. Izod, Fras., son of Hen., 1 April, 1632. Livery of lands in Snows-hill and Staunton. Jan. 28.
600. Steyte, John, son of John, 19 July, 1619. Livery of lands in Gretton. Jan. 28.
610. Marshall, Thos., son of Wm., 16 June, 1629. Livery of lands in Brodwell. Jan. 28.

1594.—SWINDON CHURCH: MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—In 1876 accurate copies were taken of the inscriptions* in the parish church of St. Lawrence, Swindon, near Cheltenham:—

1.

(*Chancel.*)

To the memory of | Sarah, | relict of John Elliott, Esq^r, | who died at Cheltenham | 4th August, 1838, | aged 72 years. | In remembrance of her many virtues | this tablet is erected by her affectionate | children.

2.

(*North aisle.*)

Here lyeth the body of | John Sturmy, sonn of | John Sturmy, late of | Swindon, who depar- | ted this life the 11th | day of May, Anno | Domⁿⁱ 1650. | Alice, wife of y^e above s^d Jn^o Sturmy, | was buried y^e 24th of May, 1688.

3.

In memory of | John Stratford, Esq^r, | who departed this life | Aug^t 3^d, 1776, aged 75 years. | Also of Elizabeth, his wife, | who died Feb^r 3^d, 1787, | aged 78 years.

4.

In memory of | William Long, | who died July 21st, 1786, | aged 89 years. Also of | Elizth, wife of William | Long, who departed

* An index has been given in vol. i., p. 46.

this life | Augst 12th, 1782, aged 82 years. | Also of Elizth, their
daugh^r, who | departed this life June 29th, 1771, | aged 42 years.

5.

Sacred to the memory of | William Long, Esq^r, of this Parish, |
who died May 9th, 1815, aged 32 years. | He was son of John
Long, Esq^r, of the City of London, | who died at Martinico July
26th, 1794. | Frances, wife to the abovenamed John Long, Esq^r, |
died Dec^r 5th, 1802, and was here buried.

6.

This aisle was erected | by the Reverend William Hayward Cox, |
Rector of S^t Martin's, in the City of Oxford, Clerk, | and John
Surman Cox, | of Cheltenham, in this County, Esq^{re}, | in memory
of their father and mother, | John Cox, Lieut^t Col^l | in the Wor-
cestershire Regiment of Regular Militia, | and Captⁿ H. P. in Her
Majesty's 77th Regim^t of Foot; | and Charlotte, his wife, | daughter
of William Hayward, of Poole, | in the County of Dorset, Esq^{re}. |
He died 25th of Dec^r, 1847, in the 70th year of his age. | She died
10th of Jan^r, 1846, in the 70th year of her age. | They lie buried
in a vault | at the south door of this church.

7.

(*South aisle.*)

William | Hamilton Ricketts, | Cornet 6th Madras Cavalry. | Born
1810—Died at Madras, 1830. | Catharine | Elizabeth Ricketts. |
Born 1826—Died 1827. | Sir Robert | Tristram Ricketts, | Baronet, |
Doctor of Civil Law, | Vice-Admiral of the Blue. | Born 1772—
Died 1842. | Simpson Hicks Ricketts, Esq^{re}, | Commander R.N. |
Born 1816—Died 1858. | Dame Rebecca, relict of | Sir Robert
Tristram Ricketts, Bar^t. | Born 1781—Died 1859. | S^t Vincent
William Ricketts, | late Colonel Scots Greys. | Born 1807—Died
1866. | Robert, | infant son of Cornwallis Ricketts | and Henrietta,
his wife. | Born Nov^r 6th—Died Nov^r 7th, 1835. | Henrietta, | wife
of Cornwallis Ricketts. | Born March 17th, 1811. | Died at Florence
Nov^r 13th, 1838.

8.

In memory of | Henrietta, | wife of Cornwallis Ricketts, Esq^r, |
Commander R.N., | eldest son of Sir Robert T. Ricketts, Bar^t, | and
daughter of Colonel John Plumbe Tempest, | of Tong Hall, in the
County of York. | Born March 17th, 1811. | Died at Florence Nov^r
13th, 1838. | Interred at Leghorn, | and reinterred in this church-
yard Feb^r, 1839. | Also of | Robert, their infant son. | Born Nov^r
6th—Died Nov^r 7th, 1835. | Her deeply afflicted husband, in rearing
this monument, | cannot withhold from the record of his own
bereavement | this just tribute of affection to the memory of one |
conspicuous for every endearing quality, which can | adorn domestic
character, and whose Christian virtues | shed a lustre over her short
life, sustained her | under severe sickness, and in death set a bright |
example of the triumph of faith.

9.

(Tower.)

Sacred to the memory | of Mary, the wife of William Surman,
of | the City of London, Gent., and daughter | of John Jenner, of
the said City, Gent., | who died the 30th of April, 1772, | aged
31 years. | Also of the above William Surman, | who died
March 29th, 1791, aged 44 years. | Eliz^h, his wife, died the 22nd
day of Sept^r, 1812, | in the 66th year of her age. | Also of
Elizabeth, widow of | John Hughes Goodlake, Esq^r, & daughter of |
the above Will^m Surman & Elizabeth, his | wife, who died 26th Nov^r,
1843, aged 59 years. | William, his son, by Eliz^h, his wife, | died
an infant.

10.

In memory of | Captain Edward Stopford, R.N., | eldest son of
General the Hon^{ble} Edward and Letitia Stopford;* | who, after a
lingering illness, which he bore with | exemplary firmness and resig-
nation, | departed this life at Cheltenham the 17th of March, 1837, |
in the 53rd year of his age. | His mortal remains are deposited in
the adjoining | burying-ground. | This tablet is erected by his deeply
afflicted and | attached sisters.

11.

Sacred to the memory of | Frances Vaillant, | who died at
Cheltenham on the 25th day | of November, 1845, aged 79 years. |
Her afflicted sister, deeply deploring | her loss, has caused this tablet
to be erected.

12.

(On brass in tower.)

The East Window of this church is dedicated to God and the
Church in memory of—

John Surman, of this place, Gent., the second son of John
Surman, of Tredington, in this County, Esquire, who departed this
life the VIIth day of March, MDCCXXX, aged LVIII.

Elizabeth, his wife, second daughter of Ludowick Packer, of
Cheltenham, Esq^{re}, who departed this life the XXIVth March,
MDCCLI, aged LXXVI.

Thomas Packer Surman, son of the said John and Elizabeth
Surman, Gent., who departed this life the Xth July, MDCCLXV,
aged L.

Mary, his wife, daughter of John Hale, of Stoke Orchard, Esq^{re},
who departed this life the XVIth January, MDCCLXXX, aged
LXVII.

Elizabeth, daughter of the said Thomas Packer & Mary Surman,
who departed this life the XXVIth August, MDCCXCIX,
aged LXI, a spinster.

* General the Hon. Edward Stopford, second son of James, first Earl of Courtown, married,
1st October, 1788, Letitia, sixth daughter of William Blacker, Esq., of Carrick, co. Armagh,
Ireland, and died 22nd October, 1794, leaving issue. She survived him until 16th February,
1841.

John, son of the said Thomas Packer and Mary Surman, Gent., who departed this life the XXVIIth Nov^r, MDCCCXIX, aged LXXVI, a bachelor.

Mary, daughter of the said Thomas Packer and Mary Surman, who departed this life the XIXth November, MDCCCXIX, aged LXII, a spinster.

John Hughes Goodlake, Gent., second son of Thomas Goodlake, of Lescomb Regis, Berks, Esq^{rs}, nephew by marriage of the above John Surman, Bachelor, who departed this life the XXVIIIth October, MDCCCXX, aged LXII.

Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of William Surman, Gent., and Elizabeth, his wife, niece of the above John and Mary Surman, who departed this life the XXVIth November, MDCCCXLIII, aged LIX.

Requiescant in pace.

The above John Hughes Goodlake and Elizabeth, his wife, left issue six children,* by whom the said East Window of this church was erected.

13.

(On flatstone in south aisle.)

In memory of | Thomas Packer Surman, | Gent., who departed this life | the 10th of July, 1765, aged 50. | Also | in memory of Mary, his wife, | who died Jan^r 16th, 1780, aged 67. | Elizabeth, their daughter, | died Aug^t 26th, 1799, aged 61. | In this place lieth Ann and Mary, | their daughters, | who died in their infancy.

There is another flatstone in same aisle over members of the Surman family, but with very little of the inscription legible.

ABHBA.

1595.—“MOTHERING SUNDAY.”—(See No. 673.) The following communications have appeared in *Notes and Queries*, 7th S. v. 245, 316, and will serve as a sequel to what was given upon the subject in this publication, vol. ii, p. 230:—

1. It may be interesting to put on record that one of the customs of “merrie England”—mothering—still survives in some of the rural parts of Gloucestershire. The fourth Sunday in Lent is the anniversary of this festival, which has come from an ecclesiastical ordinance to be a family gathering. Instead of looking forward to meet in “mother church,” young people away from home look

* The late John Surman Surman, Esq., J.P., of Swindon Hall, the late Rev. Thomas Wm. Goodlake, M.A., Rector of Swindon, and four others. The will (dated April 27, 1880) of Mr. John Surman Surman, who died August 8, 1880, was proved at Gloucester on the 2nd of the following month. Among other legacies, the testator bequeathed £2,000 to the Gloucester Infirmary; £1,000 each to the Cheltenham General Hospital and Dispensary and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; £500 to the minister and churchwardens of Swindon, to be invested, and the dividends distributed as they think proper among parishioners living in cottages of less yearly value than £8; £500 to the minister and churchwardens of the parish of Prestbury; £500 to build a school-room at Swindon, if not built in his lifetime; but if this has been done, the money to be invested, and the income applied in paying the schoolmaster; and £150 to purchase a piece of land on which to build such school-room if not built in his lifetime.

forward to this day to assemble once again beneath the old roof-tree. Servants who ask of their mistresses permission to leave their duties for a few hours, consider "It is Mothering Sunday" as quite a final argument. The only accessory in connexion with this institution known to me is the cake, a suspicious-looking creation, coated with white and embellished with pink. To the sorrow of heart of many, Mothering Sunday, March 11, this year [1888] was a very wet day.—EDWARD DAKIN, Selsley, Stroud.

2. My own experience, for the past thirty-seven years, in country parishes shows me that this Mid-Lent observance is still a valued institution, chiefly among cottagers. The Rev. S. Baring-Gould, whose experience of rural life is considerable, bases the sketch of his sermon for Mid-Lent Sunday on "The Motherhood of the Church" (*One Hundred Sermon Sketches, 1877*). I imagine that Mothering Sunday about half a century ago was also observed by middle-class people, and in the families of professional men, much after the same fashion that now obtains among cottagers. I was born on Mothering Sunday in the year 1827, a circumstance that naturally prevented my mother from attending the annual Mothering Sunday dinner that had always been held on that day in her father's home. And my advent, I have been told, broke up that Mothering Sunday festival, which was held for the last time in my mother's family on the day of my birth.—CUTHBERT BEDE.

3. Cake was not the only attraction of Mothering Sunday at the "Swan Inn," Wotton-under-edge, Gloucestershire; there was wine also for all the servants, who were at liberty to bring their friends and sweethearts, and doubtless the same custom prevailed in other houses. The old landlady who nearly twenty years ago dispensed these "motherings," was then over ninety, and has passed away; but I am told that the custom still survives.—E. WALFORD, M.A.

G. A. W.

1596.—GOLDSWORTHY GURNEY'S ROAD LOCOMOTIVES.—From *Wonders and Curiosities of the Railway*, by W. S. Kennedy (Chicago, U.S.A.), p. 8, I take what follows:—The device of legs to assist traction was applied by Goldsworthy Gurney to his road locomotives, which from 1827 to 1835 were in very successful operation in the neighbourhood of London, where they ascended the highest hills with ease. In 1831 one of his carriages ran for about four months between Gloucester and Cheltenham. But there were several explosions of these road-engines, and with the rapid growth of the railroad idea the other method of locomotion gradually dropped out of sight.

CECIL T. DAVIS.

1597.—"THE ROBIN FAMILY": GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—In 1880 a "private edition" of *Gleanings of "the Robin Family"*, by a Robin [Mills Robbins, of Rochester House, Oxford], issued from the press.

"The origin of this little work," the author states in his preface, "is the result of an attempt to trace as far back as possible the branch of the Robbins family, of which I am a member. I had not proceeded very far before I found I was obliged to extend my researches more widely than I had intended. Thinking, therefore, that these notes might be of some interest to other members of the Robin, Robins, or Robbins family, I determined to publish a few copies of them merely for private circulation." The author has further written in a letter to a friend to this effect, that since printing his volume he has been "able to connect nearly all the different branches in England into two great families, viz., those of Cornwall and Gloucestershire."

The portion of the book under the head of Gloucestershire, pp. 23-29, is as follows* :—

ARMS OF ROBYNS OR ROBBINS.

Arms—Per pale, sable and argent, two flaunches and three fleurs-de-lis in fess, all counterchanged.

Crest—Between two dolphins haurient respecting each other, or, a fleur-de-lis, per pale argent and sable.

Motto—Deus pro nobis, quis contra nos?

From the subsidy rolls of Gloucestershire in the year 1327 we get the following names :

Robert Robyn, XIII. d.

Walter Robines, XV. d.g.

Richard Robines, XV. d. ob.

The manor of Matson is pleasantly situated on a hill called Robin's Wood Hill (derived from a wealthy family who lived here), two miles from the city of Gloucester.

In the year 1346 Edward III. granted it to the abbey of S. Peter, Gloucester. It was held by Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, and others.

In the year 1526 Abbot Parker granted a lease of the manor for seventy years to Thomas Robins and Joan, his wife.

The family of Robins continued to hold this manor as lessees after it had been allotted by Henry VIII. to the dean and chapter of Gloucester Cathedral as part of their endowment. Members of this family appear on many occasions subsequently as freeholders of Matson.

John, the son of Thomas Robins, took possession of the manor of Matson in the year 1553, and left it to his son Thomas, who married Joan, daughter of Lawrence Singleton, Esq., of Singleton Hall, Lancashire.

Richard Robins gave the living of Matson to Lewis Crones in the year 1570.

* This note has been appended, p. 29 :—"With exception of names under date of 1327, all are of the same family. I have not inserted pedigree of this family, it being so incomplete: for arms see front page."

Margaret, daughter of Thomas and Joan, married Jasper Selwyn, Esq., January 13th, 1591, at Kings Stanley, and as heiress brought him certain lands at Matson, as dowry.

Sir Ambrose Willoughby appears to have lived at Matson House about this time, for he is said to have built the present manor house in the year 1594.

In the year 1597 Matson House passed into the hands of Jasper Selwyn, Esq., who married the heiress of Thomas Robins. But part of the manor was still in [the] possession of the Robins family, for in 1626 John Robins, by grant of the dean and chapter of Gloucester, gave the living of Matson to William Ansell, M.A. He married Anne, daughter of William Stratford, Esq., of Farmcote. She was buried in Matson Church May 11th, 1663, and until very lately the slab was to be seen in the church.

The Rev. William Bazeley, M.A., the present rector of Matson, in a paper read by him at Gloucester, January 24th, 1878, on the history of Matson,* says:—"It was during the time of William Selwyn, son of Jasper and Margaret, that Charles I. resided for twenty-six days at Matson House." [Some paragraphs by Mr. Bazeley need not be repeated.]

William Robins, of Crum Hall, married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Bacon, Esq., of Mansell, Somerset. She died May 26th, 1732, and was buried at Matson. William was the grandson of John and Anne Robins, and was a freeholder in Matson in 1734. He was sheriff for Gloucester[shire] in 1738.

As late as 1790 George Augustus Selwyn, Esq., possessed the manor of Matson. He made several alterations in the old family mansion of the Robins. It is recorded that the original entrance to the mansion was an old-fashioned doorway, with heavy folding gate, thickly studded with nails, which opened into a courtyard, and was the principal entrance to Matson House.

On the 18th of January, 1603, Henry Robins was elected town clerk of Gloucester. It is recorded that he lived to a great age, and is buried in the north transept of the cathedral. Upon his tomb is the following inscription:—"Here lieth the body of Henry Robins, Esq., who departed this life on the 11th day of November, 1613." And on a brass plate on the same tomb is the following:—

"Causidicus fueram, dum me mea fata sinebant,

Nunc mea stellifero causa peracta foro est.

Tristis et indignor tu (cui licet) argue causas,

O! quanto mitior sors mea sorte tua est."

Henry Robins and Daniel Lysons were sheriffs of the city of Gloucester in the year 1650.

Henry Robins was buried in the north transept of the cathedral, May 8th, 1653.

* Printed in the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society*, vol. II., pp. 241-264.

George Augustus Robbins, Esq., of Clay Hill House estate, near Lechlade, claims relation to the before-mentioned 'Robbins' of Matson. This estate has been in the possession of this family for nearly 100 years.

Captain Spencer Percival Robbins and the late General Pitt Robbins are brothers to the above George Augustus.

In a circular which accompanied my copy of the book, the author makes this request:—"In sending you this little work, it is hoped you will not look upon it as complete, it being rather a nucleus for further research," etc. Many additions might, no doubt, be made, and the reader is invited to assist.

J. G.

1598.—TOBACCO CULTURE IN ENGLAND.—(See No. 1321.) The cultivation of tobacco has often been suggested as a means of benefiting the English farmer and landlord, but, for reasons connected with the revenue, it has been prohibited. The subject has now been brought to the notice of Government in the House of Lords by Lord Harris, who asked that English and Irish farmers might be permitted to test whether tobacco can be produced in this country at a profit. Two centuries ago "the weed" was cultivated in England, and especially in Gloucestershire, and Lord Harris read the following amusing extract from Fairholt as showing the advantages which had formerly accrued from the industry:—"It had been extensively grown in Gloucestershire, as appears from the following passage in *Harry Hangman's Honour, or the Glostershire Hangman's Request to the Smokers and Tobacconists of London*, a quarto pamphlet in the King's Collection, June 11, 1655. He says: 'The very planting of tobacco hath proved the decay of my trade, for since it hath been planted in Glostershire, especially in Winchcomb, my trade hath proved nothing worth.' He adds: 'Then 'twas a merry world with me! for indeed before tobacco was there planted, there being no kind of trade to employ men, and very small tillage, necessity compelled poor men to stand my friends by stealing of sheep and other cattel, breaking of hedges, robbing of orchards, and what not.'" Lord Sudeley, who in a practical form anticipated Mr. Gladstone's "jam" cure for agricultural depression, said the Government were willing to permit a trial, subject to certain restrictions. According to Lord Harris, experiments made in this country show that in suitable districts the average yield of a tobacco crop may be reckoned at 1,000lb. per acre, which, after allowing £30 for cultivation, would, at present market prices, yield a profit of about £8 per acre. This estimate may be too sanguine. Still, if farmers are content to take the risk, there is no reason why they should not have an opportunity of ascertaining if they can compete with the foreigner in this matter. It has been stated that "nearly three-fourths of all the tobacco consumed in the

United Kingdom is of the ordinary quality which grows well in the whole of Northern Europe, and even in bleak and comparatively sterile Russia; while we import from Holland, Germany, and the North of France not much less than 10,000,000lb. yearly, representing a money value of at least £1,250,000." One of our contemporaries at Bristol has "interviewed" Messrs. Wills, the well-known manufacturers, who express their opinion that "provided the Excise could get over the difficulties of the collection of the revenue and keeping sufficient supervision over the ripening crops, there might be some very fine tobacco grown here, after sufficient knowledge has been obtained of the crop to select, the adaptability of the soil, and the nature of the manuring required. But tobacco is a most exhausting crop, and it would be a case of very high farming to be productive and profitable. It would not, of course, equal the American plant; but it would doubtless successfully compete with the quality of the German and other Continental tobaccos, of which thousands of tons are grown in a year." After this assurance, we shall probably soon hear of attempts at tobacco farming.—*Gloucestershire Chronicle*, April 3, 1886.

1599.—AN OLD GLOUCESTER JEWESS.—Miss Amelia Abraham, a well-known Jewess, of Southgate-street, Gloucester, died on Thursday morning, at the advanced age of 95 years. The old Jewish family of the Abrahams have been long resident in Gloucester, having lived in Southgate-street for about 200 years. Miss Abraham was born in the house in which she died. Her father previously lived in the house now occupied by Mr. Strong, baker, which he left in 1765. He was a dealer, travelling jeweller, and money-changer, the latter being a profession which flourished in the days when a considerable foreign trade was carried on at the port. He was the rabbi in the Gloucester synagogue, which was then held in Mercy-place, opposite the Infirmary. He used to prepare and bake the shew-bread for the Passover, which was occasionally distributed to Christians; and this occupation was continued by Michael Abraham, his son, who succeeded his father as rabbi, and who also slaughtered the sheep and oxen for Mr. Hazeldine, butcher, which were destined for consumption by the Jews, after being certified in the usual manner to be healthy meat, and to have been killed in Jewish fashion with a long knife. Miss Abraham was the last representative of the old flourishing Jewish community of Gloucester. Many years ago she received substantial help from Sir Moses Montefiore, Sir Francis Goldsmid, Professor Marks, and others, but on receiving an almshouse pension which had been voted to her by the trustees of the Gloucester Charities, this aid was withdrawn. At one time there was a large community of Jews in Eastgate-street, Gloucester. We are told that the late Mr. Abraham many years ago, when asked by a gentleman of this city why it was that the Jews were declining in prosperity and numbers, replied

that when the Quakers came into a town at one end the Jews left it at the other. Be that as it may, the number of Jews in Gloucester has sensibly declined of late years. At one time all the pawnbrokers of the city were Jews, and they followed other occupations in which their astuteness as dealers served them in good stead. The funeral of Miss Abraham took place yesterday, at the Jews' burying-ground, at the back of St. Michael's Schools. It excited a good deal of interest. When the reading of the service was finished each of the Jews present, according to seniority, threw into the grave three spadefuls of earth. At the conclusion of the ceremony, according to Hebrew custom, all who took part in it washed their hands, for which purpose a bucket of water had been provided. Only a few of those present were allowed to enter the burial ground during the ceremony, but at its conclusion the door was opened, and the crowd freely admitted. The grave is situated in the left-hand corner of the ground on entering, where formerly stood a house in which was performed the ceremony of "watching the dead," which is now dispensed with. The ground seems nearly filled with graves, many of which bear tombstones with Hebrew inscriptions, and there is one somewhat pretentious monument.—*Gloucestershire Chronicle*, August 7, 1886.

1600. — HARESCOMBE : THE WILL OF JAMES MICHELL, WITH INVENTORY, A.D. 1698.—The following two documents contain, I think, some noteworthy particulars. J. MELLAND HALL.

In the Name of God. Amen. I, James Michell, of Harescomb, in the County of Gloucester, Gentlemen, being sick and weake in body, but of p'fect and well disposing mind and memory, thanks be given to Almighty God for the same, doe make and ordayne this my Last Will and Testament, in manner and form following, That is to say, First, I bequeath my soul to Almighty God my Creator, assuredly trusting in and through the meritts of Jesus Christ my Redeemer to be made partaker of Eternall happiness, And my body I committ to the earthe, to be decently interred at the discretion of my Executors hereinafter named, And as for that worldly Estate which Almighty God has been pleased to bestow upon mee, I dispose thereof as followeth :

Imprimis, I give to my daughter Bridgett, the wife of James Small, the sum of Two hundred pounds of lawful money of England, to be paid to her within the space of twelve months next after my decease, And I also give to her the said Bridgett my bed, with the furniture thereto belonging, in the Parlour Chamber in my dwelling house.

Item, I give to my daughter Margarett my best bed in the Greene Chamber which was her mother's, with all that belongs thereto.

Item, I give and devise unto my grand children, John, Elizabeth, and Mary Michell, the children of my late son Lewis Michell, deceased, All those my tythes at Barnwood and, which I hold by a long lease heretofore granted by the late Abbott and Convent of Gloucester, together with my tenant right to hold to them, the said John, Elizabeth, and Mary Michell, for all that tyme and terme I have therein. And I doe desire my friends, Josias Randle and James Elly of Gloucester, to be ayding and assisting to them in renewing of the said premisses with the Deane and Chapter of Gloucester, and as soon as the consideracyon money for renewall thereof shall be settled or agreed upon, I hereby order and direct my Executor to pay the same out of my effects that shall come to him by virtue of this my last Will or in virtue of his Executorship.

Item, I give and bequeath unto him the said John Michell, my grand sonne, the sum of £100, to be paid to him by my Executor within the space of six months next after his the said John Michell's attayning the age of one and twenty years. But if the said John shall die before the legacy of £100 become payable to him, Then my will is that the sum shalbe paid to his two sisters, Elizabeth and Mary, equally between them, at their respective ages of one and twenty. And if either of them happen to dye before it becomes payable, Then my will is that the whole shall goe to the survivor of them.

Item, I give and devise to my Graund sonne Thomas Michell, son of John Michell, my late son, deceased, All those my leasehold lands and tenements which I hold by Lease of Sir Ralph Dutton, lying in Stonyfield Hill, in the parish of Standish, in the County of Gloucester, Provided always, and upon this condition, that if he, the said Thomas Michell, his executors and administrators, do not or shall not well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, unto my daughter Margaret Michell the yearly sum of Fifteen pounds of lawfull money of England during her natural life, upon the 29th day of Sept., 25th day of Dec., 25th day of March, and 24th day of June, by equal portions, the first payment whereof to begin upon such dayes as shall next happen after my decease, Then it shall be lawfull for her the said Margaret, my daughter, and her assigns, to enter and distreyn upon the said lands and premisses, and to distress and from tyme to tyme to sell and dispose of, and with the money hereby raised to pay and satisfy herself the arrearages of the said £15, paying and returning y^e overplus of such moneys, if any. And if noe distresse can be found upon the premisses to satisfie the said £15 per annum, Then my will is, that the said Margaret, my daughter, shall enter upon the said lands, and hold the same during soe long of the lease as she shall need without giving any account of the said profitts.

Item, all the rest of my goods, Cattle, Chattels, ready money, and



security for money, and all other my p'sonall estate or
(my Debts, Legacyes, and funeral expenses being discharged), I give
and bequeath unto my said Graund sonne Thomas Michell, the
sonne of my said late sonne John Michell, whom I make sole
Executor of this my last Will and Testament.

Item, I give and bequeath to the poore people living within the
tithing of Harscomb, in the parish of Harsfield, Fifty shillings, and
Fifty shillings more to the poore of the remayning part of
Harsfield parish, and Five pounds to the poore of Randwick.

In witness whereof I, the said James Michell, have to this my
last will and testament, consisting of two sheets of paper, putt my
hande and seal y^e seaventeenth day of August, in the tenth year
of the rayne of Our Sovereigne Lord King William the Third of
England, Anno Domini 1698.

Ja: Michell.

Signed, sealed, and published and
declared by the said James Michell,
the testator, as his last Will and
Testament in the presence of us,
x Margaret Poine, servant to
M^r Michell,
Josias Randle,
James Elly.

(Codicil.)

I, James Michell the Testator, since the making of this my will
have upon mature consideration thought proper to make the
alteracions and additions following, that is to say, first I give to my
Grand daughter Bridgett, the wife of M^r Thomas Stock, Fifty Pounds,
to be paid to her in three months after my decease.

Item, my will is that all my Lynnen of what sort soever shalbe
divided equally amongst my daughters, Bridgett Small and
Elizabeth Elyburton, and my Graund sonne Thomas Michell.
Item, I give and bequeath to my and two servant maydes
Forty shillings a peece, and lastly I make my Cousin Charles
Cox, Esquire, and my son in law James Small, guardians in trust
for my Graund sonne Thomas Michell during his minority.
Witness my hande and seal the 25th day of August, An. Dom.
1698.

Ja: Michell.

(Inventory of Goods.)

A true and perfect Inventory of all the goods and Chattels of
James Michell, of the parish of Haresfield, in the Co: of Gloucester,
Gentleman, deceased, Taken and appraised by us whose names are
hereunto subscribed, this 22^d day of September, 1698, funerall
expenses first deducted.

Imprimis, Wearing Apparel, Plate, and Reddy Money—	£65	0	0
Item, In the Parlour Chamber, One Bed and Bedstead, with a Wrought Coverlett, Curtains, and Vallins, and Counterpane of the same: One duzon of Turkey Work Chaires, half a duzon of Cane Chaires, One Red Serge Table Cloth, One Chest of Drawers Two Tables and Stands with one large looking glass, Two paire of Andirons tipt with Brass, with a fier shovell and paire of Tongs, One paire of Bellows, with a Glass Case and Window Curtains... ..	30	0	0
Item, In the Hall Chamber, One Bedstead and Two Beds, with other furniture	04	0	0
Item, In the Kitchen Chamber, Three Beds, with all things belonging, and some other furniture	05	0	0
Item, In the Chamber over the Stables, Two Bedsteads and One Bed	01	0	0
Item, In the Parlour, Two Round Tables, Eight Chairs	02	0	0
Item, In the Hall, One Clock, Three Wrought Chaires, One Cover, One Square Table, One Napkin Press, One Brasse "skeute (?)"	02	10	0
Item, In the Kitchen, One Settle, Two joynt Stooles, Two — Chaires, With Pewter, Brass, Iron, and Tin ware	05	0	0
Item, In Linen	20	0	0
„ Corne	30	0	0
„ 7 Fattng Beasts	24	10	0
„ 7 Cows	28	0	0
„ 4 Oxen	20	0	0
„ 6 Piggs	06	0	0
„ Sheep	50	0	0
„ Hay	35	0	0
„ 2 Old Mares	03	0	0
„ 1 Waggon, Dungpot, and other Plough Tackle	10	0	0
„ Cheese	08	0	0
„ Coopery Ware, with one Malt Mill, &c.	02	0	0
„ In Debts Good and Bad	120	0	0
	<hr/>		
	In all	£471	00 00

Signed—
 Charles Stock,
 John Small, Nailsworth,
 Daniel Parker,
 + mark of Thomas Mathews.

1601.—SWINDON CHURCHYARD INSCRIPTIONS.—(See No. 1594.)
 In 1877 accurate copies were taken of the following eleven inscriptions in the churchyard of Swindon, near Cheltenham:—

1.

Jane Artemissa Blacker, daughter of the late William Blacker, Esq^r, and Susannah,* his wife, of Woodbrook, Co Wexford, Ireland. Died at Cheltenham January 19th, 1848. Also of Hannah Arthura Blacker, sister of the above, who died Feb^r 24th, 1854.

2.

To the memory of Mary Doorman Goodlake, of Swindon Hall, youngest daughter of John Hughes & Elizabeth Goodlake, who departed this life the 3rd day of February, 1860, aged 42 years.

3.

To the most dear memory of Thomas William Goodlake, M.A., 14 years Rector of this Parish. Died Oct^r 14th, 1875, aged 64.

4.

Here lieth the body of Helena, relict of John Crosbie Graves, Esq^r, late of the City of Dublin, Barrister-at-law. She was the eldest child and a coheirress of the Rev^d Charles Perceval, A.M., of Burton House, in the County of Cork. She was born on the 3rd April, 1785; intermarried on the 18th January, 1806, with the above-named John Crosbie Graves, by whom she had issue four sons and two daughters; became a widow on the 13th January, 1835; and departed this life at Cheltenham on the 3rd February, 1850, humbly trusting to find acceptance with God through the merits of Christ her Saviour. Also here lieth the body of John Thomas Graves, M.A., F.R.S., Barrister-at-law, and Poor Law Inspector of this district, eldest son of the above-named John Crosbie and Helena Graves. He was born in Dublin Dec^r 4th, 1806. He died deeply lamented at Thirlestaine Lodge, Cheltenham, March 29th, 1870, aged 63.†

5.

Beneath this stone are deposited the remains of Jane, relict of the late Edward Johnstone, Esq^r, of Woodpark, in the County of

* Only child and heiress of Arthur Jacob, D.D., Archdeacon of Armagh (1777-1786), and Rector of Killanne, Co. Wexford. She was married in 1784, and died at Hereford 18th March, 1807.

† For an obituary notice of Mr. Graves see the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, No. 129 1871.

In the parish church of Donnybrook, near Dublin, there is a mural tablet with this inscription:—"In affectionate remembrance of John Crosbie Graves, Esq., Barrister-at-law, second son of the Very Rev. Thomas Graves, Dean of Connor, this tablet was erected by afflichs and widow. The upright and efficient discharge of his public duties as a Magistrate of Police, and Commissioner of Bankrupts, won for him the esteem of his fellow-citizens; and the union of refined tastes with warm and delicate feelings peculiarly endeared him to his private friends. His family, upon whose hearts is engraven the memory of his unwearied kindness and humble piety, can never cease to deplore his loss. He died in Dublin, Jan. 18, 1855, aged 58 years, and is buried in the old churchyard of this parish, in the family-vault of his uncle, the Very Rev. Richard Graves, D.D., Dean of Ardagh." (*Blacker's Brief Sketches of Bookersdown and Donnybrook*, p. 40.) His surviving son Charles was born in 1812; was a Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, 1836-1866, having been "coopted" in 1862; Professor of Mathematics, 1848-1862; Dean of the Chapel Royal, Dublin, 1860, and Dean of Clonfert, 1864; and since June 29, 1868, when he was consecrated, has been the very learned and highly esteemed Lord Bishop of Limerick, Ardfer, and Aghadoe. He is the author of a translation of Chasles' work on *Cones and Spherical Conics* (Dublin, 1841), and of able papers in the *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy* on mathematical subjects and Irish antiquities.

Armagh, Ireland. She departed this life on the 31st day of August, 1852, in the 94th year of her age.

6.

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Harrison Morony, Esquire, late of Miltown House, C^o Clare, Ireland, who died January 13th, 1854, aged 70 years. Also to Louisa, daughter of the above, who died July 4th, 1856, aged 23 years. Also to Anna, relict of the above Thomas Harrison Morony, who died December 12th, 1871, aged 84 years.

7.

In memory of Maria Sharpe, the beloved wife of the Rev^d S. C. Sharpe, M.A., of Wellington Lawn, Cheltenham. Died Oct^r 2nd, 1855, aged 41.

8.

Captain Edward Stopford, R.N. Died at Cheltenham March 17th, 1837, aged 52 years.*

9.

To the memory of Cat[h]erine Isabella, third daughter of the late Rev^d William Thompson, Archdeacon of Cork, and Mary Frances, his wife. She died January 10th, 1843. Also to the beloved memory of Anna Maria, aunt of the above, and last surviving daughter of the late Rev^d John Chetwood, Rector of Glanmire, C^o Cork. She died at Cheltenham Dec^r 18th, 1870, in her 95th year.

10.

To the dear memory of Charles Whately Willis, Capⁿ H.M. 33 Reg^t. Died Nov^r 7, 1866, aged 29.

11.

To the most dear memory of Sherlock Willis, Esquire, who died 23rd May, 1873, aged 78.†

ABHBA.

1602.—LIST OF THE CHARLTON KINGS PARISH REGISTERS, 1875.
—A list of these registers, which were eighteen in number, was carefully made in August, 1875, and should, I think, be placed on record:—

I. Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, from Nov. 14, 1538, to Dec. 13, 1634. (Parchment.) This volume is defective, the twelfth leaf, containing entries apparently from March, 1557, to Dec., 1558, having been torn out.

II. Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, from Jan. 5, 1635, to Sept. 22, 1699. (Parchment.)

III. Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, from Sept. 16, 1683, to July 21, 1754. (Parchment.) Entitled "A Register of all the

* See *ante*, p. 157, for monumental inscription.

† See *ante*, p. 43, for mention of other members of the family.

Marriages, Christnings, and Burialls in the parische of Charlton Kings, in the county of Gloucr, from the 16th of September, 1683." Under the year 1691 this entry appears:—"Note y^t all y^t is before written in this Booke is contained in y^e old Register, & forward to yeare 1700."

IV. Marriages (277), from Nov. 3, 1754, to Nov. 2, 1812.

V. Baptisms, from May 1, 1760, to Sept. 3, 1783; and Burials, from May 4, 1760, to Aug. 1, 1783. (Parchment.)

VI. Baptisms, from Nov. 16, 1783, to Sept. 11, 1808; Marriages, from July 10, 1785, to April 29, 1799; and Burials, from Oct. 3, 1783, to Sept. 7, 1808. (Parchment.)

VII. Baptisms, from Oct. 2, 1808, to Dec. 13, 1812; and Burials, from Sept. 20, 1808, to Dec. 22, 1812. (Parchment.)

VIII. Baptisms (800), from Jan. 3, 1813, to April 20, 1828.

IX. Marriages (300), from Jan. 4, 1813, to July 16, 1833.

X. Burials (800), from Jan. 1, 1813, to May 11, 1836.

XI. Baptisms (2,398), from April 22, 1828, to July 15, 1860. (Parchment.)

XII. Marriages (103), from July 29, 1833, to June 19, 1837.

XIII. Burials (800), from May 13, 1836, to May 3, 1851.

XIV. Baptisms (1,141), from July 29, 1860, to (Aug., 1875).

XV. Marriages (500), from July 1, 1837, to March 17, 1862.

XVI. Marriages, from March 20, 1862, to (Aug., 1875).

XVII. Burials (800), from May 19, 1851, to Dec. 30, 1864.

XVIII. Burials (635), from Jan. 3, 1865, to (Aug., 1875).

ABHBA.

1603.—AN OLD EPIGRAM.—The following deserves to be noted in your pages:—

Jacobo Sylvio.

Sylvius hic situs est, gratis qui nil dedit unquam;
Mortuus et gratis quod legis ista, dolet.

(Thus in English.)

Beneath this stone lies Jimmy Wood,
Who never deem'd an action good
That brought no gain;
And now, though dead, if e'er he thought
Thou read'st these simple lines for nought,
'Twould give him pain.

ACADEMICUS.

1604.—ON THE BISHOPRIC OF BRISTOL.—Such persons, whether clergy or laity, as are desirous that the Act sanctioning the division of the united diocese of Gloucester and Bristol shall be carried out, may read with interest, whatever be their persuasion after they have done so, the remarks of Bishop Baring upon the subject more than thirty years ago:—

The episcopal duties of the diocese as at present constituted will never be such as to overtax the physical or mental powers of anyone of ordinary strength and energy. The cry recently raised for a large augmentation of the number of bishops in England is not warranted by the facts of the case, whilst it is calculated to divert the thoughts and efforts of earnest churchmen from that which is the most pressing want of the present day, the better maintenance of the parochial clergy. In one or two instances, a division or re-arrangement of the dioceses would be beneficial; but I entertain very serious doubts whether a general diminution of the sphere of a bishop's labours, such as might enable him to attend more in detail to the management of each parish within his diocese, would be productive of good to the Church, or tend to the greater efficiency of her ministers. . . . There will be, I think, great danger lest the activity and energy of the bishop degenerate into injudicious and mischievous meddling. . . . Whilst many of less vigorous mind would become mere echoes of their bishop's opinions, those of more independent thought and action would resent with indignation any attempt to control them. . . . More than half the dioceses of England have a more urgent claim for sub-division than ourselves.—*Charge to the Clergy of the Diocese of Gloucester and Bristol*, 1857.

BRISTOLIENSIS.

1605.—ROBERT OF GLOUCESTER, THE ENGLISH CHRONICLER*—Ought Robert of Gloucester to continue as the only English historian without a biography? His famous metrical chronicle of English events, from the mythical time of Brute to the reign of Edward I, is quoted by John Stow, praised for the accuracy of its contents by John Selden, and printed with loving care in 1724 by Thomas Hearne, who regarded the *Chronicle* "as a history of considerable importance," and regretted his own inability to discover particulars of the author's early career. The second edition of this work in 1810 is a reprint by Bagster of Hearne's edition without additional information.

When, therefore, the literary world was informed that "a new edition of this work was to be one of the Rolls Series of the most scarce and valuable Chronicles of Great Britain during the Middle Ages, and to be published by authority of the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, by a competent editor [Wm. Aldis Wright, M.A.], with a preface containing a biographical account of the author, so far as authentic particulars existed for that purpose," there was a reasonable expectation that justice, though tardy, was to be rendered to the memory of a meritorious historian, and that the long coveted particulars of his life were to be communicated to the public.

The preface to this authorized edition is silent as to particulars of

* This note by Judge Cooke, Q.C., has appeared in the *Athenæum*, May 12, 1888, and Mr. Wright's reply in the following number.—ED.

the author's career, the reader being informed that "beyond the fact that his name was Robert, and that from the dialect in which he wrote he was a Gloucestershire monk, nothing whatever is known about him!" This extraordinary statement must not pass unchallenged.

The *Chronicle* is written in the language spoken by the inhabitants of the kingdom in the author's lifetime, and is not in a dialect peculiar to Gloucestershire. The Rev. William H. Hutton, the Modern History Lecturer of St. John's College, Oxford, in a recent work on *Simon de Montfort and his Cause*, observes that "Robert of Gloucester wrote for 'simple Englishmen,' and his verse has all the interest of unadorned style, while the language in which he writes is a valuable illustration of the change through which our tongue was then passing. As a historian he is of considerable importance" (p. 180).

Hearne, in 1724, remarks: "I am very sensible that the obsolescence of the language will deter many from reading this very useful historian; but to such as shall be pleased to make themselves acquainted with him, he will appear very pleasant, entertaining, and diverting, and they will value him the more as he comes out in his primitive dress. It is a reproach to us that the Saxon language should be so soon forgot as to have but few that are able to read it" (preface, lxxxv).

That the historian bore the Christian name of Robert, and that he was of Gloucestershire birth, seems superfluous information, but the statement that he was a monk of that county, requires corroboration.

Master Robert of Gloucester, a clerk in orders, was, during a period of nearly half a century, a canon residentiary of Hereford, occupying a residence granted him by Bishop Cantilupe on the death of Canon Henry Havekel in 1280. In 1282 he vacated his stall of Withington, and was collated by the same bishop to the better endowed stall of Hunderton (*Fasti Herefordenses*). He was commissary to Bishop Swinfield,* and the editor of the curious household roll of that prelate alludes to the ability and discretion displayed by the commissary in the discharge of his duties (p. xcviij). In 1299 Master Robert of Gloucester was installed chancellor of the choir of Hereford Cathedral, a position he retained till his death in 1321 (*Fasti Heref., Havergal*). Canon Robert co-operated with Canon John de Rosse, archdeacon of Salop, and subsequently bishop of Carlisle, and the other members of the church, in procuring the canonization of his patron Bishop Cantilupe (*Rymer*).

In 1309 the executors of Canon Talbot gave Master Robert of Gloucester, chancellor of the church, Canon William de Croft, and

* See No. 842, headed "Bishop Swinfield's Visits to Prestbury, 1289," vol. I., pp. 326-340. The full title of the work referred to is *A Roll of the Household Expenses of Richard de Swinfield, Bishop of Hereford, during part of the years 1289 and 1290*, edited by the Rev. John Webb, M.A., F.S.A., for the Camden Society, with abstract and illustrations, London, 1844-55.—Ed.

Canon Hugh de Braos, penitentiarius, a release for eleven marks, balance of a fund held by the canons for expediting the canonization of St. Thomas de Cantilupe. Edward II., by letters patent dated York, 1315, gave a licence in mortmain to Master Robert of Gloucester, chancellor of the church of St. Ethelbert of Hereford, for the grant of a rent-charge on a house in Behind the Wall Street, in that city, to the canons of that cathedral for the celebration of his obit.

From the vivid description of the Town and Gown riot in Oxford in 1263, of which the historian was evidently an eye-witness, it is a reasonable inference that a person of his ability and literary research had his education when a member of that university, and as he is described in official records as "magister Robertus," that he obtained his degree of M.A.

The narrative of Prince Edward's escape proves his presence in Hereford at that time, if he was not an eye-witness of the feat from the race-ground on Widemarsh; and he states that soon after that event he witnessed the departure of Simon de Montfort from that city, with the captive king and a large escort, in the direction of Worcester.

It would be improper and ungenerous to impute the omission of a biography to *negligence* on the part of the learned editor, as the reader is told that "at the very time he began seriously to devote himself to the preparation of this edition, he was appointed to a laborious and responsible college office, and became secretary to the company appointed for the revision of the Authorized Version of the Old Testament, of which company he was also a member. These occupations," he adds, "left him but scanty leisure for purely literary work."

That this literary work was neither easy nor congenial in the periods of scanty leisure is disclosed by the expression of "his hopes no one will find it necessary to go over the same ground again." To this humane wish I desire to express the hope that, when another edition of this valuable and interesting chronicle is published, its editor will not represent "*that nothing whatever is known of Robert of Gloucester.*"

W. H. COOKE, F.S.A.

In reply to the foregoing Mr. Wright, in a letter dated May 14, has written as follows:—

I have read with some curiosity the letter of Mr. W. H. Cooke on the authorship of the *Metrical Chronicle* attributed to Robert of Gloucester. Mr. Cooke takes me to task for saying in the preface to my edition of the *Chronicle* for the Master of the Rolls that "beyond the fact that the name of the writer of a portion of the *Chronicle* was Robert, and that from the dialect in which he wrote he was probably a Gloucestershire monk, there is nothing whatever known about him." This was all I could honestly say after

many fruitless endeavours to obtain further information, and to this, even after reading Mr. Cooke's letter, I still adhere. He assumes that the author of the *Chronicle* was a certain Robert of Gloucester who was prebendary and afterwards chancellor of Hereford at the end of the thirteenth century; he then proceeds to give some particulars concerning him, and, by a kind of logical process which possibly might have satisfied Fluellen, insists that no one in future shall venture to assert that nothing is known of the author of the *Chronicle*. I need not say that for this assumption there is no evidence whatever. The fact is that Robert of Gloucester, the chancellor of Hereford, was one of the many will-o'-the-wisps that I pursued to no purpose in the course of my investigations. The same result followed my inquiry after Robert of Gloucester who was official to Godfrey, bishop of Worcester, in 1300, and another of the same name who was chancellor to Robert of Winchelsea, archbishop of Canterbury, in 1304.

To go back to my original position, the only thing certainly known is that the name of the writer of the longer continuation of the *Chronicle* from the end of Henry I.'s reign was Robert. Whether he was also the author of the earlier portion is not certain. I am inclined to think that he was not; but this is a matter of opinion. That Robert was a Gloucestershire monk is an inference from internal evidence which has a good deal of probability in its favour. So far as I have been able to ascertain, the writer of the *Chronicle* was first called "Robert of Gloster" by John Stow in his *Chronicle of England*, which appeared in 1580. In 1565 he called him only "Robert, a chronicler, that wrote in the tyme of Henry the Thirde." Selden follows Stow in calling him Robert of Gloucester; then Weever speaks of him as "Robert the Monke of Gloucester;" and, finally, Fuller reckons among the writers of Gloucestershire "Robert of Gloucester, so called, because a Monk thereof." A curious parallel to this may be found in the fictitious biography of Walter of Coventry, which is anatomized by Bishop Stubbs in the preface to his edition of the *Memoriale*.

Mr. Cooke is kind enough not to attribute my shortcomings to negligence, but in support of his charitable opinion he quotes a passage from my preface which is quite irrelevant. The personal explanation which I felt it necessary to give, was intended to account for the delay which had occurred in the appearance of the book, and not to excuse any imperfections that might be found in it. For these I am fully prepared to take the responsibility.

If any one can bring evidence to show why Stow in 1580 called the writer of the *Chronicle* "Robert of Gloster," having in 1565 only known him as "Robert a chronicler," he will help to throw light upon the question. At present it looks very much as if the appellation was given on the ground of internal evidence alone; that is, it is a mere conjecture.

I will not venture to discuss with Mr. Cooke his theory that the dialect of the *Chronicle* represents the language prevalent throughout England at the period at which it was written, but I should like to ask him where the chronicler states that "he *witnessed* the departure of Simon de Montfort from that city [Hereford], with the captive king and a large escort, in the direction of Worcester."

W. ALDIS WRIGHT.

1606.—THREE BEQUESTS OF ARCHBISHOP JUXON.—I send a copy of an inscription on a wooden tablet in the nave of Lower Lemington Church, near Moreton-in-Marsh, which may be deemed suitable for insertion.

A. WILLIAMS.

Todenham Rectory.

Whereas the Juxon Family, or the heirs Lineally descended therefrom, are seized in Fee as Trustees for the Poor of Lower Lemington, in the County of Gloucester, of the Freehold Inheritance of Two Grounds or Closes, formerly called Walker's Closes, situate in the Parish of Batsford, in the said County of Gloucester, now in possession of Richard Stuckly Gardiner at a yearly rent of £6 payable half yearly. And whereas Dr William Juxon, Archbishop of Canterbury, by his last Will,* bearing date the 20th Sept^r, 1662, Devised (amongst other things) To the Parish of Little Compton, in the County of Gloucester, £100, which afterwards became £115 by three years arrears of Interest being added to the principal thereof. To the Parish of Lemington, in the same County, £100. And to the Parish of Todenham, in the same County, £50. And whereas as well as the rents and profits arising from the said two Closes, as also the Interest of the said £100, have since the Archbishop's death been paid to and divided amongst the poor of the said Parish according to the intent of the Donor, Except until of late Date, when such fund was misapplied, and continued so to be for some years, contrary to the true meaning of the said trust. Humphrey Marriott, Gen^t, the 10th Nov^r, 1761, by order of Susanna Dowager Visc^{ess} Fane, but heretofore the widow & relict of Sir Will^m Juxon, Bar^t, deceased, for safety of trust money Invested the same in the names of himself, George Halford, & John Rock, of Lower Lemington aforesaid, yeoman, in the Purchase of 3 per Cent. Bank Consolidated Annuities, & therewith purchased a Capital of £143 16 1, now remaining in the Bank of England, upon the trust aforesaid, which produces a yearly interest of £4 6 2, and being added to the said yearly rent of £6, make together the yearly sum of £10 6 2, which since the 5th Jan^r, 1781, the said Humphrey Marriott hath received, and duly paid to

* For a copy of Archbishop Juxon's will, and for many particulars connected with him, the reader is referred to an 8vo volume, entitled *Memoirs of Archbishop Juxon and his Times, with a Sketch of the Archbishop's Parish, Little Compton*, by the Rev. William Hennessey Marsh, Vicar, Oxford, 1869.—ED.

& amongst the Poor of the said Parish, agreeable to the said Trust. In memory of which Donations, & to perpetuate the same, this writing was put up by order of the said Visc^e Fane.—Nov. 15, 1785.

1607.—FRAMPTON: MISS ANN WICKS'S BEQUESTS.—In the *British Magazine* (Nov., 1843), vol. xxiv., p. 588, this paragraph appears:—"In the will of Ann Wicks (now in Doctors'-Commons), late of Cheltenham, in the county of Gloucester, spinster, deceased, the following curious legacies occur, after desiring to be buried in the chancel of Frampton church:—500*l.* for a monument to be erected to her memory; 1000*l.* for communion plate for Frampton church; 50*l.* for a cloth for the communion table; 500*l.* to improve it (Frampton church); 500*l.* to rail in the churchyard; 100*l.* to the vicar of Frampton for preaching her funeral sermon. The interest of her Bank Stock, which is a very large sum, she directs to be distributed on her birthday (23rd of April) annually to the aged poor of Frampton. This will has been contested by the relatives of the deceased; but, by a recent decision of Sir Herbert Jenner-Fust, the will has been pronounced for, and administration granted." Frampton-on-Severn is, no doubt, the parish in question. Some particulars of Miss Wicks's bequests would be acceptable.

M. C. B.

1608.—RESTORATION OF EASTINGTON CHURCH.—(See Nos. 1230, 1371). A gratifying statement of accounts has been issued in connection with the recent restoration of the fine old parish church of St. Michael, Eastington. The total cost of the work was £1,727 Os. 2d. To meet this there were the following sums—Subscriptions, £1,278 7s.; parochial collections, £17 17s. 9d.; collecting cards, £63 15s. 8d.; proceeds of bazaar, £300 Os. 7d.; grant from Diocesan Association, £70; and interest on deposit account at the Capital and Counties Bank, £21 16s. 4d. These various amounts left a credit balance of £24 17s. 2d., which was carried to a fund for providing a new organ, which was much needed. The total expenditure on the organ account, made a few months later, was £382 3s. 4d.; and this was all met, with the exception of £10 14s. 1d., by the above-mentioned balance, by subscriptions, the proceeds of a sale of work, and the collections at the re-opening of the church and the opening of the organ. This balance of £10 14s. 1d. has since been paid by "A Friend," and thus the entire cost of the whole of the work has been defrayed. In a note appended to the statement of accounts the Rev. Francis T. Vine and the committee remark:—"The Church Restoration Committee desire to express their satisfaction at the completion, under the Divine blessing, of the work undertaken, and their thanks to the many friends by whose liberality the whole expense incurred has been fully defrayed."

1609.—**SAUL: THE DEDICATION OF A JUBILEE CHURCH CLOCK.**—Thursday, November 19, 1887, was marked by an occurrence of much interest here, the parishioners having decided to signalise the year by placing a clock in their church tower. This stands at the junction of several ancient ways, in company with the Post-office and other village resorts. At such a central site it was perceived that a public clock would be a great convenience, as well as give an improved aspect to the place; and between £60 and £70 having been willingly subscribed, an estimate was accepted from Mr. Mann, of Gloucester, acting for a London firm, and a clock of gun metal and other best materials having been set in the tower, was dedicated to its purpose by a service in the church. The office was continued in the open air by a special prayer that the Divine Name which had already been honoured on the spot for seven centuries might be perpetuated there, and the hours sounded from the bell (itself over half that age) might ever be regarded as calls to God's service, whether in the church or in the world. The pendulum was then set in motion by Mr. F. Jones, acting for his uncle, Mr. W. B. Clegram, whose health precluded his attendance, but who has always taken a great interest in the fabric and its surroundings. The clock having commenced its official existence by striking three, a hymn was sung (to a melody by the Bishop of Lichfield), referring to the passage of "the solemn finger slow" across the dial, and containing verses appropriate to the partly agricultural, partly marine, occupations of the inhabitants. The service concluded with the benediction, after which there was a friendly gathering of contributors and others at the Vicarage.—*Gloucestershire Chronicle*.

1610.—**OLD BRISTOL BRIDGE.**—In answer to a correspondent asking for instances of "tenemental bridges," Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., has written as follows in *Notes and Queries*, 7th S. v. 410:—To the bridges mentioned by Mr. Hardy may be added old Bristol Bridge, which was built across the Avon in 1247, being, it is believed, the first bridge of stone in that situation; but there was an earlier timber bridge on the same site. This stone bridge is stated to have been originally only fifteen feet wide within the parapets, with angular recesses upon the piers for convenience, when required. In the fourteenth century it was widened and the roadway made nineteen feet, and starlings, or *jettees*, were carried out from the foundations of the piers to support the houses erected thereon. The bridge was of four arches, and there were houses on each side five stories high. A chapel, dedicated to the Assumption of Our Lady, and built for a gild so designated, stood about the middle of the bridge. The houses were all built of timber, and on Feb. 17, 1646/7, a great fire broke out in one of them, then occupied by an apothecary, and that and some twenty other houses were completely destroyed. Evans (*Chron. Hist. Bristol*) states that they were reconstructed with the lead and timber brought from

Raglan Castle, which had surrendered to Fairfax in August preceding, and was "slighted." This ancient bridge, which from the enormously increased traffic had become very inconvenient, was removed by the authority of Parliament, and rebuilt in 1768.

1611.—DISPENSATIONS FOR CLERICAL NON-RESIDENCE, 1765-1766.—By a letter directed "to all," and dated May 15, 1765, the Rev. Alexander Malet, M.A., one of the prebendaries of Gloucester Cathedral, was granted a "dispensation from residence during the year at Gloucester, the small-pox having broken out, and inoculation being much practised there (*Calendar of Home Office Papers, 1760-1765*, p. 654).

By a letter similarly directed, and dated May 27, 1766, Mr. Malet received permission to be absent from Gloucester "whenever the small-pox shall break out in the city, or any sickness or infirmity shall happen to him" (*Ib.*, 1766-1769, p. 110).

He had been instituted to the prebend (4th stall) in 1761, and appears to have held it until 1775, in which year he was succeeded by James Benson, LL.D. I know not how he fared with regard to the small-pox.

G. A. W.

1612.—GENERAL SIR JAMES STEUART-DENHAM, BART., G.C.H.—There is a rather strange mistake in vol. xiv. of the *Dictionary of National Biography*, in the sketch of General Sir James Steuart-Denham, Bart., who lived for many years in Cheltenham, and died there August 12, 1839, aged ninety-four years, being then colonel of the 2nd Dragoons, and senior general officer in the service. The writer of the article has stated, p. 345, that Sir James "was never married;" whereas the fact is, that in 1772 he married Alicia* (born 1752), fourth daughter of William Blacker, Esq., of Carrick, co. Armagh, Ireland; and she died at Leamington, October 28, 1840 (*Gentleman's Magazine*, Dec., 1840, p. 674), surviving him for a short time after a wedded life of nearly seventy years, but leaving no issue. Both were buried, according to certificates in my possession, in the family-vault in the choir of the old church of Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire, N.B. The mistake is the more strange, as the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1839, which the writer gives as the second of his two authorities, expressly mentions the marriage, with the lady's name and parentage in full.

That Sir James (latterly Steuart) was the son of "Sir James Stewart Debenham," as stated p. 344 of the *Dictionary*, is a misprint.

ABHBA.

1613.—BALAAM'S ASS SUNDAY: AN OLD CUSTOM.—In *Notes and Queries*, 7th S. v. 426, the Rev. A. W. Cornelius Hallen has

* An elder sister of the Hon. Mrs. Stopford, who has been mentioned *ante*, p. 167.

written:—In two districts at least in Gloucestershire it was the custom fifty years ago for the people of the neighbouring parishes to throng to Randwick Church, near Stroud, and to Hawkesbury Church, near Chipping Sodbury, on the second Sunday after Easter, when the story of Balaam was read in the lesson for the day. Probably this was a relic from the days of miracle plays. On this day not only the church, but even the churchyard of the two privileged places were often thronged. Doubtless the custom prevailed elsewhere, and churchwardens' accounts might throw some light on the origin of it.

1614.—SIR THEOBALD GORGES, KNT., M.P. FOR CIRENCESTER, 1640-44.—(See No. 1581.) When was he knighted? and when did he die? He was the second son of Sir Thomas Gorges, of Langford, Wilts, by his wife Helena, daughter of Wolfgangus Swavenburg (a Swede), and widow of William Parr, Marquess of Northampton; and he was seated at Ashley, in same county. His elder brother, Sir Edward, was created Baron Gorges, of Dundalk, in 1620. He was born in 1583, and according to Burke (*Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies*, 1844, p. 222), "married the daughter of Henry Hole, of Saperton, in the county of Somerset [*recte* Gloucester]." A better and more accurate pedigree of the family, by the late Rev. Frederick Brown, F.S.A., which appeared in the *New England Register* for January, 1875, gives Sir Theobald two wives: 1st, Ann, daughter of Sir Henry Poole; and 2ndly, Ann, daughter of Sir John Gage. The first-named lady was "the daughter of Henry Hole" of Burke. The last mentioned pedigree states that he died in 1607, leaving three daughters. This date is an obvious error, inasmuch as he was elected M.P. for Cirencester in 1640, and sat in the king's rival parliament at Oxford in 1644. No record appears to exist of the date of his knighthood, but he is described as such on his return for Cirencester in October, 1640.

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

1615.—SCUDAMORE AND FRENCH.—In the *Visitation of Gloucestershire, 1682-3*, p. 159, under the head of "Scudamore," is the record of Mary Scudamore, wife of — French, of Boston, in New England. In the same work, p. 135, under "Pointz," appears Mathew Pointz, of Uley, ob. circa 1674, s. p. Will at Gloucester 1674. Wife Anna, dau. of Thomas French, of Uley, married — Hayward, of Stonehouse, co. Gloucester. Can anyone give me the Christian name of the first French, with further information respecting him? I should like also to be advised if any relatives of Thomas French came to New England before 1640.

Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

A. D. WELD FRENCH.

1616.—POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE, 1699.—The following extracts from the *Calendar of Treasury Papers*,

1697-1702, p. 307, shew how defective some of the postal arrangements were in 1699 :—

i.

Petition of the mayor, aldermen, clergy, gentry, merchants, citizens, and tradesmen of the city of Exeter, for the continuance of the post from Bristol to Wootton-under-Edge, where the post from London into Gloucestershire ends. Referred to the Postmaster-General to consider and report thereon, 16 June, 1699.

Also reasons for establishing the same, with numerous signatures.

One of the reasons brought forward was, that from Cirencester to Exeter was about 90 miles, and letters sent from the one place to the other went at least 220 miles, so that an answer would require a fortnight, and by the carrier it was the same; but if the post were established an answer might be had in four days, and the same might be said of other towns lying about these stages.

ii.

Petition of the gentry, traders, and inhabitants of the town and borough of Cirencester and parts adjacent. The post then ran from London through that town to Wootton-under-Edge, which was within 14 miles of Bristol, and if the same were continued it would be a great advantage; praying, as in the last petition, for an order that that stage might 'be erected.' Referred to the Postmasters-General 16 June, 1699.

This is followed by a great number of signatures, and on the next page the various reasons for granting the boon.

GLOUCESTRENSIS.

1617.—GLOUCESTER MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS, 1835.—Mr. A. W. Webb, of Worcester Street, has shown us a copy of the poll-book of the first elections which took place in Gloucester in pursuance of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1835. The poll of the burgesses in the three wards occurred on Dec. 26th, 1835, and it is significant that out of the eighteen councillors elected by the ratepayers at the first opportunity they had of expressing their opinion in matters municipal, hitherto controlled by the close Whig corporation, thirteen were Conservative. It was a party fight, and the Tories won the day, but they were magnanimous in their hour of triumph, for they gave the Liberals two aldermanic seats, and continued the chief officials (all Whigs) in their lucrative offices. We observe that out of the 892 burgesses then on the list eight only of them are now surviving, so far as we know. Their names are, Alderman Sessions, the Rev. C. F. B. Wood, Mr. John Lovett, Mr. William Fream, senior, Mr. Benjamin Fisher, Mr. Benjamin Jacques, Mr. John Jackson, and Mr. William Allen. Curiously enough, all the candidates for whom votes were recorded (about fifty in number) have gone over to "the great majority," the last two who died being Captain Shipton, R.N., on Feb. 27th,

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1. *Brief Sketches of the Parishes of Booterstown and Donnybrook, in the County of Dublin; with Notes and Annals.* Four Parts. Dublin, 1860-74. Sm. 8vo, pp. viii. 488. In neat cloth binding, price 5s., post-free.

2. *Monumental Inscriptions in the Parish Church of Cheltenham.* Privately printed. London, 1877. 4to. Price 3s. 6d., post-free.

Application to be made to the Rev. B. H. Blacker, 26, Meridian Place, Clifton, Bristol. No copies of the *Charlton Kings Inscriptions* now on hand.

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PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

PART XL]

[October, 1888.

Gloucestershire Notes and Queries,

EDITED BY THE

REV. BEAVER H. BLACKER, M.A.

"Time, as has been said by the wisest of men and the most sagacious observer of its effects, is the greatest innovator of all. While man would sleep or slumber in his career, the course of time is rapidly changing the aspect of all human affairs. It is the province of human wisdom to wait upon the wings of time; not with the vain hope of arresting his progress, but to watch his course; to adapt institutions to new circumstances as they arise, and to make their form reflect the varying aspect of events. Unless we do this, of what value is it to go back to former periods? Unless we draw lessons of wisdom from the facts which we recall, experience will become a swindler, who thrusts upon us old coinage at a value which it has long since lost; our knowledge will dwindle into palantry, our prudence into dotage, and history itself will be no better than an old almanac."

LORD PLUNKET.

243 LONDON:

WM. KENT & Co., 23, PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C.

BRISTOL: WILLIAM GEORGE'S SONS, AND J. FAWN & SON; GLOUCESTER: DAVIES & SON;

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1888.

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GENERAL NOTICES.

Part XLI., price 1s., or by post, 1s. 1d., will be ready for the 1st of January.

The annual subscription for this work, which is published quarterly, (including the April double part) is 5s., or by post, 5s. 5d.

Communications of a suitable character will be most acceptable. The loan of old documents and newspapers, literal copies of monumental inscriptions in churches and churchyards, memoranda of noteworthy facts in any way connected with the county, and extracts from scarce books or pamphlets of local interest, or from parish registers and churchwardens' accounts, is invited; and anything entrusted for the purpose will be carefully preserved, and returned without unnecessary delay. Correspondents are requested not to make use of any contractions in their transcripts, except when such occur in the originals, and to write upon one side only of the paper. Names of persons and places should be very distinctly written.

All contributions should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. The signatures of contributors are appended, unless a wish to the contrary may have been expressed.

Books, etc., sent to the Editor for review, will receive due attention.

The binder is requested, in arranging the illustrations of Vol. I., to attend to the directions given for his guidance, p. xvi. "Bishop John Talbot's Monument" will be found in Part VI., and the "Map of the County of Gloucester" and "Over Bridge" in Part XI.

Special covers for the volumes have not been provided, the matter of binding being left to the taste of each subscriber.

Vol. I. being out of print, copies can be supplied only as they may turn up for sale from time to time, and then only to purchasers of the second volume. Some odd parts, however, are still on hand. Vol. II., comprising Parts XIII.-XXIV., can be procured from the Editor until further notice, price 18s., or by post, 18s. 6d. Vol. III., comprising Parts XXV.-XXXVI., price 15s., or by post, 15s. 6d. Free shillings offered for copies of Part II.; three shillings each for Parts VII. and IX.; and full price for Parts XIV.-XVII. and XXII., if clean and fit for binding. A liberal price will be paid for copies of Vol. I.

Subscribers are requested to remit their subscriptions (the receipt of which will be duly acknowledged) to the undersigned; and Post Office and Postal Orders should be made payable at either BRISTOL or CLIFTON. Thanks are given to the many who have promptly replied to (and in sundry cases have even anticipated) applications for payment, and who have thereby prevented much trouble and expense.

26, Meridunn Place,

Clifton, Bristol,

October 1st, 1888.

(Rev.) B. H. BLACKER.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIBERS.

(For lists of Subscribers see the covers of Parts IV.-XXXIX.)

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Moore, John, Esq., Chardwar, Bourton-on-the-Water.

Sheppard, E.N., Esq., 649, Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, U.S.A.

Upton, Rupert, Esq., The Canons, Mitcham, Surrey.

Probably some names which should appear in the lists, have been unintentionally omitted: if so, particulars are requested, which will at once be attended to. The names of additional subscribers are likewise desired for insertion in the next quarterly list.

1886, aged 96 years; and Mr. A. H. Jenkins, on Nov. 27th, 1886, aged 91. We observe that the only burgess who is dubbed "Esquire" is Jimmy Wood, the celebrated miser, and that he voted for five Liberals and one Conservative in the South Ward. Several candidates, including Mr. David Mowbray Walker, who was elected, did not vote. The then bishop (Dr. Monk) abstained from voting.—*Gloucestershire Chronicle*, May 19, 1888.

1618.—SHIREHAMPTON CHURCH: MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—
In 1883 accurate copies were taken of the nine inscriptions* in the parish church of St. Mary, Shirehampton:—

1.

In memory of | Richard Cartwright, Esquire, | of this village, | who died 22nd June, 1819, | aged 53 years. | Also in memory of M^{rs} Mary Betton, | widow of Charles Betton, Esq^r, | and mother-in-law of | Richard Cartwright, Esq^r, | who departed this life 17th August, 1821, | aged 83 years. | Also in memory of Charlotte, | relict of R. Cartwright, Esq^r, | and daughter of C. Betton, | Captain in the Royal Horse Guards, | who died at Walton Vicarage, Suffolk, | December 12th, 1861, | aged 81.

2.

In grateful testimony of her excellencies | this monument is erected by Peter Dowding | to the memory of Mary, his beloved wife, | a sincere Christian, | who with the greatest fortitude and resignation | suffered a long and severe illness, | which terminated her mortal life the 31st of May, 1808, | in the 30th year of her age. | Two of their children, Sarah Emma and Peter, | died in their infancy. | Also of Peter Dowding, Esq^r, | who departed this life the 9th of May, 1844, aged 88 years. †

3.

Sacred to the memory of | Susannah Foulle, | late of this village, | Spinster, | who departed this life | the 25th of December, 1831, | aged 81 years.

4.

Sacred to the memory of | James Jolly, | late resident in this village, | who departed this life | on the 15th day of October, 1831, | in the 73rd year of his age. | This tablet is erected by his | afflicted widow | as an unequal testimony | of her affection and of his worth. | Elizabeth, relict of the above | James Jolly, died Feb^{ry} 1st, 1842, | aged 79 years.

5.

In memory of | Charlotte Harriet Langley, | daughter of M^r Joseph Langley, | of this place. | She died 1st July, 1841, | aged 30 years.

* An index to them has been given in vol. II., p. 392. Also the inscription in memory of Mr. Sayer (which is here repeated), and copies of six in the churchyard.

† Mr. Dowding left £50 for bread to be distributed amongst the poor of the parish on the 2nd December for ever.

6.

Sacred to the memory of | the Rev^d Samuel Seyer, A.M., | a distinguished scholar, | a sound divine, and author of the | *MEMOIRS OF BRISTOL*. | Died [at his residence in Berkeley Square, Bristol] August 25th, 1831, aged 73.* | Also of Elizabeth Seyer, | late wife of the above, | beloved for her amiable virtues. | Died April 2nd, 1819, aged 62. | And of Mary Seyer, | daughter of the above. | Died May 4th, 1834, aged 48.

7.

Sacred to the memory of | Elizabeth, daughter of | Thomas and Anne Shapland, | formerly of Marshfield, in this County, | who departed this life on the | 2nd of September, 1838, aged 18 years. | Also Susan, her sister, | who died on the 11th of April, 1846, aged 32 years.

8.

To the memory of | the Rev^d George Sherard, | Rector of Swineshead, in Huntingdonshire, | and of Burlingham St Peter's, | in the County of Norfolk, | who died at sea on his passage | from Madeira | on the 10th of July, aged 49, | and was buried near this place | on the 7th of August, 1818.

9.

This unadorned stone | is erected to the memory of | Mary Yates, of Sneed [Sneyd] Park, | (late of Donington, | in the County of Salop,) Spinster, | who departed this life the 31st December, 1799, | aged 49 years, | and lies interred in a vault | in the porch of this chapel.

ABHBA.

1619.—WILL OF RICHARD RUTTER, OF ALDERTON, 1545.—
(Reply to No. 1542.) The earliest Rutter will in the Probate Office, Gloucester:—

Thus. Misereri (*sic*) mei deus—1545. May 5. Richard Rutter, of the parish of Alderton. To be buried in the churchyard of St Margaret in Alderton. Unto the high altar, to the maintaining of the ornaments “longinge vnto the sayed church,” x^ld. To the parson of the said church “for all vngetfull thythis & to praye for my solle,” &c., viij^d. To the mother church of Gloucester iij^d. To poor and needy people in Alderton, or to other, vj^s viij^d. To the hiring of some honest priest, to pray for my soul, my wife’s, my father’s and mother’s, and for all the souls which our Saviour Jesus Christ “wolde haue vs charytabully to praye fore,” xx^s. To my son Sir Thomas a black colt “w^t a whytte blese in the

* For some particulars of him see Pryce’s *History of Bristol*, p. 573. In St. Michael’s Church, Bristol, there is this inscription:—“In memory of Richard Twine Seyer, Esquire, | Lieutenant-Colonel of the Bengal Army, Commander of | the Aurungabad Division of the Nizam’s Regular troops, | who died 30th of April, A.D. 1833, etat. 48. | His brother officers, in testimony of their affectionate regard | for his sterling worth, talents, and urbanity, have erected a monument | over his remains at Aurungabad, and caused this tablet to be placed | in the church of his native parish.” He was son of the abovesamed Samuel Seyer, and grandson of Samuel Seyer, M.A., who had been rector of St. Michael’s, and master of the Grammar School.

forhed." To my son John the taking of a tenement "callyd Myllars howsse," with all the crop of corn, &c., belonging thereunto; also a cow, a mare, a plough, &c. To my son William "all my frelandes" lying in the fields of Alderton. If the said William should die without an heir, remainder to son Ralph and his heirs; but if Ralph should leave no heir, remainder to son Richard and his heirs. A legacy to Thomas Spenser and his sister Margery. Residue of goods to be equally divided between "my forsayde chelder" and executors, Richard, Ralph, and William. Master Robert Lyster, Sir Thomas "my sone," and John Hale my son-in-law, to be overseers. Witnessed by Sir Peter Baxister, John Darbye, Dawye Richardes, John Grenynge, and William Cotu'.—Proved in the same year, apparently in September.

THOMAS P. WADLEY, M.A.

Naunton Rectory, Pershore.

1620.—THE DEDICATION OF LOWER LEMINGTON CHURCH.—(See No. 1606.) In the *Post Office Directory of Gloucestershire* edited by Kelly, 1879, it is stated that "the church of Lower Lemington (name unknown) is a small and ancient stone building, consisting of chancel, nave, porch, and belfry with one bell."

EDITOR.

The mention of Lower Lemington (*ante*, p. 175) reminds me that not long ago I discovered, in an ancient will at the Worcester Probate Office, that the church of that parish is dedicated to St. Leonard.

THOMAS P. WADLEY, M.A.

Naunton Rectory, Pershore.

1621.—EPITAPH FOR WILLIAM LLUELLING, OF MANGOTSFIELD, 1773.—In looking over the *Monthly Miscellany* for 1774, I have found an epitaph on a Gloucestershire worthy, who has not, I believe, been mentioned in your pages, and as I think it may be acceptable, I send a copy.

JOHN MOORE.

Chardwar, Bourton-on-the-Water.

Epitaph for William Lluelling, the learned Collier, of Mangotsfield, in Glostershire, who died the 2nd of December, 1773, aged 86.

Beneath this humble turf there lies
An honest Collier, learn'd and wise;*
His mind, by love of knowledge fir'd,
To wisdom more than wealth aspir'd,
And thought it was a happy lot
To dwell with knowledge in a cot.

* He worked in the coal mines in Kingswood all his days, for the support of himself and family.

To latest life from early youth,
 His search was philosophic truth,
 And oft from nightly rest he stole, §
 To seek the charmer of his soul.
 In nature's book, by nature taught,
 He learn'd to think as Newton thought, ||
 And, with an astronomic eye,
 Measur'd the rolling orbs on high ;
 He knew the houses, motions, reign,
 Of all the planetary Train,
 And with precision just and clear,
 Marked out the orders of the year : †
 To him were nature's treasures known,
 And science made them all his own. ‡
 What tho' nor wealth nor honour'd birth
 Distinguish'd him from men of earth—
 What tho' nor state nor letter'd name
 Enroll'd him in the list of fame—
 His soul aspir'd to nobler things,
 And left the world to Lords and Kings ;
 Content t' enjoy the better part,
 A knowing head and honest heart.
 Accept, O Sage! the tribute due
 To worth so simply great as thine ;
 And let the learn'd with candour view
 What friendship offers at thy shrine. W. O.

Marshfield, Dec. 14, 1773.

1622.—SINGULAR BEQUEST BY A TEWKESBURY LADY.—Under the will of the late Miss Frances Strickland, of Apperley Court, near Tewkesbury, the sum of £2,000 is bequeathed to five trustees for the purpose of being invested in guaranteed stocks or shares bearing a fixed interest, the income from which is to be applied for such charitable and useful purposes within eight miles of Tewkesbury, as the trustees shall determine. As to these purposes the testator says: "And without intending to limit the purposes for which the said dividends, interest, and income may be applied, I recommend to my said charity trustees or trustee the objects following, that is to say :—The raising or repairing of the artificial bank of the river Severn. The dredging away of sand banks for the benefit of the landowners, and for the formation of convenient

§ He frequently spent near whole nights in star-gazing and the study of the Heavens.

|| He read Newton, Halley, Kiel, and other learned authors ; and told me he laid out 30*l.* in the purchase of books of science, which money he saved out of the labour of his hands, in his younger days.

† He made an almanac.

‡ He ground glasses to the greatest perfection, and to any focus required ; he made refracting, reflecting, and double-tubed Telescopes, and also Microscopes of every kind.

landing places for the local traffic. The building or repairing of bridges, large or small, for the benefit of local traffic. The application thereof in aid of the poor rates in any parish or district in cases of much sickness or disaster, in which case the same is to pass through the hands of the Board of Guardians in aid of the ratepayers who would otherwise have to meet unusually heavy assessments, and not to be given to individual paupers. The preservation of any natural curiosity or relic of antiquity in danger of destruction by neglect or greed of money. The construction of reservoirs for water or drinking fountains open to the public, and the preservation of open places for play grounds for villages. But the same shall not be applied for the purpose of apprenticing of poor persons, or in the acquisition of land." The trustees will hold an annual meeting, which is to be advertised twice beforehand "in the principal county newspapers," and at which application for grants from the trustees may be made. In the event of none of the applications being considered within the scope and object of the trust, the income of the fund for the year is to be paid to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—*Gloucester Journal*, June 30, 1888.

1623. — WILLIAM WARBURTON, D.D., LORD BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER 1760-79.—The Rev. Richard Warner, in his entertaining *New Guide through Bath and its Environs*, observes, "It is curious to remark on what trifling accidents the destinies of men frequently depend. This was strikingly exemplified in the fortunes of Warburton. Pope, being one day at dinner with Mr. Allen, had a letter put into his hand by one of the footmen. The Poet, on reading it, shook his head. 'What occasions your perplexity?' said Allen. 'A Lincolnshire clergyman,' said he, 'to whom I am much obliged, writes me word, that he will be with me in a few days at Twickenham.' 'If that be all, Mr. Pope, request him to come to us; my carriage shall meet him at Chippenham, and bring him hither.' Pope complied with the kind request; and the Lincolnshire clergyman, in consequence of his visit to Prior Park, became Bishop of Gloucester, the husband of Allen's niece [Gertrude Tucker], and an inheritor of a large part of his property! But Warburton, it should seem," adds Mr. Warner, "was not more indebted for his success with Mr. Allen to Pope's recommendation, than to his own knowledge of the human character. Delicate flattery, he knew, would be gratifying even to the best-regulated mind; and therefore duly poured into the ear of his friend a just and regular proportion of it. Sometimes, indeed, he went a little beyond the mark in adulation; but it was erring on the right side; a venial fault, and easily forgiven. 'Doctor,' said Mr. Allen to him one day, when conversing on the subject of the Divine Legation, 'your adversaries appear to me to advance only weak and futile arguments against you.' 'Sir,' replied Warburton, 'you have spoken more to the purpose in those few

words, than all the rascals, in all their volumes, have written.' After Mr. Allen's death, Warburton took possession of Prior Park, in right of his wife; and there produced some of those profound literary labours, which will be an ornament to the English language and nation as long as they exist. He seems to have adopted the Roman emperor's determination, *oderint dum metuant*; he used no allurements of gentle language, but wished to compel rather than persuade. His style is copious without selection, and forcible without neatness; he took the words that presented themselves; his diction is coarse and impure, and his sentences are unmeasured. But, with all these defects of manner, his powers of reasoning are so gigantic, that his works can never fail to interest the understanding most forcibly; an assertion that will be readily assented to by every one who reads his wonderful literary labour, *The Divine Legation of Moses*; a book which has been much abused, but never satisfactorily answered. The Bishop's literary labours confined him a great deal to Prior Park. After a long absence from London, he appeared at Court, when the King, for the sake of saying something, observed to him that he supposed he had just left his diocese. Warburton, considering the speech as a tacit rebuke, replied, with point and spirit, 'No, please your Majesty, I am come from Prior Park, near my diocese, but not in it: where I have been combating the enemies of that Faith, of which your Majesty is the avowed and zealous Defender.'

In Claverton Churchyard, near Bath, is the vault of the Allens, with an handsome square freestone mausoleum over it, having a pyramidal roof, and three semicircular arches in each of the sides. Within this structure a table monument bears these inscriptions:— On the north side: "Beneath this monument lieth entombed the body of Ralph Allen, Esq., of Prior Park, who departed this life the 29th of June, 1764, in the 71st year of his age; in full hopes of everlasting happiness in another state, through the infinite mercy and mediation of our blessed Redeemer Jesus Christ. And of Elizabeth Holder, his second wife, who died September 20th, 1766, aged 68." At the eastern end: "Near this place lie the remains of Ralph Allen Warburton, the only son of William Warburton, Lord Bishop of Gloucester, and Gertrude, his wife, who died July 28, 1775, aged 19 years. He was a youth eminently distinguished for goodness of heart, elegance of manners, and gracefulness of person. How transient are human endowments! How vain are human hopes! Reader, prepare for eternity!" On the south side: "In this vault are deposited the remains of Gertrude, wife of the Rev. M. Stafford Smith, of Prior Park, relict of William Warburton, Lord Bishop of Gloucester, and niece to the late Ralph Allen, Esq. She died Sept. 1, 1796, aged 66 years. She was a firm and devout Christian; with a fine, natural, and highly-cultivated understanding; and a frank, generous, good heart."*

* Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. ix., p. 801.

Warburton died at his palace in Gloucester, June 7, 1779, in his eighty-first year. In *Literary and Miscellaneous Memoirs*, vol. iv., p. 205, Cradock mentions a striking circumstance which was reported to have occurred at the bishop's death, but gives it merely as a report. About the time that his only son died, Warburton became, as is generally known, almost an imbecile, and continued to feel little interest in anything for several years, till, shortly before his death, a momentary revival of intellect took place, and he asked, in a quiet rational tone, "Is my son really dead, or not?" His attendant hesitated how to reply, when the question was repeated in a firmer voice. The attendant then answered, "As your lordship presses the question, I must say, he is dead." "I thought so," said Warburton, and soon after expired. He was buried in his cathedral, not far from the west door, and close to the grave of one of his predecessors, Bishop Benson; and a marble monument was there erected to his memory, at the expense of his widow, with this inscription, composed by his friend Bishop Hurd, over a medallion portrait:—"To the memory of | William Warburton, D.D., | for more than nineteen years Bishop of this See: | a prelate | of the most sublime genius and exquisite learning, | both which talents | he employed, through a long life, | in the support | of what he firmly believed, | the Christian Religion, | and of what he esteemed the best establishment of it, | the Church of England. | He was born at Newark-upon-Trent, | Dec. 24, 1698; | was consecrated Bishop of Gloucester, Jan. 20, 1760; | died at his palace in this City, June 7, 1779, | and was buried near this place." An octavo volume, entitled *The Life of William Warburton, D.D., Lord Bishop of Gloucester from 1760 to 1779; with Remarks on his Works*, by the Rev. John Selby Watson, M.A., has been published by Longman, Green, and Co., London, 1863. J. G.

1624.—THE CORNER STONE OF ST. MARK'S CHURCH, CHELTENHAM.—The corner stone of the new transepts, &c., of the church of St. Mark's, Cheltenham, will be laid to-morrow. In connection with the new works it was found necessary to move the former corner stone, laid exactly 28 years ago, containing silver coins and a parchment. The glass bottle, though encased in a receptacle scooped out of a solid stone, and covered with a protecting weather stone of 7 or 8 cwt., was found to be one third full of water, which had reduced the parchment almost to a state of pulp. The three coins were perfectly bright, retaining their pristine bloom and freshness. No reason can be assigned for the presence of the water.—*Bristol Times and Mirror*, July 16, 1888.

1625.—CHIPPING SODBURY CHURCH: MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—In the parish church of St. John the Baptist, Chipping Sodbury, there were, as Rudder, who wrote in 1779, has recorded, several inscriptions; but now, as explained below, only three are to

be seen (the second and third being on memorial windows), of which accurate copies were taken in July, 1888 :—

1.

Sacred | to the memory of | George Griffin, Serg^t R.M.L.I., | who departed this life | on board H.M. Ship Charybdis, at Taboga, | on the 9th July, 1863, aged 35 years. | This monument is erected by the Officers | and Ship's Company of H.M. Ship Charybdis, | to show their appreciation of his worth | and respect for his memory. | "For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ | shall all be made alive." 1 Cor. xv. 22.

2.

To the glory of our Saviour, | and in loving remembrance of | William Davidson, | who fell asleep August 19, 1865, | and of Sarah, his wife, who | fell asleep October 23, 1871.

3.

In loving remembrance of Grace, wife of | Rev^d D. C. Randolph, of Yate House, | who fell asleep Oct. 7, 1873. | "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

In the adjacent churchyard there are many inscriptions, two of which are as follows :—

1.

Underneath | are deposited the remains of Katharine Jones, | the beloved wife of the Rev^d David Jones, Clerk, | and second daughter of the late William Veel, Esq^r, | of Alkerton House, in this County. | She died the 20th of May, 1830, | aged 29 years.

2.

Underneath | are deposited the remains of Anna Veel, | eldest daughter of the late William Veel, Esq^r, | of Alkerton House, in this County, | who died June 2nd, 1832, | aged 35 years.

In 1869 the church was well restored by the late Mr. Street, and the monuments, with one exception, were removed from their original positions, and re-erected in the belfry! Why was one spared? The door leading to the belfry being locked, the monuments could not be seen.

More than once it has been stated in print that "during the restoration a curious old stone pulpit was discovered, which is now in use." It would be more correct to say, that the place where an old pulpit had been was discovered, and that the present pulpit corresponds with the original design.

A.B.H.A.

1626.—STRANGE CUSTOM AT ST. BRIAVELS, FOREST OF DEAN.—(See No. 704.) *Felix Farley's Bristol Journal* of June 6, 1807, contains this paragraph :—One of the most strange customs that time has handed down to us prevails at St. Briavels, Gloucestershire. On Whit-Sunday, several baskets full of bread and cheese, cut into small squares of about an inch each, are brought into the

church; and immediately after divine service is ended, the churchwardens, or some other persons, take them into the galleries, from whence their contents are thrown amongst the congregation, who have a grand scramble for it in the body of the church, which occasions as great a tumult and uproar as the amusement of a village wake; the inhabitants being always extremely anxious in their attendance at worship on this day. The custom is held for the purpose of preserving to the poor of St. Briavels and Hewelsfield the right of cutting and carrying away wood from 3,000 acres of coppice land in Hudknolls and the Meend; and for which every householder is assessed 2d., to buy the bread and cheese given away.

J. L.

1627.—RESTORATION OF BULLEY PARISH CHURCH.—On Monday, June 6, 1887, the parish church of Bulley was re-opened for public worship by the bishop of the diocese. Those who remember the gradual decay of the old church to a ruin into which it was hardly safe to enter, and in which no service had consequently been held for years, would not recognise in the compact and neat edifice that now occupies its site the building that for years had been crumbling away. In Rudge's *History of the County of Gloucester* (1803), vol. ii., p. 53, we find the following with reference to the church:—"The benefice is a chapelry annexed to Churcham, and the impropriation is in the chapter of Gloucester. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew [St. Michael and All Angels], consists of a nave only, with a small low spire at the west end. There seems to have been little alteration from the original building, which, as appears by the semi-circular zig-zag arches, was erected either before or immediately after the Conquest. The chancel has, at some former period, either been destroyed by violence, or fallen from the decays of time, but the arch which led to it still remains, and is a fine specimen of Saxon architecture. The south door likewise is of the same period." So bad was the state into which the church had fallen, complete restoration was at first thought hopeless, and it was proposed to partially restore the building, so that it might be used as a mortuary chapel; but Mr. T. Gambier Parry, owner of the adjoining parish of Highnam, and Mr. W. P. Price, lord of the manor, came forward, and their donations being supplemented by a grant from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, it was decided to proceed with the entire work. Mr. Sidney Gambier Parry was selected as the architect, and Mr. A. Estcourt, of Gloucester, was entrusted with the work. The first thing to be done, was to take down the old church, which was removed, with the exception of the nave walls; these were carefully restored and pointed, the old form of windows being preserved intact, though renovated and reglazed. The Norman doorway remains in its old state, with the exception of a little restoration, which was found necessary where portions of it had been destroyed, and the fine Norman archway in the chancel

was cleaned and pointed. The old opening above the chancel arch in the east end of the nave was re-opened, and the comparatively modern chancel, which was out of keeping with the character of the building and very unsightly, was cleared away. In its place a new chancel and vestry have been erected in keeping with the thirteenth century work of the church. The whole of the fittings of the interior are new. On the south side is a porch (which, with the entrance gates to the churchyard, is the gift of Mr. W. P. Price), consisting of an oak frame on a stone base. The stone used was from the Chaxhill quarries, and the limestone dressings partly from Painswick and partly from Bisley, blue Pennant being also intermixed. Other minor details were the replastering of the walls, and the flooring and tiling of the nave. The cost of restoration has been upwards of £900, and the work, which was commenced in August, 1886, was finished with the close of the year. The Rev. George C. Hall, M.A., is the present vicar of Churcham-with-Bulley.

1628.—JOHN PALMER, M.P., AND HIS IMPROVED POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—The post-boy on horseback travelling at the rate of three or four miles an hour, (as Mr. Lewins has observed in his interesting volume, entitled *Her Majesty's Mails*,* etc.,) had been an institution since the days of Charles II.,† and towards the close of the eighteenth century the Post-Office was still clinging to the old system. It was destined, however, that Palmer should bring about a grand change. Originally a brewer, he was, in 1784, the manager of the Bath and Bristol theatres. He seems to have known Mr. Allen, of Bath, and to have been fully acquainted with his fortunate Post-Office speculations. In this way, to some extent, but much more, doubtless, through his public capacity as manager of two large theatres, he became aware of the crude postal arrangements of the period. Having frequently to correspond with the theatrical stars of the metropolis, and also to journey between that city and the then centres of trade and fashion, he noticed how superior the arrangements for travelling were to those under which the Post-Office work was done, and he conceived the idea of improvements.

Palmer began his work of reform in 1783, by submitting a full scheme in a report to Mr. Pitt, who was at the time Prime Minister. He commenced by describing the existing system of mail transmission. "The post," he says, "at present, instead of being the quickest, is almost the slowest conveyance in the country; and although, from the great improvements in our roads, other carriers have proportionately mended their speed, the post is as slow as

* To this work, published in London, in 1864, the reader is referred for "an historical and descriptive account of the British Post-Office." A pamphlet by Mr. Jerom Murch, entitled *Ralph Allen, John Palmer, and The English Post Office*, London and Bath, 1880, should likewise be consulted.

† See *Calendar of State Papers (Domestic)*, 1666-1666, p. 403, for reference to an "account for the Bristol road, the riding being 4 miles an hour, and the Gloucester road 24."

ever." The system was also unsafe ; robberies were frequent, and he saw not how it could be otherwise if there were no changes. "The mails," he continued, "are generally intrusted to some idle boy without character, mounted on a worn-out hack, and who, so far from being able to defend himself, or escape from a robber, is more likely to be in league with him." If robberies were not so frequent as the circumstances might lead one to suppose, it was simply because thieves had found, by long experience, that the mails were scarcely worth robbing, the booty to be obtained being comparatively worthless, inasmuch as the public found other means of sending letters of value. Palmer knew of tradesmen who sent letters by stage-coach. Why, then, "should not the stage-coach, well protected by armed guards, under certain conditions to be specified, carry the mail-bags ?" Though by no means the only recommendation which he made, the substitution of mail-coaches for "worn-out hacks" was the leading feature of his plans. Evincing a thorough knowledge of his subject (however he may have attained it), and devised with great skill, the measures he proposed promised to advance the postal communication to as high a pitch of excellence as was possible. To lend to the scheme the prospect of financial success, he laboured to show that his proposals, if adopted, would secure a larger revenue to the Post-Office than it had ever yielded, whilst, as far as the public were concerned, it was evident that they would rather pay higher for a service which was performed with so much more efficiency. Mr. Pitt, who always listened readily to proposals which would have the effect of increasing the revenue, soon saw and acknowledged the merits of the scheme. But, first of all, the Post-Office officials must be consulted ; and from parliamentary papers we learn how bitterly they resented proposals not coming from themselves. They made many and vehement objections to the sweeping changes which Palmer's plans would necessitate. "The oldest and ablest officers in the service" represented them "not only to be impracticable, but dangerous to commerce and the revenue." The way in which they met some of his proposals is amusing and instructive. Thus, Palmer recommended Mr. Pitt to take commercial men into his councils ; he also submitted that the suggestions of such men should be listened to more frequently, when postal arrangements for their respective districts were in contemplation. Mr. Hodgson, one of the prominent officers of the Post-Office, indignantly answered that "it was not possible that any set of gentlemen, merchants, or outsiders [? outsiders], could instruct officers brought up in the business of the Post-Office. And it is particularly to be hoped," said this gentleman, with a spice of malice, "if not presumed, that the surveyors need no such information." He "ventured to say, that the post as then managed was admirably connected in all its parts, well-regulated, carefully attended to, and not to be improved by any person unacquainted with the whole. It is a pity," he

sarcastically added, "Mr. Palmer should not first have been informed of the nature of the business in question, to make him understand how very differently the post and post-offices are conducted to what he apprehends." Palmer's propositions also included the timing of the mails at each successive stage, and the proper regulation of their departure from the country; so that they might reach London at specified times, and not at any hour of the day or night, and might, to some extent, be delivered simultaneously. And further, instead of leaving London at different hours of the night, he suggested that the coaches for the different roads should all start from the General Post-Office at the same time. But his plans were pronounced impossible: it was "an impossibility," his opponents declared, "that the Bath mail could be brought to London in sixteen or eighteen hours."

Mr. Pitt, however, inherited his father's contempt for "impossibilities," and saw, with the clear vision for which he was remarkable, that Palmer's scheme would be as profitable as it was practicable; and he resolved, in spite of the short-sighted opposition of the authorities, that it should be adopted. On the 24th of July, 1784, the Post-Office Secretary issued this order:—"His Majesty's Postmasters-General, being inclined to make an experiment for the more expeditious conveyance of mails of letters by stage-coaches, machines, &c., have been pleased to order that a trial shall be made upon the road between London and Bristol, to commence at each place on Monday, the 2d of August next." Then follows a list of places to which letters might be despatched by these coaches; and then this information:—"All persons are therefore to take notice, that the letters put into any receiving-house before six of the evening, or seven at this chief office, will be forwarded by these new conveyances; all others for the said post-towns and their districts put in afterwards, or given to the bellmen, must remain until the following post at the same hour of seven." The coaches commenced running according to the above advertisement, but not until the 8th of the month. One left London at eight in the morning, reaching Bristol about eleven the same night. The other left Bristol at four in the afternoon of the same day, reaching London in sixteen hours. Palmer was installed at the Post-Office on the day of the change, under the title of Controller-General; and it was arranged that his salary should be £1,500 a year, with a commission of two and a half per cent. upon any excess of net revenue over £240,000—the sum at which the annual proceeds of the Post-Office stood at the date of his appointment. But the opposition to his scheme, manifested by the officials before it was adopted, did not give way. Perhaps his presence at the Council Board did not conduce to harmony. However it was, he appears for some time to have contended single-handed with men determined to oppose him. Goaded and tormented by them, he fell into their snares, and attempted to carry his measures by indirect means. In

1792, when his plans had been in operation about eight years, and were beginning to show every sign of success, it was thought desirable that he should surrender his appointment. A pension of £3,000 was granted in consideration of his services. Subsequently he memorialized the Government, setting forth that the pension fell far short of the emoluments which had been promised, but he was unsuccessful. Against this treatment he never ceased to protest; and his son, Major-General Palmer, frequently brought his claims before Parliament, until, in 1813, after a struggle of twenty years, the House of Commons voted a grant of £50,000.

As mentioned in an obituary sketch in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (1818), vol. lxxxviii., pt. ii., pp. 276-80, Palmer "was born at Bath, where his father carried on a very considerable brewery, and was engaged in other very extensive concerns; his mother was descended from the Longs, one of the oldest and most respectable families in that city. He represented his native city twice in Parliament, and upon his resignation was succeeded by his son Colonel [afterwards Major-General] Palmer, who is one of the present members." Palmer died at Brighton, August 16, 1818, in his seventy-sixth year, and was buried in Bath Abbey.

BRISTOLIENSIS.

1629.—MAISEMORE REGISTER OF MARRIAGES, 1557-1590.—The earliest extant volume of the Maisemore registers is really not older than the year 1600, as stated in the *Parish Register Abstract*, 1833* ; but it contains a transcript of marriages and burials which had taken place in the parish before that year, all the entries being very clearly written by some one person. The marriages, which date from 1557, shall be given in the first instance, and exactly as they appear. The burials date from 1538.

CONWAY DIGHTON.

Anno Domini Secundum
Cursum et Computationem
Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ 1557.
Matrimonia.

Imprimis. Matrimonium Willielmi milton [et] Joanes Carpenter
xxx die Januarij.

Anno Domini 1558.

Matrimonium Robarti ffreeman [et] Joannes Etkins xx die Augustij.

Matrimonia Thome Saunders et Catheren Chen ix die Januarij.

Matrimonium Willielmi Coxe ac Catheren Spilman vii die februaryj.

Anno Domini 1560

Matrimonia Johanis Slauter ac Margareta Collier xii die Augustij.

Matrimonia Willielmi Cicell* et Agnete Porter xxii die Augustij.

* See ante, vol. iii., p. 108.

* Mentioned in a letter from Richard Cheney, Bishop of Gloucester, to the Minister Cecil, dated Oct. 15, 1568. The writer states that he "is willing to grant the farm of Maisemore to Mr. Cecil."—*Calendar of State Papers (Domestic)*, 1547-1580, p. 230, quoted in *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, vol. iii., p. 294.

Matrimonia Johanis Still et Alicie daffe xxvi die Septembris.
 Matrimonia Willielmi Carpenter alias Wyman et Alicie Coxe alias
 Haywarde vii die Octobris.

Matrimonia Willielmi Gyfforde et Elizabeth Carpenter xii die
 Octobris.

Matrimonia Johanis Rine et Johanne Saunders iii die ffebruarij.

Anno Domini 1561.

Matrimonia Robarti Backer et Elizabeth ffortye viii die maij.

Matrimonia Richardi Congley et Joanne Carter ix die Junij.

Matrimonia Willielmi Itheridge et Rossa ffreeman ix die ffebruarij.

Anno Domini 1562.

Matrimonia Willielmi masson et Joanne Mores viii die Octobris.

Matrimonia Jacobe Packinton et Margarete Sysmore xiiii die
 nouembris.

Matrimonia Johanis Goodeman ac xi die nouembris.

Matrimonia Willielmi danbye et Catheren Wyman xiiii die Januarij.

Anno Domini 1567.

Matrimonia Gilbarti Jeninges et Elizabeth Gyfforde xxiiii die
 Augustij.

Matrimonia Thome Saunders et Alicie Weell i die Septembris.

Matrimonia Johanis Stallerde et margarete Weell xxviii die Januarij.

Anno Domini 1568.

Matrimonia Thome Spenser ac Marye Husewife xix die Septembris.

Matrimonia Willielmi cicell et Tyballis Russell xiii die decembris.

Anno Domini 1570.

Matrimonia Johanis Weell alias Pomfrye et Sibille Collier xxiiii die
 Junij.

Matrimonia Johanis Bobins et Sibille Rydge xxiii nouembris.

Anno Domini 1571.

Matrimonia Willielms ffortye et Emlinie Bollocke xxvi die Augustij.

Matrimonia Thome Crouse et Jane Etkins xxvii die nouembris.

Matrimonia Willielmi Gifforde et Tomasson vxor eius xxv die
 nouembris.

Anno Domini 1575.

Matrimonia Thome Tonye et Elizabeth Keent vi die Junij.

Willielmus Saunders et Marye Copulati fuerint xiii die Junij.

Willielmus Collier et Alicia Buttar Copulati fuerint xx die Junij.

Edwardus Gyblete et Agneta Itheridge Copulati fuerint xxviii die
 Junij.

Thoma Connoppe et Sibill ffdlowe Copulati fuerint iii die
 Septembris.

Gilbert Jeninges et Joanna Appowell Copulati fuerint viii die
 Septembris.

Thoma Coulsie et Margerye Litefoote Copulatie fuerint xi die
 Septembris.

Matrimonia Willielmi Houldie et Elnera Ryver xxii die Januarij.

Christopherus Stallerde et Alicia fortye matrimonio Copulati fuerint xxvi die Januarij.

Anno Domini 1576.

Johanes Houldie et Joana gines matrimonio copulati fuerint v die Octobris.

Johanes Itheridge et Elizabeth houldie matrimonio copulati fuerint xxix die Octobris.

Thomas Itheridge et Elizabeth Goselinge matrimonio copulati fuerint xxii die nouembris.

Anno Domini 1578.

Willielmus Endole et Joana Houldie matrimonio Copulati fuerint iii die Julij.

Willielmus Weebbe et margeria Keent matrimonio Copulati fuerint vii die Septembris.

Anno Domini 1580.

Johanes Stallerde et Agneta fortye matrimonio copulati fuerint xix die nouembris.

Anno Domini 1581.

Willielmus Cooke et Sibilla saunders matrimonio copulati fuerint iii die Aprilis.

Arnold Huntley et Catherena Russell matrimonio copulati fuerint xxv die maij.

Robartus Goade et Joana Cockeshote matrimonio copulati fuerunt xxiii die Julij.

Edmund varrington et Agneta Purse matrimonio copulati fuerunt x die februarij.

Anno Domini 1582.

Richardus Rogers et Sibilla Rastle matrimonio copulti fuerunt xxii die Octobris.

Johanes Carpenter et Anna Elyotes matrimonio copulti fuerunt ii die Januarij.

Anno Domini 1583.

Johanes Smith et Sibilla weell matrimonio copulati fuerunt xxv die nouembris.

Anno Domini 1584.

Thomas Saunders et Elner Houldie matrimonio copulati fuerunt xxvii die Januarij.

Thomas Houldie et Rossa Rogers matrimonio Copulati fuerunt xix die nouembris.

Anno Domini 1585.

Rogerus Braunch et Agneta Houldie matrimonio copulati fuerunt xv die nouembris.

Johanes danbye et Joana Stocke matrimonio Copulati fuerunt xix die nouembris.

Arterus Howell et Briget Weell matrimonio copulati fuerunt xi die Januarij.

Anno Domini 1588.

Thomas morton et Joana Brodeforde matrimonio copulati fuerunt
xxvi die Junij.

Richard Beale et Elizabeth Rogers matrimonio Copulati fuerunt
xxi die Septembris.

Anno Domini 1590.

Willielmus yarnall et Joana Rogers matrimonio topulati fuerunt
xiiii die maij.

Willielmus Euanes et margerie Coxe matrimonio copulati fuerunt
xxiii die maij.

Johanes Bæker et Isable Houldie matrimonio copulati fuerunt
xxx die Octobris.

Johanes Tayler et Elizabeth Itheridge matrimonio copulati fuerunt
xv die februarij.

Jacobus Gibes et Anna Itheridge matrimonio Copulati fuerunt xv die
februarij.

[No more marriages on record until 1653.]

1630.—YATE CHURCH: MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, ETC.—In the parish church of St. Mary, Yate, there are seven mural inscriptions, and two on memorial windows, of which accurate copies were taken in July, 1888:—

1.

(North aisle.)

In memory of | Richard Hill, late of this Parish, Esq^r, | who
died March the 31st, 1755, | aged 59 years. | As also of Mary,
relict of the said | Richard Hill, Esq^r, and daughter of | Thomas
Rouse, Esq^r, of Wottonunderedge, | in the County of Gloucester, |
who died May the 20th, 1759, | aged 53 years.

2.

To the memory of | Augusta Matilda, | daughter of | John and
Charlotte Mary | Bradshaw, | who died October 14th, | A.D. 1810, |
aged 4 months.

3.

Near this place | lie the remains | of | William Stephen | Good-
enough, M.A., | forty-two years | Rector of Yate, | who departed
this life | March 10, 1843, | aged 66 years.

4.

(North transept.)

In a vault near this spot | lie the remains of Henry Cater, | son
of the Rev^d Henry J. and Frances Randolph, | who departed this
life Aug^t 11th, 1818. | Also of | Charles, their son, who died in his
infancy. | Also of | Mary Cater, of Yate House, who died Sep^r
22nd, 1836. | Also of her sister | Frances Spencer, who died June
18th, 1839. | And of Anne Cater, | mother of the abovenamed
Frances Randolph, | who died Dec^r 23rd, 1840.

5.

(South aisle.)

Near | this monument lies | interred the body of | John Walker, |
of Hill House, within | this Parish, Esquire, | who died the 27th
day | of December, in the | year of our Lord | 1760, aged 82.

6.

(South transept.)

Sacred to the memory | of Captⁿ Thomas Stokes, of Stanshawes
Court (in this Parish), | who departed this life Dec^r 18th, 1786, aged
80, | and lies interred in this church. | Also of Sarah Stokes, relict of
Captⁿ Thomas Stokes, | a lady equally pious and benevolent, | who
met the stroke of death with Christian fortitude Feb^r 17th,
1788, aged 84, | and lies interred in a vault near this
place. | Also of Thomas Stokes, Esq^r, their son, of Stanshawes
Court, | who lies interred in the same vault, | and who,
having filled the office of a magistrate | with exemplary attention
and integrity, | left this world in joyful hope of a better, the 15th
of Jan^r, 1803, aged 70. | Also of Ann Stokes, his wife, who, as firm
in virtue as full of years, | rests likewise in the adjacent vault, |
having departed this life Aug^t the 3^d, 1803, aged 66. | Inscribed to
whom, and the venerable partner of her mortal state, | this
monument witnesses the affection of their executrix.

“Take then these tears, mortality’s relief!
And till I share your joys forgive my grief:
These little rites a stone, a verse receive;
’Tis all that tender friendship now can give.”

7.

In memory of | Thomas Stokes, Esquire, | of Stanshawes Court,
in this Parish, | who died Nov^r 15th, 1808, | aged 49 years. | And
of Sarah, his wife, | who died Oct^r 12th, 1821, | aged 64 years. | Also
of Annis, wife of | Adrian Stokes, Esquire, | eldest son of the
abovenamed | Thomas and Sarah Stokes: | she died Jan^r 22nd,
1848, | aged 53 years. | Beloved in life, in death lamented. | Also
of the abovenamed | Adrian Stokes, Esquire, | who died April 21st,
1853, | aged 65 years, | a magistrate for the County, and | much
esteemed for his many good qualities.

8.

(On large window in chancel.)

To the glory of God, and in memory | of Edmund Pontifex,*
by his five sons, | Alfred, William Charles, Arthur, Dudley David, |
& Septimus Edmund.

9.

(On window in south aisle.)

In memory of William Stephen Goodenough, for 42 years Rector |

* In the churchyard there is this inscription:—In affectionate remembrance of | Edmund
Pontifex, of Andley, near Bath, | who died August 1st, 1870, in the 80th year of his age. |
Also Emily Mary, youngest daughter of the above Edmund Pontifex, | who fell asleep
December 6th, 1878, aged 16 years.



of this Parish, Ann, his widow, and Frances Mary, their daughter, | by the three surviving children, William, Sophia, and Ann. [See No. 3.]

Near the east end of the building, on the south side, there are about twenty old brasses on flatstones, but not all apparently in their original positions. One of them is thus recorded by Rudder:—
“There is a large brass plate fixt upon a flat stone, upon which are engraven the figures of a man between his two wives, Avis and Elizabeth, with eleven children, and under them this inscription:—

Corpus Alexandri Staples lapis iste tuetur :

Spiritus ætherea sede beatus erit.

Rursus supremum tuba cum taratantara clanget,

Spiritui junget mortua membra Deus.

Tercentum lustris octodenoq fluente,

Bernardi, a Christo, concidit ipse dia.

Saxum hoc mœsta suo ponebat Eliza marito,

Conjugij signum quod pietatis erit.

22^o Augusti. 1590.”

The greater portion of this brass is now under a pew, and cannot be read. Rudder gives likewise a short inscription, “on a plate of brass fixt to a flat stone in the chancel,” in memory of Hodges Godwin, Jun., “armigeri, legum Angliæ periti,” who died Nov. 2, 1677, æt. 40; and another, “upon a freestone monument in the chancel,” in memory of Henry Wogan, “armig., e familia antiqua,” who died Feb. 1, 1661, æt. 22. “There is,” he adds, “a monument for William Mason, rector of this parish, who died in 1740, and for his wife, and several of their family, with their arms, There are also memorials for Richard Hill, of this parish, esq., who died in 1755; for Mary Rouse, daughter of Thomas Rouse, of Wotton-underedge, esq. [and relict of the said Richard Hill], who died in 1759; for Richard Wallington, rector of this parish, who died in 1764; and for Thomas Blagden; but there is nothing in them that can be the least instructive or entertaining.” This may have been Rudder’s opinion, but perhaps he was mistaken.

The following “Benefactions to the Parish of Yate” are recorded on two large boards:—

Mr. Wells, of Thornbury, left to this parish the sum of £63 for placing out poor children to apprentice, which money is now laid out on lands in this parish, and the produce thereof to be applied to that use by the minister and churchwardens for the time being. 1732.

Mr. Daniel Belsire, of Hallend, in this parish, left for the poor the sum of £2 10s., to be for ever given yearly out of that estate at Christmas. 1732.

Mr. William Mason, late rector of this parish, and Mrs. Hester, his wife, left to the poor the sum of £30. 1741.

Mr. Benjamin Mason, their son, left also the sum of £350 for the same use; which said sums are now laid out on lands in this

parish, and the neat produce of the said lands to be distributed at Christmas yearly to twelve such poor persons as have no relief from the parish, by the minister and churchwardens for the time being. 1758.

Mr. Thos. Davis, of Wickwar, left the sum of £200, to be invested in the public stocks of Great Britain, and the dividends arising therefrom to be applied in apprenticing poor orphan boys, born in this parish, to creditable trades by the minister and churchwardens for the time being. 1850.

ABHBA.

1631.—ROBERT OF GLOUCESTER, THE ENGLISH CHRONICLER.

(Continued from No. 1605.)

As a sequel to what has appeared upon this subject the following communications, taken from the *Athenæum*, June 30 and July 14, 1888, are inserted:—

The publication of a new edition of the *Metrical Chronicle* without the promised biography caused disappointment to several, including myself, as my researches for the parochial history of Herefordshire had made me familiar with the portions of the work in which the events in that county during the Wars of the Barons are so accurately narrated, that I have been long of opinion the author was not only an eye-witness, but must have been personally known to Prince Edward and the prominent men of each faction in that civil strife. That the clerical author of this history, consisting of 12,000 lines, could have lived and died unknown to, and unfriended by, the episcopacy of his time seems to me incredible, and a statement I am unable to accept, whilst the preparation and publication of the work on vellum would necessitate an outlay beyond the usual pecuniary resources of a monk. Collation to a cathedral office would be the obvious and acceptable mode of episcopal patronage, providing income free from duties embarrassing to literary research and poetical composition.

The episcopal records at Hereford testify that during a period of forty years previous to his decease in 1321, a Robert of Gloucester enjoyed the esteem and patronage of several bishops of that diocese, whilst there is neither suggestion nor proof that the historian survived that date or had died previously.

Every incident relating to Robert of Gloucester, chancellor of Hereford, harmonizes with events during the lifetime of the historian, and their identity can be accepted by such circumstantial coincidences in the absence of a living witness. The duties of commissary at Worcester in 1300, and at Canterbury in 1304, were evidently discharged by the trusted and intelligent chancellor of Hereford, who, like the Cerberus of Mrs. Malaprop, was three gentlemen in one.

A circumstance not to be overlooked in this controversy is that

in the time of the historian the portion of Gloucestershire including the Forest of Dean, on the right bank of the Severn, was in the diocese of Hereford, and the larger part of the county belonged to the see of Worcester. Recent search in the latter diocese has been attended with no result, and it is, therefore, a matter of surprise that the inquiry was not continued on the opposite bank of the river, especially as we learn that "Robert of Gloucester, chancellor of Hereford, was one of the many will-o'-the-wisps pursued to no purpose" by the indefatigable editor of this recent edition (*Athenæum*, No. 3160). The localities through which this pursuit was prosecuted are not disclosed; but had inquiry been made of the diocesan registrar in Hereford, that gentleman could have furnished biographical information which ought to satisfy even the scruples of a college bursar, that the author of this chronicle was the chancellor of that church, who was also at the time of his death (1321) a canon of Wells Cathedral.

W. H. COOKE, F.S.A.

July 8, 1888.

MR. COOKE has taken six weeks to reply to my letter on the subject of Robert of Gloucester, but his six weeks of reflection have brought him no nearer to an appreciation of the question at issue. He gives not a tittle of evidence on which to found even the very slightest probability that Robert of Gloucester, chancellor of Hereford, was the author of the *Metrical Chronicle*. But instead of doing this he argues in the following curious fashion. The author of the *Chronicle* could not have lived and died unknown to, and unfriended by, the episcopacy of his time; therefore he must have been collated to a cathedral office. Robert of Gloucester, chancellor of Hereford, was not unknown to, and unfriended by, the episcopacy of his time, and he was collated to more than one cathedral office. Argal, Robert of Gloucester, chancellor of Hereford, wrote the *Metrical Chronicle*.

One sentence of Mr. Cooke's letter, which I have only just seen, is an indication of the utter confusion which exists in his mind on the subject. He says: "Every incident relating to Robert of Gloucester, chancellor of Hereford, harmonizes with events during the lifetime of the historian, and their identity can be accepted (!) by such circumstantial coincidences in the absence of a living witness." Why, if two men are contemporaries the same events happen in their lifetime, but that does not prove them to be identical.

I shall certainly act upon Mr. Cooke's suggestion, and inquire of the diocesan registrar at Hereford, and I shall be agreeably surprised if the courtesy of that gentleman furnishes me with "biographical information which ought to satisfy even the scruples of a college bursar," though I fail to see why a college bursar should be less scrupulous in a matter of historical investigation than an F.S.A. But Mr. Cooke is evidently a master of the irrelevant.

Let him answer the questions I put in my former letter—(1) What evidence is there that the author of the *Metrical Chronicle* was called Robert of Gloucester before 1580? and (2) What evidence is there that he was an *eye-witness* of the departure of Simon de Monfort from Hereford just before the battle of Evesham?—and I shall be greatly obliged to him. But I must decline to accept the story of “The Three Black Crows” as a model of historical narrative.

W. ALDIS WRIGHT.

1632.—THE LIST OF FUST FAMILY PORTRAITS: AMENDMENTS.—(See No. 1578.) If the reader happens to detect any mistakes of commission or omission in the notes attached to the list of the above-named family portraits, he is requested to make them known to the Editor. Two communications have been lately received, which are as follows:—

No. 16.

“The said — Elton married Sir John Anderson, of Saint Ives,” etc. On a reference to the pedigree of Anderson of Eyworth, at page 75 of the Harl. Society’s issue of the *Visitation of Bedfordshire* in 1634, Sir John Anderson, Knight and Baronet, third son of Sir Francis, is mentioned as having died “without issue,” and no mention is made of his marriage. In Burke’s *Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies*, 1844, p. 9, it is stated that John Anderson, Esq., of St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire, who was created a baronet 3rd January, 1628, died without issue in 1630, and that the title became extinct. I shall be glad to hear of some confirmation of this marriage, and to be informed to which of the numerous daughters of Ambrose Elton the statement refers.

Long Burton Vicarage, Sherborne, Dorset. C. H. MAYO.

No. 26.

Bishop Gilbert Ironside, of Bristol, a cadet of the Ironsides of Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, was born 1588, and died 1671. His next brother, Ralph Ironside, rector of Long Bredy and archdeacon of Dorset, was born 1590, and in 1632 married Margaret, daughter of John Strode, of Dorsetshire: she died 2 March, 1683, and her husband three days after, and both were buried at the same time. Their fourth son, Ralph Ironside, M.D., was first husband of Margaret Fust. He was nephew, not “brother,” of the above Bishop Ironside. The arms of Ironside of Houghton are: Per pale az. and gu., a cross patoncée, or. For particulars of the family see Surtees’s *History of Durham*, Hutchins’s *History of Dorset*, and *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, iii. 530.

HENRY LOFTUS TOTTENHAM.

Mon Plaisir Villa, Guernsey.

1633.—FRAMPTON: MISS ANN WICKS’S BEQUESTS.—(Replies to No. 1607.) The late William Vizard, Esq., of Lincoln’s Inn

Fields, my cousin, was employed to procure the communion plate for Frampton-on-Severn Church, and he told me some interesting facts connected with it. The sum of £1,000 was directed by Miss Wicks's will to be spent upon it. The Vice-Chancellor objected to the use of precious stones; therefore the plate was to be of solid gold. For its protection in the church, which is at a little distance from the village, a strong iron safe was built into the tower wall. Soon after, one Sunday morning the safe was discovered to have been forced open, and was empty; and empty fortunately the burglars had found it, the plate for greater security having been kept at the vicarage. It is needless to dwell on the feelings of the burglars at the result of their week's hard labour.

A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, M.A.,
Editor of *Northern Notes and Queries*.

The Parsonage, Alloa, N.B.

From p. 34 of the *Digest of Endowed Charities (County of Gloucester)*, which was "ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 15 July, 1868," it appears that Ann Wicks's bequest for the poor (under her will of 1830) amounted to £3,938 19s. 4d. Consols, and £3,968 1s. 5d. Reduced; the two sums producing a gross annual income of £237 4s. 2d. With regard to the plate, it is stated that the sum of £1,000 was "invested in Consols, and accumulating until required to be expended." In 1858 the stock amounted to £948 1s. 3d. Consols.

EDITOR.

1634.—THE BUTLER TOWER OF BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.—The following remarks are from a sermon preached on Sunday, June 17, 1888, in a church in the neighbourhood of the cathedral, on "Some of the Difficulties of Religion." The preacher briefly noticed the festival services which had been held ten days before, and the completion of the two towers, and then proceeded to say:—One of these western towers was built with a special fund raised for the purpose of doing honour to the memory of a most distinguished man—Bishop Butler—who many years ago presided over the see of Bristol. About a hundred and fifty years have passed away since he exercised authority in this diocese, but that his name and fame remain is proved by the fact that several thousand pounds have been raised for the special purpose of honouring him in the way I have described. That lofty tower built four square to the winds and resting in its firm foundations, will stand for many generations as a monument to the great bishop; but firm and secure as it may stand, it is not more secure in its foundations than the fame of Bishop Butler is in the estimation of Christian men. Now, what is it that has secured him this high place in the records of our people? He was not like some bishops of these times—a popular preacher; he did not, like the late bishop of Manchester, to whom a statue has recently been erected, specially interest himself in all

that concerned the well-being of the working classes; he did not found either a college or a school, an almshouse or an hospital; but he gained his never-dying reputation by a noteworthy book which he wrote,—a book which treats of the most important subject that can occupy the mind of man,—a book to be read carefully and studied devoutly,—a book which is deservedly looked upon as one of the noblest offsprings of the human intellect. Let me notice briefly the nature of this remarkable book, and the purpose for which it was written. To understand this I must tell you that there were in Bishop Butler's time, as there are now, many who are greatly disturbed by the difficulties they meet with in religion. These difficulties of the Bible are a stumbling block to some which they cannot surmount. In consequence of this they sometimes reject religion altogether, and thus deprive themselves of what should be to us all a source of the greatest comfort and peace. It was for people of this way of thinking that the book I am speaking of was written. In it the wise bishop makes use of the aid of sweet reason and plain common sense for the purpose of removing from our path those stumbling blocks in the way of religion which our minds sometimes create. He does this by examining the various difficulties of religion, and by showing that we have to encounter similar difficulties when we contemplate the works of nature. He argues that if we deny that Holy Scripture comes from God, we may as well deny that the world came from Him; and that if we believe that the works of nature had God for their author, so must we believe that Scripture is the revelation of God—for that there is indeed a close analogy between God's revelation to us in nature and His revelation to us in the written word. That Bishop Butler was successful in the task he undertook is evident from the fact of the high reputation which his book has secured for itself—a reputation which it gained among earnest-minded men almost as soon as it was written, and which it has maintained to this day. It is impossible to estimate the vast service which it has rendered to the cause of religion during the generations that are past, and I feel sure that in the generations to come it will prove of as great service as in the times gone by, for it is founded on arguments which have stood the test of long examination and careful inquiry by minds the most acute and vigorous. Most fitting is it, then, that Bishop Butler's name should receive that testimony to its worth which the memorial now completed will afford. The Butler tower, on which I saw the mason two or three weeks ago raising the pinnacles, will be a visible emblem to every passer by of the arguments of his great book, which will stand firm and secure as a fortress of religion in spite of all the attacks which the enemies of our faith may level against it.

The remains of Bishop Butler were buried in the choir of the cathedral, June 20, 1752, and this epitaph (written by his chaplain, Nathaniel Forster, D.D.) is on a mural brass near his grave:—



H. S. | Reverendus admodum in Christo Pater | Josephus Butler,
LL.D., | hujusce primo Dioceseos, | deinde Dunelmensis,
Episcopus. | Qualis quantusque Vir erat | sua libentissime agnovit
etas ; | et siquid Præsuli aut Scriptori ad famam valent | mens
altissima, ingenii perspicacia, et subsæcti via, | animusq; pius,
simplex, candidus, liberalis, | mortui haud facile evanescent
memoria. | Obiit Bathoniæ | XVI Kal. Jul., A.D. MDCCLII, |
annos natus LX. | Juxta jacet.*

There is another memorial, "erected by subscription, A.D. MDCCCXXXIV," in the south transept, with this inscription by Robert Southey:—

Sacred | to the memory | of | Joseph Butler, D.C.L., | twelve
years Bishop of this Diocese [1738-1750], | and | afterwards Bishop
of Durham, | whose mortal part is deposited | in the choir of this
Cathedral. | Others had established | the historical and prophetic
grounds | of the Christian religion, | and | that sure testimony of
its truth, | which is found in its perfect adaptation | to the heart of
man. | It was reserved for him to develop | its analogy to the
constitution | and course of nature ; | and, laying his strong
foundations | in the depth of that great argument, | there to
construct | another and irrefragable proof ; | thus rendering
philosophy | subservient to faith ; | and finding in outward and
visible things | the type and evidence | of those within the veil. |
Born, A. D. 1692 : Died, 1752.

"He who believes the Scripture to have proceeded from Him who is the author of nature, may well expect to find the same sort of difficulties in it as are found in the constitution of nature."—ORIGEN. *Philocal.*, p. 23.

G. A. W.

1635.—A STRANGE SUPERSTITION REGARDING EAGLES.—In a small volume which I possess, entitled *The Life of that Incomparable Princess, Mary, our late Sovereign Lady*, etc. (London, 1695), this passage occurs, p. 76 :—"From Bristol we have a certain account that a keeper of Sir John Smith's Park shot an eagle flying some very few days before the Queen's death, being a bird of that extraordinary size, that her extended wings reached three yards wanting two inches ; and what adds to the surprize and wonder of this relation, is, that the very same keeper shot another eagle of very large dimension in the Duke of Bolton's Park three days before King Charles the Second his death." I shall be glad to be informed of any similar cases.

ARHRA.

* The Rev. Thomas Bartlett, in his *Memoirs of the Life, Character, and Writings of Bishop Butler* (London, 1839), with reference to this epitaph has noted:—"The date of his decease [June 16] is here erroneously written July, instead of June. His academic degree is also inaccurately stated. It was D.C.L., and not LL.D. In the books of the registry at Bristol, containing a list of the bishops of the see, Bishop Butler is entered as D.D." But Mr. Bartlett has himself made a mistake with reference to the date, which is correctly given. The Rev. William (afterwards Bishop) Fitzgerald, in a note prefixed to his *Life of Butler* (Dublin, 1849), informs his readers with regard to the degree:—"I have in the title-page written Butler's academic title LL.D., in conformity with his own invariable practice ; but I suppose the correct designation is D.C.L." The insertion of D.D. in the books of the registry at Bristol is undoubtedly wrong.

1636.—“THE WISE WOMEN OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE.”—A question has arisen in a small literary society round Bredon Hill as to who were the wise women of Gloucestershire spoken of in mediæval works. Can you kindly tell us? Were they spiritual descendants of the Druid priestesses who are said to have lived in community on Cleeve Cloud?

A. MERCIER,
Kamerton Rectory. Sec. Bric-à-Brac Society.

1637.—FRY'S HOUSE OF MERCY, BRISTOL.—I shall be glad of any information regarding William Fry who erected this refuge for eight old women. I have learned from the *Charity Commissioners' 8th Report* (1822) that it was founded in 1779, and that the founder was probably the William Fry who benefitted Pile St. School while he was churchwarden of Redcliff parish. This, taken in connection with one of the conditions of entrance, that the old women were to be “of the communion of the Church of England,” tends to show that William Fry was not a member of the Society of Friends. I should be glad to know when and where he died, and any particulars of his ancestors or descendants.

E. A. FRY.

Yarty, King's Norton.

1638.—THOMAS SCUDAMORE, OF WESTERLEIGH, 1640.—I should like very much to find some clue to Thomas Scudamore (now Skidmore here), who came from Westerleigh, in Gloucestershire, to Cambridge, N. E., circa 1640, with wife Ellen and children, including a son Thomas.

E. N. SHEPPARD.

649, Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, U.S.A.

1639.—THE DRAGON OF GLOUCESTER.—My object in writing is, if possible, to ascertain why the Earls of Gloucester adopted the dragon, which was also the emblem of the standard of Gloucester. The vicar of Deerhurst, in his recent history of that parish, tells us of an old legend in which a dragon is largely concerned.* A gentleman recently showed me several tiles, which were dug up at Keynsham, and some of which bore the figure of the dragon, not the Red Dragon, but the colour may, I presume, have perished, the lines of the figure being hollow, as though some pigment which had once filled them had been lost. Now, William, Earl of Gloucester, founded Keynsham Abbey, A.D. 1166, and Robert, his son, died at Cardiff, “and was buried at Keynsham Priory, which the earl now newly repaired and endowed, making it an abbey of canons regular, to the memory of his son, at whose request he had founded it.” Can anyone tell me if the Gloucester Dragon was derived from the Welsh Red Dragon, and how the earls came to adopt it, bearing in mind the descent of Earl Robert, illegitimately,

* See *ante*, p. 84.—ED.

from Rhys ap Tewdwr, and the fact that the Earls of Gloucester were also lords of Glamorgan, and largely connected with Wales!

HY. G. BUTTERWORTH.*

Bristol.

1640.—THE EFFIGY OF ROBERT OF NORMANDY.—In answer to an inquiry, "What is supposed to be the date of the recumbent wooden effigy of Robert of Normandy in Gloucester Cathedral?" (*Notes and Queries*, 6th S. xii. 208), Mr. H. G. Griffinhoofe has written as follows, p. 95 of the next volume:—

Robert died 1134, and "was interr'd in the choir of St. Peter's Church at Gloucester, before the High Altar, where not long after, was erected to him a Tomb (in form of a Chest of Wainscot) This tomb (to the great credit of the substance of which it was made) stood firm until the rebellious Soldiers tore it to pieces," &c. (Sandford's *Genealogical History*, 1707.) Sir Robert Atkyns (*The Ancient and Present State of Gloucestershire*, London, 1712) writes:—"His Monument of Wood stood firm until the great Rebellion in the Reign of King Charles the First, when the rude Soldiers tore it to pieces. But Sir Humphry Tracy, of Stanway, bought them, and laid them up till the Restoration of King Charles the Second, and then caused the Monument to be repaired and beautified at his own charges. The Effigies is carved with *Cross Legs*," &c. Whilst Rudder (*A New History of Gloucestershire*, 1779), after mentioning an early "grave stone" with "a cross" on it, says of the Irish-oak tomb, "This monument was made long since he was buried;" and refers to "a noble representation" of it "which is published in Sandford's *Genealogical History*." My impression is that Rudder is correct. The tomb has been so broken, restored, and neglected, that from appearances one would not give it the age which Sandford claimed for it; but be inclined to set it down to the design, if not the handiwork, of those artificers who were employed to create the tomb of John of Eltham in Westminster Abbey.

1641.—ST. MARY'S-DE-CRYPT, GLOUCESTER: ITS TRADES AND CRAFTS, 1653-90.—Recently, while looking through the parish registers of St. Mary-de-Crypt, Gloucester, I noticed the following trades and crafts mentioned as being then practised in the parish:—Shomaker, Haberdasher, Husbandman, Innholder, Glover, Mason, Carpenter, Ostler, Bodysmaker, Mercer, Taylor, Cobler, Sadler, Hallier, Cutler, Baker, Weaver, Ironmonger, Pinner, Pavour, Smith, Silkweaver, Garterweaver, Brewer, Tapster, Matmaker, Fish-hook-maker, Tanner, Sievemaker, Chandler, Wiredrawer, Blacksmith, Sparrow-Catcher, Gardener, Maltmaker, Joiner, Schoolmaster, Gunsmith, and Woolcomber. It would be

* Mr. Butterworth, we regret to state, has lately died after a very brief illness, at a comparatively early age.—ED.

curious to know which of these employments continue to be practised in the parish, or the city.

JOHN MACLEAN.

Glasbury House, Richmond Hill, Clifton.

1642.—CIDER-MAKING IN 1685.—In the *Diary of the Times of Charles the Second*, by the Hon. Henry Sidney, and edited by R. W. Blencowe (London, 1843), vol. ii., pp. 241-248, there is an interesting letter from Sir Robert Southwell, the builder of King's Weston, to the celebrated Evelyn, describing his extensive plantations of yews, hollies, and firs around his new dwelling. In conclusion he writes, p. 247:—"I know I have tired you, and yet, for a little variety, give me leave to acquaint you that here in my neighbourhood is one Rogers, a learned famous Quaker. He has erected a cider-mill, which I went, a while since, being four miles off, to visit. 'Tis seated on the Severne, and he buys up all the apples, pears, and crabs of the forest or elsewhere. He has the river his friend for exporting as well as importing. His mill goes with three horses; the apples are squeezed by two iron rollers, somewhat indented; he grinds 500 bushels in a day. He could make one thousand hogsheads in a season if he had vent for it, but had yet not exceeded 680 in one year. He has some rare skill in making it generally good, and in all kinds. He sends it to the West Indies, as well as to Ireland and the neighbourhood of Bristol, and is himself an export merchant. His general price is £4 per hogshead, and for some £5; and if any fail of being excellent in the kind, he is so tender of his credit, which is in order to his greater gain, that he converts all the inferior sort to vinegar or brandy, in which also he drives a vigorous trade. He squeezes all in engines, so as in some to equal the weight or pressure of forty tons . . . I am ever, with great acknowledgement of your favours, Sir, your most affectionate and most humble servant, ROBERT SOUTHWELL." The letter is dated "King's Weston, 8th January, 1684-5."

J. L.

1643.—HORSEFERRY BRIDGE IN 1838.—I recently came across the following information written on the fly leaf of an old copy of *A New Geographical Dictionary*, by T. W. Clarke (London, 1814):—"Horseferry Bridge, a Hamlet of Whitcomb, Gloucester-shire, situated about 5 miles from the City of Gloucester, and the same distance from Cheltenham, containing in the year 1838, 8 Dwelling Houses & the population about 40. By Wm. Smith's Computation." The Smiths were the village blacksmiths of Witcomb for many years, and some of them are buried in the parish churchyard. Their shop at Horseferry Bridge being on the high road from South Wales to London, Welsh drovers used to make it a great place at which to have their cattle shod. Not unfrequently these drovers were Welsh blacksmiths who, in their disguise, lingered about the blacksmith's forge to learn the trade of cattle-shoeing.

HENRY C. WILKINS.

1644.—NOTES ON THE PARISH OF WICKWAR.*

(Continued from No. 1162.)

“Very few parishes of the same size as this one have so many bequests for the poor; and I believe that in no other parish have they been more fairly dispensed. From a searching examination of the manner in which these charities have been distributed for many years past, I am enabled to state that, with the exception of one or two instances, they appear to have been distributed with fairness and impartiality, greatly redounding to the credit of the different trustees and parish officers.”

Cam's Charity.

Henry Cam, in the 17th year of James I., gave a message in the borough of Wickwar, the rents thereof to be applied to apprenticing poor boys of the parish by the rector, churchwardens, and overseers. The said message is let at present to Mr. George Parker, glazier, for £10 per annum.

Woolford's Charity.

John Woolford left £4 a year, payable out of a freehold estate in the parish of Charfield, in the county of Gloucester, to be given to poor of the parish of Wickwar yearly on the Monday before Christmas day for ever, by the rector, churchwardens, and overseers. “The estate, charged as above, is a farm in the parish of Charfield, the proprietor or tenant of which has paid, and continues to pay regularly, £4 to the overseers, the whole of which is distributed to the poor generally without distinction between those who receive parish pay, and those who do not.” (See the *Report of the Charity Commissioners.*) The present proprietor of the said estate is a Mr. Osborn; the present tenant Mr. William Cordy. The £4 is due the 21st December in every year. Rudder in his *History* says:—“In 1655, John Wolford gave £4 a year to the use of the poor, charged on a ground called the Moors, in the parish of Charfield.”

Spirt's Charity.

Mrs. Elizabeth Spirt gave £2 a year, payable out of a dwelling-house in the town of Wickwar: one half to be given to the poor of the parish on the Feast-days of St. Matthew and St. Matthias in equal proportions; the other half to be given to the rector of the said parish for a sermon to be preached on each of the aforesaid days yearly for ever. The money, which is due at Christmas, to be received and paid by the rector and churchwardens. The annual sum of £2 is now paid by a Mr. Daniell, who is one of the trustees of a newly-erected dissenting chapel, which was some years ago built on the site of an old house formerly in the possession of a

* This forms the concluding portion of “Notes on the Parish of Wickwar,” from a MS. volume compiled by the late Mr. John Roberts, of Wickwar, M.B.C.S.L. and L.S.A., and entitled “Wickwar, in the County of Gloucester, 1844.” The other portions have appeared in vol. iii., pp. 80-83, 152-156, 184-190.—ED.

Mr. Richard Barber, who seems to have derived a title to the same under the testatrix, and who, while he lived, paid the £2 a year rent-charge in respect thereof. See the *Report of the Charity Commissioners*.

Hickes' Charity (No. 1).

Mrs. Elizabeth Hickes, widow of John Hickes, of the parish of Wickwar, gave by will in 1724 the sum of £20, to be laid out in the purchase of land, and in the meantime to be placed out at interest by the rector, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor. The rents thereof to be given to such inhabitants of the said parish as the rector, churchwardens, and overseers shall think proper, in manner following: one half on the Feast day of St. Matthias, and the other half on St. Matthew's, at the church yearly for ever by the rector, churchwardens, and overseers. The aforesaid £20, with £20 given by Mr. Prout (see Prout's Charity) in his will, was invested in the 3½ per Cents. Reduced, in the names of the Rev. Thomas Cook, James Cullimore, and Philip Ecott, and realized £49 10s. 8d. Stock. Dividends payable in April and October, amounting to £1 14s. 8d. per annum. One half to be applied as before directed by Mrs. Hickes' will, and the other half as directed by the will of Mr. Prout.

Hickes' Charity (No. 2).

Mrs. Elizabeth Hickes, widow of Nathaniel Hickes, of the parish of Wickwar, gave by will in 1782 the sum of £200; the interest thereof to be laid out in gowns to be given to ten such poor industrious widows, or other poor housekeepers in Wickwar, not receiving alms of the said parish, whom her trustees shall approve, on St. Thomas' day yearly for ever. The above £200, with a part of the interest, was invested in the 3 per Cent. Consols, and produced £300 Stock. The dividend due in July on the same, is £9. A deed of appointment of new trustees was made on the 16th October, 1830; and the said £300 Consols Stock now stands in the names of the Rev. Thomas Lequesne Jones, Thomas Garlike, and others. The annual income being more than enough to purchase the ten gowns as directed by the testatrix, the trustees have increased the bequest to 25 gowns and 25 shifts; giving to 25 poor persons a gown and shift each.

Summers' Charity.

Thomas Summers, of Horsham, in the county of Sussex, by will dated 14th April, 1807, left to the churchwardens and overseers of the parish of Wickwar £100, to be placed out on Government security, and the dividends arising therefrom to be expended in purchasing bread for distribution amongst the most deserving poor of the said parish on the 1st day of January in each year for ever by the churchwardens and overseers. The aforesaid bequest was invested in the Four per Cent., since reduced to 3½ per Cent. The amount of stock purchased was £109 18s. 6d.; and the

Ollney's Charity.

"I do give to the town of Wickwar the sum of Three hundred pounds, and I direct that the said legacy be paid out of my money and other personal estate not arising from and secured on land, and that the said several sums by me given for all charities shall be payable six months after the decease of my said wife, and shall be then invested in the names of the minister and churchwardens in the public or parliamentary stocks and funds, and that the interest, dividends, and annual produce thereof, be annually laid out and expended in the purchase of coals and blankets to be distributed at Christmas annually to such poor deserving persons in the parish of Wickwar as the minister and churchwardens shall direct." The testator, Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Ollney, J.P., died at Cheltenham, January 16, 1836.*

On the 31st May, 1839, the said sum of £300 was invested in 3 per Cent. Consols, in the names of the Rev. Thomas Roupell Everest, William Minett, and George Hobbs, and realized £320 8s. 6d. Stock. Annual dividend, £9 12s. 2d.

1645.—GLOUCESTERSHIRE AND THE SPANISH ARMADA, 1588.—Much having been published of late in sundry periodicals relative to the Armada, and nothing in our pages, it may be well to remind the reader that an article under the above heading appeared *ante*, vol. i., p. 440, — in other words, in the October quarterly part, 1881. To it we refer for particulars of what the people of Gloucestershire did in the hour of need three hundred years ago; and we shall merely remark that attention having been drawn to the scarce pamphlet from which we quoted the list of Gloucestershire contributors, there has since been issued a reprint in full (London, 1886), with a valuable historical introduction by Mr. T. C. Noble, and an index of names.

EDITOR.

1646.—NYMPHFIELD IN THE OLDEN TIME.—From the *History and Chartulary of St. Peter's, Gloucester*, vol. ii., pp. 42-44:—

i.

In the 1185th year from the Incarnation of our Lord Jesus Christ, an agreement to this effect was made between Thomas the abbot and the convent of the monastery of Gloucester and Nicholas the son of Robert, concerning the chapel of "Nimdesfelde," that the said Nicholas and his successors shall there have their chantry and a resident chaplain, so that the parson of Froucestre, by the assent of the abbot and convent aforesaid, has received a certain clerk, Adam by name, into the perpetual vicarage of the said chapel, at an annual pension of twenty shillings whilst he shall live. The same clerk indeed has taken an oath that he will be faithful to the

* For particulars of Colonel Ollney's large bequests see Goding's *History of Cheltenham* (1863), pp. 431-32.

mother church of Froucestre, and that he will pay the aforesaid pension due to the rector year by year, half at Easter, and half at the feast of St. Michael. All the chaplains who in his stead shall minister in the church, shall make the same pledge of the prescribed fealty to the rector. After the decease of the said clerk, the rector of Froucestre, by the assent and counsel of the abbot and convent, shall substitute whomsoever he will as vicar, being fit, in the said chapel at the annual pension of two marks only, and he shall not be able to exact a greater pension from any chaplain. The said Nicholas shall restore to the chapel a certain virgate of land, in perpetual alms, which the chapel anciently possessed by the gift of his ancestors. Moreover he has granted all tythes, as well those of his demesne as of the villenage, viz., of wheat and hay, fowls and calves, swine, lambs, wool, and flax, cheese, and all other things from which tythes are accustomed to be given, and without any diminution. And let it be known that neither the said Nicholas, nor his heirs, when they each succeed, shall claim anything to themselves, as of right or otherwise, in the advowson of the said chapel or the presentation of the vicars. The baptism of children shall be celebrated there, the chrism of the mother church of Froucestre being brought. And there shall be the right of burial likewise of all defunct, those men and women excepted who shall hold whole virgates or the half. But if so great inclemency of the weather should occur that the bodies could not be brought to the mother church, let them be buried there, the obventions being wholly reserved to the rector of the mother church.

That this settlement may remain for ever undisturbed, this writing being divided between the parties is confirmed and enforced by their seals. These being witnesses.

ii.

Be it known to all sons of Holy Mother Church, that the matter which was in dispute between the lord J. de Columpna, cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, "per Magistrum" W. de Moy, his general proctor, of the one part, and Elyas de Bristollia, canon of Hereford, of the other part, concerning the chapel of Nimdesfelde, before chosen judges, viz., S. the dean and H[ugh] treasurer of York, for some time considered, is settled by an amicable arrangement, viz., that the said Helyas shall have and hold the said chapel, with its appurtenances, so long as he shall live. And he shall pay thence year by year the ancient pension belonging to the church of Froucestre to the said cardinal or his proctor, and this into the hands of the chaplain who shall minister for the time being in the church of Froucestre, viz., one mark at the feast of St. Michael, and the other at the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary; and all ordinary burdens, and even extraordinary, if any shall arise, he shall sustain. And the said Elyas, relying on the counsel of good men, has given to the said proctor six marks

of silver "pro bono pacis" and for his expenses. And they have each confirmed this agreement to be faithfully observed, by oath and the obligation of their religion. These being witnesses.

iii.

To all sons of Holy Mother Church to whom this present writing shall come, "Magister" William de Moy, proctor of the lord John de Columpna, of the title of Saint Praxedes cardinal priest, eternal salvation in the Lord.

Let it be known that I, of my own accord, have resigned the two marks which I was accustomed to receive year by year from the chapel of Nimdesfelde by the hand of Helyas de Bristollia, canon of Hereford, with all the rights which I had in the said chapel, which belongs to the church of Froucestre, as the mother church, etc.

J. MELLAND HALL.

1647. — BROKETHROPE MANOR LEASE, A.D. 1500. — This reversionary lease to Andrew Nyblet on his marriage, 10 June, 1500, is taken from Abbot Braunche's MS. Register:—

This indenture, made the tenth day of the month of June, in the sixteenth year of the reign of King Henry the Seventh, between Thomas by divine permission abbot of the monastery of St. Peter, Gloucester, and the convent of the same place, of the one part, and Andrew Nyblet, Johanna, and — their son, of the other part, witnesseth that the said abbot and convent with one consent have granted, delivered, and demised to farm to the said Andrew, Johanna his wife, and — their son, the site of the manor of Brokethrope, in the county of the ville of Gloucester, with all their houses and buildings, lands arable, meadows, grazings, pastures, and tythes thereto pertaining:

Also the reversion of one pasture called Le Burne, all which John Nyblet at present holds and occupies, To have and to hold all the said reversion of all the premises to the said Andrew, Johanna his wife, and — their son, from the date of these presents unto the end of a term of seventy years fully completed, if they shall live so long, or one of them shall live, when after the term, death, surrender, or forfeiture of the said John Nyblet in any way it may fall in; rendering thence year by year to the said abbot and convent and their successors, into the hands of the cellarer of the said monastery, for the aforesaid farm viij^{li} of lawful money of England, and for the said tythes xl^s, and for the said pasture called Le Burne x^s, and to the vicar year by year in the name of a certain pension for services assigned xxxiiij^s iiij^d, at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, the Nativity of the Lord, the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary the Virgin, and the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, by equal portions. And the said Andrew, Johanna his wife, and — their son, shall repair and sustain the said manor with all appurtenances during the term with all and

singular reparations, that is to say, in roofs and walls, also with all and singular ditches and trenches, at their own costs and charges, and shall always maintain the same with timber: cases of misfortune only excepted, and to the said abbot and convent reserved. Also the cellarer and steward of the said abbot and convent with their men and horses, twice in the year, when they shall have come to the court of the said manor to be held there, they shall honestly find in all necessities during the term. And the pinfold of the lord there the said Andrew, Johanna, and ——— their son, shall repair and sustain, receiving for each impounding one penny for the use of the said abbot and convent. And the said Andrew, Johanna, and ——— their son, shall have housebote and haybote sufficient without waste in so doing. And if it shall happen that the said rent in all or in part should not be paid for six weeks after any feast of the said feasts at which it ought to be paid, it shall be lawful for the said abbot and convent and their successors to re-enter the whole site of the manor with its appurtenances, and distrain and lawfully carry away the goods distrained, and to retain in their own hands until the arrears of the said rents be fully paid. And further, if it shall happen that the said rent in arrear be not paid for one quarter of a year, and sufficient distress impossible to make, that it shall be lawful for the said abbot and convent and their successors to re-enter on the whole aforesaid manor with its appurtenances, and to retain in their own hands the goods so distrained, and to eject the said Andrew, Johanna his wife, and ——— their son, the present indenture notwithstanding.

In testimony whereof, etc. Given at Gloucester, etc.

Fourteen years later in same Register there is an absolute lease to the same Andrew Nyblet, on the death of his father John, dated 5 Sept., 1514 (6 Hen. VIII.), in similar terms.

In 1534 (26 Hen. VIII.) the first fruits and tenths of all benefices were granted to the crown, and the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* is the return of the commissioners appointed to value them, the possessions of the abbey in Brokethrope and Harescombe being specified in vol. ii., p. 415.

J. MELLAND HALL.

1648.—THE VICARAGE OF ST. GILES, CRIPPLEGATE.—Mr. John James Baddeley, churchwarden, has lately written and published *An Account of the Church and Parish of St. Giles, Without Cripplegate, in the City of London*; and the following particulars, for which we are indebted to him, will show a connection of the abovenamed church and parish in times past with the bishopric of Gloucester, of which some readers may not be aware.

On the Rev. John Dolben's resignation of the vicarage of St. Giles, in 1664, for the deanery of Westminster, he was succeeded by John Pritchett, M.A., one of the most noted pluralists of his day, who held, at the time of his death in 1681, in addition to this

good vicarage, the bishopric of Gloucester (to which he had been appointed in 1672), the rectory of Harlington, and a stall in St. Paul's Cathedral. While he was vicar, in 1665, the plague raged at its highest in Cripplegate, and "one is hardly surprised that he retired from his parish during that time." Thomas Luckeyne, a curate, was left in charge; and on the death of the parish clerk, the vicar, in a letter from his country house, commissioned Luckeyne "to see the place of clerke well and sufficiently supplied in every respect, and to take the clerke's dues for his paines."

Bishop Pritchett died in 1681, and was succeeded in the vicarage by Edward Fowler, D.D., who, like his predecessor, seems not to have thought it contrary to his profession to undertake more duties than he could perform in person, as we find him for twenty-three years vicar of St. Giles' (no sinecure assuredly, if properly attended to), and during the greater part of that time also bishop of Gloucester (1691-1714).* He appears, however, to have been well liked by his parishioners, though he did not always succeed at first in carrying what he proposed. See the following extracts from the records of the parish:—

1700.—It was ordered that the chancel of the church be put in good repair at the charge of the parish, in acknowledgment of the bounty and kindness of the vicar, the Bishop of Gloucester, who hath for a long time provided a lecturer at his own charge.

Oct. 30, 1706.—The Bishop requesting this vestry to choose a lecturer for this parish, and recommending for their choice M^r Thomas Sawyer, they debated the same for some time, and then dispersed themselves without coming to any resolution thereon.

Sept. 15, 1708.—The Right Rev. Father in God Edward, Lord Bishop of Gloucester, Vicar of St. Giles, Cripplegate, representing at this vestry his having provided and paid a lecturer at his own charge for five and twenty years last past, his being disabled by reason of age and sickness to preach himselfe in a morning any longer, his being at the charge of a person to preach for him, and that his family is large, and the profits and income of his vicarage very much decreased, and having requested the said vestry to ease him in his said charge by choosing M^r Thomas Sawyer lecturer, it was agreed and ordered by a great majority of the persons then present, that as well for the consideration afore mentioned, as also of the several favours and kindnesses in many respects granted to this parish by his Lordship, since he hath been vicar thereof, that the said M^r Tho^s Sawyer should be and he is chosen lecturer to preach the afternoon sermon of a Sabbath day during the life of his Lordship, if the said M^r Sawyer shall think fit, and shall so long live.

GLOUCESTRENSIS.

1649.—IN MEMORIAM: WILLIAM HELLIER BAILY.—We regret

* For the inscription on his monument in St. Mary's Church, Hendon, Middlesex, see *ante*, vol. III., p. 225.—Ed.

to announce the death of Mr. William Hellier Baily, acting palæontologist to the Irish branch of the Geological Survey, which took place on the 6th inst. [August, 1888] at Rathmines, near Dublin. Born in Bristol on July 7th, 1819, Baily began life in a lawyer's office in his native town; but before long the genius which he had inherited (belonging as he did to a gifted family, not the least of whom was his uncle, the famous sculptor) asserted itself, and his abilities as a draughtsman procured him an appointment at the age of nineteen to the Bristol Museum, where he continued until in 1844 he was appointed by the late Sir Henry de la Beche to the Geological Survey of England, first as a draughtsman, but shortly afterwards to the post of assistant naturalist under the late Edward Forbes, and subsequently under Prof. Huxley. In 1857 Baily was transferred to the Irish branch of the Survey, to act as palæontologist, and this office he held until his death. On the foundation of the post of demonstrator in palæontology in the Royal College of Science, Dublin, he was in addition appointed to that position. His field excursions were looked forward to by his class with eagerness; and as he wandered along some illustrative section, describing its points of interest to his audience, one could not fail to perceive that the mentor who excelled in riveting the close and willing attention of his class must indeed be a master-hand at treating his subject, as not a plant met with but had a history, not a shell on the sea-shore but Baily would dilate on and explain, until the student would upbraid himself for having so often passed them unheeded. He was a diligent contributor to the *Proceedings* of the Royal Irish Academy, of the Linnean and Geological Societies of London, and Royal Geological Society of Dublin, as well as to those of societies of kindred nature both on the Continent and in America. At the meetings of the British Association he was also well known. In the preparation of many of his contributions his abilities as a draughtsman were conspicuous, and the early memoirs of the Geological Survey, executed in conjunction with the late Mr. Bode, are illustrated with plates of fossils in a manner which exemplifies what such figures ought to be, and so is his principal and best-known work, viz., *Characteristic British Fossils*. Almost to the day of his death he pursued his favourite subject, and during his last illness compiled some reports on palæontological work for the official memoirs, which will not be less interesting or exhaustive than his previous productions of this description.—*Athenæum*, August 25, 1888.

1560.—GLOUCESTER ASSIZES, 1658: "BENEFIT OF CLERGY."—(See No. 1404.) In *Mercurius Politicus*, with reference to assizes at Gloucester, July 29th, 1658, it is stated that "one of those who were burnt in the hand was put by twice for not reading, but was, through the mercy of the judge, at last admitted." Curiously enough I can supply another contemporary account, probably of this

very case. In the Bodleian Library there is an old quarto, mentioned in Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses* (ed. Bliss), iii. 754, and entitled *A true Account of the Proceedings of the Right Honourable Lord Glynne, the Lord Ch. Justice of England, and the Honourable Baron Rog. Hill, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, in their Summer Circuit in the Counties of Berks, Oxon, &c., London, 1658.** This "account" is in doggrel verse, and in one part it states that at Gloucester, before the chief justice, one Ellis was convicted of stealing bacon. It then states that the judge gave him as his "neck verse" the 60th Psalm, but

"this Psalm

He could not read or scan,"

upon which—

"the Ordinary,

To save the felon from the tree,"

cried out that he was judge in that matter—

"To certify that you may know,
Whether that Ellis read or no."

But it seems that this interruption was treated as a contempt of court, for

"The Ordinary, full seventy years old,
Committed was to Gaoler's fold ;
For those rash words he then did speak,
The Judge said—'Jayler, do him take.'"

After this, Ellis asking for another chance for his life, the judge gave him a "psalm of mercy ;" and the account proceeds—

"Then Ellis psalm of mercy had,
Which made him jocund and full glad ;
He then did strain his very throat
To read, though he read all by rote ;
For it appeared unto me
He could not read his A.B.C.,
Yet Ordinary did yield to it,
To save him from Death's second writ."

His privilege of clergy being thus allowed, Ellis

"was burned in his hand right well,

And thief was saved, though his hand did smell ;"
and we are told—

"The Ordinary was released that day,
Who for the Baron still doth pray."

This account, wretched doggrel as it is, nevertheless gives us a very graphic view of the proceedings at the assizes in our old

* "The reader," Wood writes, "must know that this being writ in drolling verse by one^e that called himself Joh. Lineall, the lord Glynne was so far from having any knowledge of it, or consenting to its writing, that there was great enquiry after the author to have him punished for his abuses of, and smart reflections on, him."—ED.

Booth Hall two hundred years ago, and of the state of our criminal law and practice at that time. Here is a poor wretch convicted and liable to be hanged for stealing bacon. Though grossly illiterate, he claims "benefit of clergy," upon the old fiction that if he could read he must be "a clerk" in holy orders, and as such that the Church may claim jurisdiction over him to the exclusion of the civil power. He could not read, as very few persons in his condition could do at that time, and the judge is apparently about to sentence him to be hanged, when the chaplain interposes, and, as having the duty of examining him, claims the right to decide whether he is "clericus" or no. This right was probably a disputed one between Church and State at that time, for the judge resents the claim, and commits, or, as it would seem, threatens to commit, the chaplain for his interference. This, however, probably saved the fellow's life, for another—possibly an easier verse, and one which persons in his condition may have thought it prudent to learn "by heart"—being tendered to him, he manages to get through it somehow, and is pardoned (for this time only) on condition of being burned in the hand. Then the hot brand is produced (for it was a real branding then) and applied in open court to the quivering flesh, more, as it would seem, to the physical than the moral disgust of the spectators. It seems strange that such a fiction as allowing a peasant to claim benefit of clergy, and such a barbarous punishment as burning the man's hand with a hot iron, should have prevailed under the government of Cromwell and William III., and with such enlightened judges on the bench as Hale and Holt, and others of undoubted humanity. Stranger still that it should have survived until abolished by statute so late as the reign of George IV.; though it is true that some time before its abolition another fiction had been introduced, and a cold or lukewarm iron was substituted for the hot one. But that it was common at the time of Ellis's trial is shown not only by the above account, where it is spoken of as a matter of course, but also from a report of "Proceedings at the Assizes for the County of Gloucester, holden the 27th July, 1659, Baron Hill sitting upon Life and Death." From this we learn that at one assize in the very next year no less than seventeen were burned in the hand "for great offences," besides sixteen who were condemned to be hanged, and eight to be whipped! It seems clear that "the quality of mercy" was not overstrained in the middle of the seventeenth century. Let us take heed lest future times should regard our preference for flogging and capital punishment over preventive and reformatory measures in much the same light as we look upon the judicial barbarities of our predecessors.

J. J. P.

1651.—A SPECIMEN OF THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE DIALECT.—The following communication which has appeared in the appendix to vol. i.

of the *Proceedings of the Cotteswold Naturalists' Club*, is here reprinted at the suggestion of a friend, and "is especially valuable from its retaining in its purity a specimen of that noble and classical language formerly spoken in the Vale of Gloucestershire, ere the inexorable rod of a ruthless host of *English schoolmasters* had swept it from our country :"—

Gloucester, March 22nd, 1851.

Mr.

Knowing what a condesendin good sort o genelman you be un as wat tha calls feel natral istory is a gettin very poplar I teeks the liberty a sendin ya 2 or 3 little hannigotes a hannimals as I ha ad from time ta time in my passeshun un hopes thayl proove uz emusin uz instructiv, uz we sais in our nayberhood, to your club. I kips a public at Kingshome un as my customers princeply drops in ov a evnin bein a hous o call for jurnemen taylors un uther respectable treedsmen, in consekence my mornins beent verry much okkypied, un as I hallis ad a turn for observetion I a payd a good deal o tention ta what e calls dimestic hannymals un when you a yeerd my story I thinks youl say as how verry few people a livd on such hintimit terms we um, un consekently knauws moor about um, un so without furder preefece I shall enterr on my nurretion. About 12 mos ago I ad 2 pigs brothers un sisters thay was about 2 mos auwld when I had um fust un thay yused to run about o the kitchin un pic up tha crums ur watever else tha cud find in tha sheep o grub tul tha got 2 sassy, for my missis got az fond on um az if tha wus er awn blessed babbies un let um do jest as a d got a minded un atween um bwoth we ad a verry nice time on it. If the missis wus a peerin tha teeters ur shellin a few peese tha rind un shells at last wuzent good enuf for um but thay must teek *thair* chaice afore we cud put by *our* whack out on um un thayd teek 1 anothers part so as we dussent saay as the ouse wus our awn tul as I was obleeged ta shet 1 on um up in tha sty We called one on um Jo un tother Sally. I thinks as jo wus tha sensyblest o tha 2 but Sally wus tha most mischievoussest un uz wee kep um seppereet why I shul giv you a count on um sepereetly Jo kep a good deel ta do about bein shet up ut fust un yewsted ta cry un whine for all tha world like a babby wenever a seed tha missis un I thawt as her ad a pretty ny broke er hart cos I oodn't let her go un let un out but at last a got a kyind a reconciled like un begun ta look out fur other emusement un what dy think a went un dun—why a begun bird ketchin. I ad a dyuse of a lot a robbins in tha garden un tha yusted ta cum un get at tha grains un uther hodments uz I yewsed ta put fur tha pig. I a sin 3 ur 4 ut a time a different parts a tha sty ut a time 1 a tha trauw, unother a top a tha raylins un tother a jiggin about a feared a tother 2, we a bit uf a fite atwizt um casionally. Wen Jo ad ad anuf ad yused ta lay down of is side jest uz eny uthur genelmen mit do with is cheek jest a restin a tha side a tha trauw fur a piller un watch tha robbins.

Wen thur wus a bit uv a skrimmage among um ud look uz pleezd you can't think un grunt un sort a laff ta isself like tul 1 de a took it inta is yud to ketch 1 on um uz cum reether 2 neer toon, un skrumped un up jest like a nut. Well ater that a wus allis a bird ketchin un was up to all sorts a mooves at that their geem. Ater a'd cleered out tha trauw pertty well a'd jest skatter about a feeaw grayns athin reach uv is nose, un lay down un pertend ta go ta sleep, un then twaz warrhock ta any sparra or whitefinch or robbin ither uz cum athin is reech. But tha got up toot ut last, un specially tha sparras; un then wot dy think a dun —wy a turnd to upon the Rota.

We ad all at once tha dyuce un all a rots, un wher tha cum from why Ime shure I dwont knauw, but awever tha seemed ta use ta get ther prog princpaly from tha pigs vittells.

Well, at fust, a seemed ta use ta like ther campney un wen tha did cum 1 or 2 at a time a'd look quite pleesed un stand un watch um un talk to um like jest as a used to do along a tha robbins but when tha birds got shire un tha rots moor numerouser un did cum $\frac{1}{2}$ a duzn ur a duzn at a time, 1 de quite onexpectedly a piches into um un massycrees 2 on um un ater that wenever a seed a likely chance heed fly at um jest like any uther reglar bred tarrier un a yused ta kip up them ther geems up ta tha de uv is deth wich took pleece soon ater a wus seesed for my rent wich somehow or nother unfortnutly got into rare.

Now as for Sally she wus allis of a weeklier constitution like as we ma say un dident thrive not neer sa well un so we yused for ta let her run in un out a tha taproom un bask afore tha fire along a tha ducks which I shal ave more ta say about them presenly but a got sassier nor ever Now ther wus 2 or 3 fellas a mendin tha rodes jest bi our ouse un 1 de tha cum in jest ta ave a pint a beer ath ther dinners wich was bred un chees or summut a that deakrypehun rapped up in ther ankychers. 1 on um appened ta put down isn fur a minnit un I be hanged if Sally dident collar it un finished it (ankycher included) amost afore a cud say Jack Robison. Well ater that none on um cud leave a hankycher about or cum into tha house ath 1 in his haud but her must knauw all about it un see what a'd got in it but blessy a'd yused ta sarve we wuss nor that. Sumtimes when weed got a bit a beecoon un greens or anything a that sort the missis ud teek up the greens out a tha top a tha pot un put um upon the pleet upon the teble fust (coe we allis likes um biled along a the beecoon tha be so *much* richer) while her wus a getting out the beecoon un I do assure you as if I wusnt standin sentry like all the time Ime blessed if that ther pig woodnt either jump up on his ind legs on the teble or else upset un un cler tha dish a evry teter or green as wus in in afore a could well look round.

Now tha observetion as I got to meek about that ther is as this here when a pet dog or amost any other sort a pet a dun any-

thing a roguery he knows on it un'll cut away from e but a pig on't—he'll stand un grunt un snort un squeak at e like a bear un bully e out on't.

But a got sa mischievous at last as I coodn't kip un no longer a *did* offend so many a our customers un so I sowld un to a man at Santers fur amost nothin at all jest ta get rid on in—but I had ard work ta get tha missis ta part with un thauw.

Pon me life tha partin atwixt thay 2 wus quite cuttin un a got out a is sty un cum un see us once or twice ater that. I dwont know what *he* fed un on ater a left we but a'd a got sa chaice then as a'd ardy yet anything but bred un butter. The last I yeared the poor cretur wus as a'd died a very pertty pig a about a fourteen score.

Now thens what I considers very interesting hannygotes of a dimestic pig but them ther ducks wus 2 sech ducks as you don't see evry de barring as 1 on um wus a dreek.

Tha wus Mus-covys un wus give ta me by Dr. Wells a Nordon I never seed 2 kinder harted creeters in my life Tha meed themselves at home as soon as ever tha cum to us un ater a bit tha got sa fond on us as wenever me or my missis went to tha pump (not having no piece a water for um dy see) thay'd run jabberin up un woodn't let us go away or be at quiet tul weed pumped on un un geed um a good dousin un then thayd go in a doors un lay themselves down afore the fire to dry un if we offered for to go away from the pump without doing on it for um thayd run ater us un peck our legs un heels a good un. I a got one on um now—the dreek—but Ime sorry to say as I lost tother about 12 Mos ago un you never see nothin more affectin nor the last moments o that ther duck.

Some time afore—some wicked rascal of a dog—how I wish I'd a ketched him ony praps I shoold a sarved him amost *too* bad—geed er a tightish nip I de un thow with a good deal a nussin un coddlin my missis brought im round again un a was got quite cheerful like a allis walked leem un limped a good deal un didnt seem to injay hisself so well as formly. Ater a bit a wuzn't so well agyan un seemed uz if there was summut az wazn't quite right in her inside. Well now my wife ad bin verry queer fur a wick or 2 with a bad complaint in her chest un one de tha duck seemed wuss nor ushal if anything un my wife was a nussin on her in her lap afore tha fire un a seemed very thoughtful un all at once her says says her “I say Jem if I was to give the poor duck a dose a my medsan” says her “I shooldn't wonder if it didn't do un good for it have certnly done me a good deal” says her. And so “Well” says I “praps 'tood. Ime agreeable” says I an so we geed un two teble spoonfuls a tha chest mixer. Well the poor creeter shook his hed un didn't seem to like it for a bit but at last a got quieter un seemed to beagwain off to sleep un all at once after a'd a layd quiet for about a ten minutes a tried to

rouse issell up like un begun ta sheek is yed agean as if to say az twus no go—a give a fayntish queevering kind of a quack un then a looked up in my missiases feece un died in a minnit. Now thats I considers a very interestin annygote of a Muscovy duck an its my firm belief as theres very few people as knows what affection dimestic animals may be brought to for um for want a treetin on um properly but all as Ive got to say about it is this here which is as if its of any use to you or the Cotsuld club as its very much at your service un I remain Sir

Your humble sarvant to command

JAMES NICKS.

1652.—THE UPTON FAMILY.—Can any reader give me any information respecting James Upton, who married, about 1770, Elizabeth, daughter of William Bendall, of Dursley, or their descendants? I believe they had three children, two daughters and one son, Thomas, born in 1794.

R. U.

The Canons, Mitcham, Surrey.

1653.—COMPENSATION FOR THE BURNING OF THE BISHOP'S PALACE, BRISTOL.—An absurd statement respecting the amount of compensation awarded for the destruction of the episcopal palace, and the furniture therein, by the Bristol rioters in 1831, has more than once appeared in print, one writer carelessly copying another; and as such a statement, if left uncorrected, is not unlikely to do mischief in certain quarters, I wish to trouble you with a few lines upon the subject. I cannot say in what publication, or by whom, the statement in question was first made; but in an article in the *Bristol Times and Mirror* of July 25, 1884 (purporting to be a reprint of an article in the *Guardian* by E[dmund] V[enables]), it is gravely asserted that "the £60,000 paid by the county to the bishop as compensation was expended in the purchase of a property at Stapleton, near Bristol, and in building a suitable residence;" and that subsequently, "by some mysterious transaction, as to the nature of which it is wisest not to inquire, on the principle that 'bygones should be bygones,' the costly palace at Stapleton [now Colston's Hospital] was sold," etc. That such a statement should appear in a Bristol newspaper is rather strange: it appeared, however, and there it might well have been left in peace. But not so. In the recent issue of a "new and revised edition" of *An Illustrated History of Bristol Cathedral*, by Messrs. Leversage and Taylor (Clifton, 1888), p. 114, the same statement regarding the amount of the money reappears, and almost in the words I have already quoted. For this slip (to call it nothing else) there can, I think, be no excuse. "Sixty thousand pounds paid by the county to the bishop as compensation!" If any one is curious to know the truth of the matter, let me refer him to the *Report of the*

Commissioners appointed under the Bristol Damages Compensation Act, and Statement of Actions for Damages, and Proceedings had therein under that Act, with their General Results, Bristol, 1835. It appears from this authentic record that for the destruction of the bishop's house and furniture, the sum of £12,000 was claimed for the former "by declaration," and £11,544 9s. 11d. for the latter "by particulars to Commissioners;" and that the sum of £6,000 was recovered "by verdict," and £2,040 "by agreement with Commissioners." Full particulars, as given by the Commissioners, may be found in their *Report*, p. 10. See also *Latimer's Annals of Bristol in the Nineteenth Century*, p. 181.

J. G.

1654.—ROMAN ART IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE.*—England abounds with mosaics from north to south, from the banks of the Humber to the Welsh Caerleon, recalling the memories of those of Europe and Africa, wherever the Romans have settled, for where they were, there were mosaics. More might have been rescued from the havoc of time and ignorance had their value been known; but, like so much beside art, their interest is in their associations, which imply both that knowledge and feeling which turn archæology into romance, and all the more fascinating because it is all true. These broken relics of old times are precious pages. These remnants of old mosaics in our land mark the spots where men, whose names still live in classic history and literature, once passed a stirring life of war and enterprise, where they summoned councils and held their courts; or, in times of peace, gathered their families about them and laid for their former foes the foundations of the best civilisation that they knew. . . . Of all the parts of England that bear witness to Roman residence, Gloucestershire appears to have been a favourite. The grassy dells of the Cotteswolds afforded them a scenery which, perhaps, the undeveloped sense of landscape in those days may have failed to interest; but they settled there, and have left along the whole length from the Painswick beacon to the hills and valleys westward of Dursley the relics of many of their homes. It was a tempting site for them. The wide hunting ground of the Cotteswold country was behind them, and their city Corinium, the modern Cirencester, at the junction of their principal roads, was within easy reach; Aquasolis (Bath) also and Caerleon, and their "castra exploratoria" on the points of all the hills. The great military establishment at Glevum (the modern Gloucester) lay in the valley below them, on the bank of the meandering Severn; and, far beyond, the country of the Silures, the scene of their great campaign, stretched out into the wide distance, blending the woods and hills of its horizon with

* From *The Ministry of Fine Art to the Happiness of Life*, by T. Gambier Parry, of Highnam Court, Gloucester (London, 1886), pp. 151-154. The ninth essay in this volume, pp. 338-362, is entitled "The Builders and Buildings of the Abbey of St. Peter at Gloucester, now the Cathedral.—Ed.

the mists of the setting sun. Here in one of its loveliest spots, now Woodchester, a palace was built, which, from the evidence of its extent and wealth, was one of much importance. Its historian has with most reasonable inference traced here the site of imperial residence, where Claudius and Hadrian trod its tessellated floors. Ostorius Scapula was proprætor of Britain under Claudius, and is known to have constructed many "castra" along the Severn valley. Claudius's 7th legion was for many years stationed at Gloucester, and this favoured spot, Woodchester, afforded precisely the central and secure position required for the governor's residence. Its great central open court was an atrium of all but fifty feet square. The mosaic of its pavement is one of the largest known, and though coarsely executed, it exhibits all the best features of Roman mosaic art of that period. The ground of it is a warm white, and within a grandly-designed border is one large circle divided into several rings with an octagonal centre. The central figure is lost; but Orpheus, who commonly occupies that place, is here delineated within one of the inner circles, with animals and birds duly tamed by his music quietly following each other all round. The colour is rich and simple; and the materials, which are mostly of local production, have, for the purest white tesserae, the hard calcareous stone imported for the purpose, the same as is found in Roman mosaics in various parts of Europe. It is approached by a corridor 114 feet long and 9 broad, from end to end mosaic; and in various directions are the foundations of rooms, of which the evidences of their once tessellated floors still remain. The character of the latest of these pavements is of a style that would date about the reign of Septimius Severus; and in relation to that emperor a coincidence is worthy of remark, that a group of figures ornamenting the floor of one of the rooms, is that of two genii, without wings, but in the attitude of flying, carrying between them a basket of fruit, and inlaid below them is the motto "Bonum Eventum"—a motto that is found on the reverse of coins of that emperor and of his son Geta. He remained some time in England, and this device seems to bring him to this spot, the floor having been thus inlaid in honour of his residence.

1655.—"LOCAL NAMES OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE."—Under this title an interesting 8vo pamphlet of sixty-eight pages, by the Rev. Robert Hall, M.A., rector of Saul, has lately issued from the press. In the opening paragraph of his preface the author writes:—"In days when the deciphering of the monuments of distant lands enlists so much curiosity, perhaps there may be a little to spare for the map of an English county. These pages attempt to recover the meanings which lie hidden under the names of parishes and numerous other places in Gloucestershire. In the majority of cases it is hoped the renderings will be safe; in some they do not pretend to be more than those which on the whole best



sustained a careful sifting, and are at the reader's service till he can do better." With the foregoing modest introduction of a work which, though not on a large scale, must have cost its author no little labour and research, he proceeds to state :—"Different significations from those commonly assigned are ventured upon in the cases of Gloucester, Bristol, Cheltenham, Dursley, and some others ; and an attempt has been made to solve the mystery of the Silver Streets. Permanent features, as streams and hills, and various forest conditions, shew Celtic names, often coinciding with continental ones. The few in which Roman occupiers still speak among us attach to military positions and the chief lines of communication. A large number of words present a Celtic kernel with a Saxon shell, the obscure part usually consisting of one of the many Celtic stream words. These amalgams favour the extensive subjugation rather than expulsion of the inhabitants by our Saxon ancestry. A few names of the latter refer us to some mythic personage, usually on and about Roman ways and sites ; *e.g.*, Elkstone, Beverstone, Ebrington, Pebworth ; as if these were among the earliest settlements." Mr. Hall then explains how certain misconceptions have arisen on the subject of names, and how some curious disguises have to be stripped off :—"Amber and almonds are absent from Amberley and Almondsbury ; Silver Street and Golden Valley have nothing to do with the precious metals, nor Coleford nor Cinderford with fuel. Beverstone, Haresfield, Swineshead, Sheepscomb, Horsley, Owlpen, Ravenswell, Bream, Salmon's, Toadmoor, have no connexion with natural history ; Blithe Court, Longhope, Joyford, Merryway, Braggington, enjoy no special exhilaration ; nor are the means of producing it exhibited in Stoutshill and Aylburton. Butter is not connected with cows, nor Flaxley with the raw material of linen." And he concludes his preface with these words :—"To those who know the spots the chief attraction of these pages will very likely be the scenes they recall from one of the most varied and beautiful of English shires ; the shadowing woods, commanding uplands, and noble river, which, after imaging in its bosom the stateliest of minster towers, spreads and suns itself in the richly-timbered vale."

G. A. W.

1656.—MAISEMORE REGISTER OF BURIALS, 1538-1599.—(See No. 1629.) A transcript of the following burials, which took place in the parish of Maisemore before the year 1600, is inserted in the earliest extant register, which, however, is really not older than that year. The entries are given here exactly as they appear.

CONWAY DIGHTON.

Anno Domini Secundum
Cursum [et] Computationem
Ecclesie MDXXXVIII.

· Imprimis. Johanes ffortie Sepult fuit xxi die Maij.
 Sepultus fuit Robarti Collier xix die Octobris.
 Sepultus fuit Robarti ffortie xxiii die decembris.
 Sepult fuit Johanes Saunders senioris ii die ffebruarij.

Anno Domini 1539.

Sepultus fuit Willielmus fillius Raynoldi spilman xix die Julij.
 Sepult fuit Richard Pearse xxviii die Julij.
 Sepultus Johanis Pearse xxx die Julij.

Anno Domini 1540.

Sepult Willielmi Cooke xi die Januarij.
 Sepulta Margeri Hoskins xiii die Januarij.
 Sepulta Catherena Litle xiiii die Januarij.
 Sepulta Margareta Etkins xi die ffebruarij.
 Sepulta Margareta Denbighe xiii die ffebruarij.

Anno Domini 1541.

Sepultus Johanis Collier ix die Maij.
 Sepult Willielmi Etkins i die Junij.
 Sepulta Margaret Saunders iiii die Julij.
 Sepult Rogeri Saunders xii die Januarij.

Anno Domini 1542.

Sepulta Elene Weare xix die Octobris.
 Sepult Thome ffortie iiii die marcij.

Anno Domini 1543.

Sepulta Margareta Cicell viii die Maij.
 Sepulta Margareta Denbighe xxvii die Junij.
 Sepulta Elizabetha fisher quo [?] Sibilla ffreemann xxii die Januarij.
 Sepultus Thome Itheridge* i die ffebruarij.

Anno Domini 1544.

Sepulta Sibilla filia Willielmi Rundle.
 Sepulta Agneta filia Willielmi Houldie vii die Nouembris.
 Sepulta Agneta uxoris Willielmi Rogers vii die Nouembris.
 Sepult Thome Vesare xxvi nouembris.
 Sepult Johanes ffortie iiii die Julij.
 Sepult Willielmi Litle i die Augustij.
 Sepulta Agnete Saunders ii die Augustij.
 Sepult Willielmi ffortie x die Augustij.
 Sepulta Alicie Pearse xxviii die augustij.
 Sepultus Johanes Pearse xxvi die augustij.
 Sepult Thome ffortie vi die septembris.
 Sepult Richardi Gyfforde viii die septembris.
 Sepulta Margaret Houldie ii die Octobris.
 Sepult Johanis Rogers vi die Octobris.
 Sepult Johanis Rogers viii die Octobris.

* The family of Itheridge can be traced right through the registers, and is still resident in the parish.

Sepult Johanis Litle xx die Octobris.
 Sepultus Williemi Cicle* xxvii die Octobris.
 Sepult Johanis Litefoote xxx die Octobris.
 Sepulta Sibille Rogers xiii die nouembris.
 Sepulta Alicie Pearse ii die decembris.
 Sepultus Johanis Wyman i die februarij.
 Sepult Roundelphi ffalbroke xxv die februarij.

Anno Domini 1546.

Sepult Thome Masson xii die Junij.
 Sepult Johanis Bryan xv die Augustij.
 Sepult Johanis Carter xi die Septembris.
 Sepult Johanis Rogers fillius Williemi Rogers xxv die Septembris.
 Sepult Johanis Litfoote xxix die septembris.
 Sepulta Catherena Roundle filia Williemi Roundle xxi die Octobris.

Anno Domini 1547.

Sepult Hugoni Saunders viii die Maij.
 Sepult Thome Milton iii die Junij.
 Sepulta Alicie Masson i die Octobris.
 Sepult Williemi litle ii die Julij.
 Sepulta Catherena Butter† i die Octobris.

Anno Domini 1548.

Sepult Thome Rogers fillius Johanis Rogers xxv die Marcij.
 Sepult Thome Saunders fillius Johanis Saunders de nouerton † xxi
 die augustij.
 Sepulta Elizabethhe Rogers vi die septembris.
 Sepult Roberti Pace fillius Williemi Pace ix die Nouembris.
 Sepult Williemi Pace fillius Williemi Pace xxii die Nouembris.

Anno Domini 1549.

Sepult Thome Jelfe xxv die Marcij.
 Sepulta Elizabeth Cicell xx die Augustij.
 Sepult Williemi Wyman xxv die Septembris.
 Sepult Thome xxix die decembris.

Anno Domini 1550.

Sepult Willielmus Weel xxiii die Junij.

* An abstract of the will of William Cecill, dated September 8, 1545, and proved at Gloucester on the 7th of November following, is here fitly introduced:—William Cysell, of the Courte of Mayesmore. Dated 8 Sep. 1545. Soul to God and to our blessed lady Saynt Mary and to all the holy company of hevyn. To be buried in the churchyard of the pariall church of Mayesmore. To the hyaghe alter of the said church 4d. All residue to Ysabel my wyff, yf she do not marry, and she to be sole executrix. Wyllyng and byndyng her to keep my mother duryng hurr lyffe after an honeste sorte, and to bring up my children and her descencion. Overseer, John Coke. Witnesses, John Carter and Thomas Gyfford with moe. Probate, 7 November, 1545.

† Did the name of Butter's End at Hartpury originate with the Butter family?

‡ The name of this hamlet is now *written* Overton, but always pronounced in the village Newston, or Newerton. In the register, under date 1680, Overton is called Uppertown.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.

It is intended to issue, with each alternate part, as heretofore, some pages of critical notices of recent publications. With this in view, books, etc. (to be sent to the Editor, 26, Meridian Place, Clifton, Bristol), are desired; and they will receive, with as little delay as possible, a careful consideration. Works in any way connected with the civil or ecclesiastical history of Gloucestershire or the neighbouring counties particularly welcome.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

"Gloucestershire Notes and Queries" is a good medium for literary and other suitable advertisements, which will be received by the Editor. As the space is limited, an early communication is recommended. The work is published quarterly; and to secure the insertion of an advertisement in the forthcoming part, it will be well to forward particulars not later than the 1st of March, June, September, and December, respectively. Advertisements of patent medicines and such like will not be accepted on any terms.

Scale of charges:—page (same size as circular), £1; half-page, 12s.; quarter-page, 6s. 6d.; inch, 5s.; half-inch, 2s. 6d.—in good legible type, well displayed, and across the page.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

A very few copies of each of the following:—

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2. *Monumental Inscriptions in the Parish Church of Chellenham.* Privately printed. London, 1877. 4to. Price 3s. 6d., post-free.

Application to be made to the Rev. B. H. Blacker, 26, Meridian Place, Clifton, Bristol. No copies of the *Charlton Kings Inscriptions* now on hand.

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Literary Advertisements.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

PART XLI.]

[January, 1889.

Gloucestershire Notes and Queries,

EDITED BY THE

REV. BEAVER H. BLACKER, M.A.

*"Some things are very good, pick out the best,
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Read it, and all thy labour is not lost."*

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All contributions should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. The signatures of contributors are appended, unless a wish to the contrary may have been expressed.

Books, etc., sent to the Editor for review, will receive due attention.

The binder is requested, in arranging the illustrations of Vol. I., to attend to the directions given for his guidance, p. xvi. "Bishop John Talbot's Monument" will be found in Part VI., and the "Map of the County of Gloucester" and "Over Bridge" in Part XI.

Special covers for the volumes have not been provided, the matter of binding being left to the taste of each subscriber.

Vol. I. being out of print, copies can be supplied only as they may turn up for sale from time to time, and then only to purchasers of the second volume. Some odd parts, however, are still on hand. Vol. II., comprising Parts XIII.-XXIV., can be procured from the Editor until further notice, price 18s., or by post, 18s. 6d. Vol. III., comprising Parts XXV.-XXXVI., price 15s., or by post, 15s. 6d. Three shillings offered for copies of Parts II., VII., and IX., and full price for Parts XIV.-XVII. and XXII., if clean and fit for binding. A liberal price will be paid for copies of Vol. I.

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26, Meridian Place,
Clifton, Bristol,
January 1st, 1889.

(Rev.) B. H. BLACKER.

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Probably some names which should appear in the lists, have been unintentionally omitted: if so, particulars are requested, which will at once be attended to. The names of additional subscribers are likewise desired for insertion in the next quarterly list.

JAN 18 1879

Sepult Willielmus Houldie senioris xxv die Augustij.
Sepulta Agnete Butter fillia Johanis Butter xviii die Septembris.
Sepult Johanis Saunders xxii die Octobris.
Sepult Johanis Philipps xxvii die nouembris.
Sepulta Elizabeth Bozan v die decembris.

Anno Domini 1551.

Sepulta Elizabeth Cooke fillia Johanis Cooke xxv die Maij.
Sepulta Joane Steavens vid. viii die Junij.
Sepulta Sibille Cooke fillia Johanis Cooke xxii die Septembris.
Sepulta Joane Lader et ffrancis Kente xxix die Septembris.
Sepult Christophori Rastle fillius Johanis Rastle ix die Octobris.
Sepult Robarti Cicle ii die Decembris.

Anno Domini 1552.

Sepult Rogeri Butter fillius Johanis Butter ix die februarij.

Anno Domini 1553.

Sepult Johanis Carpenter xx die maij.
Sepulta Joane Raynaldes xxii die Januarij.

Anno Domini 1554.

Sepult Thoma Baylye i die Octobris.
Sepult Richardi Kimppe iii die decembris.
Sepult Johanes Symore iii die decembris.
Sepult Thome Saunders ii die februarij.
Sepult Johanis butter senioris xxviii die februarij.

Anno Domini 1555.

Sepultus Johanes ffortye fillius Johanis ffortie xvi die Julij.
Sepult Robarti Pearse xxvi die Octobris.
Sepulta Sibille Butter xxviii die Octobris.
Sepult Willielmi v die nouembris.
Sepulta Sibille ffortie vxor i die Januarij.
Sepult Thome Rogers xxi die Marcij.

Anno Domini 1556.

Sepulta Elizabeth Sillye* v die Julij.
Sepulta Anna Litle vid. i die Augustij.
Sepult Johanes Vreman xiiii die Octobris.
Sepult Isibille Roundle xxvi die decembris.
Sepult Thome Cooke fillius Johanis Cooke xi die Marcij.

Anno Domini 1557.

Sepult Johanes Pace xxv die Marcij.
Sepulta Elizabeth w. xxviii die Junij.
Sepulta Marye Cooke ix die Augustij.
Sepulta Sibille Milton xx die Augustij.

* A field in Malsmore still goes by the name of Silly's Piece. The family continued in the place as well-to-do yeomen until about the year 1800.

Sepult domini Thome Price* clici x die Septembris.
 Sepult Edmundi Hill viii die nouembris.
 Sepulta Elizabeth Butter xxiii die Octobris.
 Sepulta Agneta Litle i die nouembris.
 Sepulta Elizabeth Litle xii die nouembris.
 Sepult Willielmus Roundill eodem die nouembris.
 Sepult Robarti Houldie xx die Nouembris.
 Sepulta Elizabeth Maille xx die nouembris.
 Sepult Johanes freeman xxi die nouembris.
 Sepulta Agneta Jesper xxx die nouembris.
 Sepult Johanes Carpenter eodem die nouembris.
 Sepulta Agneta Danbith iiii die Decembris.
 Sepult Johanes Cooke xx die Decembris.
 Sepulta Elinar Wodley ix die Januarij.
 Sepulta Joana Cicell viii die februaryj.

Anno Domini 1558.

Sepult Robarti Collier xxvi die Junij.
 Sepult Thome Milton xxvii die Junij.
 Sepult Thome Carter xv die Augustij.
 Sepulta Julian Jelfe xvii die Augustij.
 Sepulta Isabella Brodforde xxi die septembris.
 Sepult Raynoldi Spilman ii die Nouembris.
 Sepultus Johanes Etkins xx die nouembris.
 Sepult Thome Gifforde xxiii die Octobris.
 Sepult Johanes fillius Willielmi Litle xv die Januarij.

Anno Domini 1559.

Sepult Willielmus Itheridge fillius Robarti Itheridge x die Desembris.
 Sepult Johanes Rogers viii die februaryj.
 Sepult Johanis Gifforde xx die Marcij.

Anno Domini 1560.

Sepulta Joana Kimppe xxx die Aprilis.

Anno Domini 1561.

Sepult Johanis saunders fillij Thome saunders xxvii die februaryj.
 Sepulta Sibille Masson filie Margarete massone iii die Marcij.

Anno Domini 1562.

Sepult Willielmus Pace vii die Junij.
 Sepult Robarti freeman xxv die Julij.
 Sepult Henrici Itheridge viii die Nouembris.
 Sepult Johanis Saunders viii die Januarij.
 Sepult Johanis saunders Junio. vii die Januarij.
 Sepult Richardi Combley fillij Maude Combley ix die Januarij.
 Sepulta Alicie Houldie vid. xii die Januarij.

* Sir Thomas Price, clerk, the earliest parish priest mentioned.

Sepultus Willielmi Kimpe fillij Willielmi Kimpe xxvi die Januarij.
 Sepult Willielmus Roundle fillij Thome Roundle iii die marcij.

Anno Domini 1563.

Sepulta Joana Saunders vid. xxviii die marcij.
 Sepult Nicolai Stallerde xxvii die maij.
 Sepulta Sibille Pace xxx die maij.
 Sepulta Margarete masson vxoris Willielmi masson xxvi die Julij.
 Sepulta Margarete Itheridge vxoris Robarti Itheridge iii die Augustij.
 Sepult Johanes ffreeman fillij Johane freman xx die Septembris.
 Sepulta Elizabeth Spilman fillie Roundeli Spilman xxx die Septembris.
 Sepulta Elizabeth Etkins vid. i die nouembris.
 Sepulta Elizabeth fortie fillie Johanis fortie iii die nouembris.
 Sepult Johanes fortie fillius Johanis fortie xvi die Nouembris.
 Sepult Johanes Danbith fillius Willielmi Danbith viii die Decembris.
 Sepulta Margarete Wyman vid. v die Januarij.

Anno Domini 1564.

Sepult Johanes Itheridge fillius Willielmi Itheridge xxiii die Aprilis.
 Sepult Robarti Rene famili Willielmi Cicle iii die Octobris.

Anno Domini 1565.

Sepult Johanes Brodeforde xx die Aprilis.
 Sepulta Anne* Cicelle vxoris Willielmi Cicell xii die Junij.
 Sepult Thome danbye fillius Willielmi danbith viii die Julij.
 Sepulta Margarete fillie Johanis Butter viii die Augustij.
 Sepult Willielmus Milton seni. i die Januarij.
 Sepulta Margarete Weale vxoris henrici Weale xi die Januarij.
 Sepult Willielmus Kimppe xvii die Januarij.
 Sepulta Wynifridi Milton xx die februarij.
 Sepult Thome Cope ii die Marcij.

Anno Domini 1566.

Sepulta Agneta Sysmore xxvii die marcij.
 Sepult Richardi Cicell† xxviii die marcij.
 Sepulta friseweede warde xxvi die Julij.
 Sepult Johanes Gifforde xxiii die nouembris.
 Sepulta Wynifridi Roundle xv die decembris.
 Sepult Johanes Butter xvii die Januarij.
 Sepult Thome Roundle xv die Marcij.

Anno Domini 1567.

Sepulta Alicie Stiles xvii die Maij.
 Sepult Johanes masson i die Julij.
 Sepult Richardi Kimppe xiiii die Octobris.
 Sepult Johanes fillius Robarti Rogers x die mensis Augustij.

* A mistake on the part of the transcriber for Agneta. See entry of marriage under 1569, ante, p. 193.

† Richard Cecil's daughter Jane was wife of Richard Boyle, of Maise more.



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Sepulta Alicie Houldie filie Thome Houldie vi die Januarij.
 Sepult Johannes fillius Willielmi Cooper xii die februarij.
 Sepult Johannes Saunders fillius Thome saunders xxii die februarij.

Anno Domini 1568.

Sepult Robarti Rogers xxiii die Aprilis.
 Sepult Walterus fillij Johanis Pace vi die mensis Octobris.
 Sepult Willielmus fillius Willielmi Sisemore xvi die mensis Decembria.
 Sepulta Margarete filie Willielmi Masson xvi die Januarij.
 Sepult Jasperis Danbye xiii die februarij.
 Sepult Johannes fillius Willielmi Danbye xix die Januarij.
 Sepulta Joyce Danbye vid. xxii die februarij.
 Sepulta Agneta Carter xxvi die februarij.

Anno Domini 1569.

Sepult Thome Milton xxvii die marcij.
 Sepulta Agneta Butter filie Elizabethe Butter vid. xxviii die Junij.
 Sepult Thome fortie xxi die decembria.
 Sepulta fuit Joana filia Johanis danbye xviii die Januarij.

Anno Domini 1570.

Sepult fuit Thomas Roundle xiii die maij.
 Sepult fuit Johannes voughanservus Willielmi Lightfoote iiii die Julij.
 Sepulta fuit Tybule filia Willielmi Masson iii die Augustij.
 Sepulta fuit Tybule filia Johanis danbye vi die marcij.
 Sepultus fuit Willielmus Gifford filio Willielmi Gifforde xiii die marcij.

Anno Domini 1571.

Sepult fuit Johannes Pearse iii die Aprilis.
 Sepult fuit Johannes fillius Thome Houldie x die Junij.
 Sepulta fuit Joana Pearse fillius Johanis Pearse xviii die Julij.
 Sepulta fuit Alicie Collier vidua vi die Octobris.
 Sepult fuit Willielmus Cicell fillius Willielmi Cicell xi die Octobris.*
 Sepult fuit Willielmus Litefoote xx die octobris.
 Sepulta fuit Elizabeth gifforde filia Guilielmi gifforde xxi die Octobris.

Anno Domini 1572.

Sepultus Thome Spenser xvi die aprilis.
 Sepulta Marye Halle viii die maij.
 Sepult fuit William Keye xvii die decembria.

Anno Domini 1573.

Sepultus fuit Robartus danbye ix die Januarij.
 Sepultus fuit Agneta Gyfforde xxiii die februarij.
 Sepulta Elizabethe Gyfforde vxoris Willielmi Gyfforde iii die Marcij.

* The male line of these Cecilis apparently came here to an end. Besides this son, William Cecil had a daughter Jane, married, in or about 1611, to Anthony Fumbridge.

Anno Domini 1574.

Sepulta fuit margerye Saunders ix die mensis Aprilis.

Sepulta fuit Elizabeth Jeninges Vxoris Gilbardi Jeninges xiii die Octobris.

Anno Domini 1575.

Sepulta fuit Margari servus Johanis Bentlie xxix die Augustij.

Sepultus fuit Johannes Lea Secundo die Septembris.

Sepulta fuit Marye Gyfforde xxiii Septembris.

Sepultus fuit Johannes Danbye iiii die nouembris.

Sepulta fuit Margareta Saunders ix die Januarij.

Anno Domini 1576.

Sepultus fuit Robertus Collier ii die maij.

Sepulta fuit Elizabeth Gyfforde ix die Septembris.

Sepultus fuit Willielmus Tonye fillius Thome Tonye iii die nouembris.

Sepulta fuit Joana Jelfes vxoris Thome Jelfes ix die nouembris.

Anno Domini 1577.

Sepulta fuit Catherena Weell vi die Augustij.

Sepultus fuit Willielmus Houldie xxii die Septembris.

Sepultus fuit Willielmus Carpenter senioris xxiiii die Septembris.

Sepulta Alicie Saunders xx die huius mensis Octobris.

Sepultus fuit Johannes Weell fillius Henrici Weell vii die decembris.

Sepulta Rassa Keeble fillia Willielmi Keeble xiii die decembris.

Sepulta fuit Joana Rogers xv die decembris.

Sepultus fuit Edwardi Hille xxx die decembris.

Sepultus fuit Thoma Rogers xvi die Januarij.

Anno Domini 1578.

Sepultus fuit Thoma Weell fillius Johanis Weell primo die Maij.

Sepultus Johannes Weell xxii die Augustij.

Sepulta fuit Jana Russell v die Decembris.

Sepultus Willielmus Litle xxviii Decembris.

Sepulta fuit Margareta Brodeforde xxx die Decembris.

Sepulta fuit Margareta Smithe xiii die Januarij.

Sepultus fuit Johannes danbie fillius Willielmi Danbye xxvii die Januarij.

Sepultus fuit Johannes Weell fillius Henrici Weell iii die februarj.

Anno Domini 1579.*

Sepulta fuit Alicia Cooke vxor Willielmi Cooke vii die Aprilis.

Sepulta fuit Margarita Stallerd vxor Johanis Stallerde iiii die maij.

Sepultus fuit William Collear xii die Maij.

Anno Domini 1580.

Sepultus fuit Thoma Masson xxviii die Julij.

* 1589 in the transcript, but evidently a mistake.

Sepultus fuit Johanes Saunders fillius Johanis Saunders xiiii die augustij.

Sepulta fuit Margareta Litle filia Willielmi Litle iii die septembris.
Sepulta fuit Catherena Danbye filia Johanis Danbie ix die Octobris.

Anno Domini 1581.

Sepulta fuit Isabella Danbie filia Johanis Danbie ii die nouembra.
Sepultus fuit Jesperus danbie fillius Willielmi Danbie xiii die nouembris.

Anno Domini 1582.

Sepulta fuit Margareta Houldie vxor Willielmi Houldye iiii die decembris.

Sepultus fuit Robartus Houldie fillius Williel . . Houldie vii die decembris.

Sepultus fuit Willielmus Houldie fillius Willielmi Houldie viii die decembris.

Sepulta fuit Isable Houldie filia Willielmi Houldie decimo die decembris.

Sepultus fuit Johanes Houldie fillius Willielmi Houldie xiii die decembris.

Sepulta fuit Elizabeth Houldie filia willielmi Houldye xvi die decembris.

Sepultus fuit Willielmus Weebe fillius willi Webbe xxiii die decembris.

Sepulta fuit Elizabeth Houldie filia willielmi Houldie xxviii die decembris.

Sepulta fuit Agneta Rogers filia Thome Rogers iii die Januarij.

Anno Domini 1583.

Sepulta fuit Margareta Litle filia willielmi Litle xi die Maij.

Sepulta fuit Joana Kimpe filia Willielmi Kimppe xx die Junij.

Sepulta fuit Joana Carpenter *alias* Wyman xx die Julij.

Sepult fuit Richardi Pace fillius Johanis Pace xxix die Septembris.

Sepultus fuit Willielmus Rogers v die Octobris.

Sepulta fuit Catherena Goade filia Robarti Goade iii die nouembra.

Anno Domini 1584.

Sepultus fuit Johanes Beale fillius Christophori Beale xxx die maij.

Sepultus fuit Johanes White vii die Augustij.

Sepultus fuit Willielmus Geines xxi die Augustij.

Sepulta fuit Catherena danbie filia Willielmi danbie xvi die Octobris.

[The entries for 1585, 1586, 1587, and 1588 have been torn out.]

Anno Domini 1589.

Sepulta fuit Tomasson Coxe filia Margerye Coxe *alias* filia demis Copton i die Junij.

Sepultus fuit Richardus Watkins senioris xvi die Junij.

Sepultus Johanes Compton xv die Julij.

Sepulta Elizabetha Braunche filia Rogeri Braunche xii die Augustij.
Sepult fuit Willielmus Tonye filius Thome Tonye xxix die Septembris.

Jone Tayller the daughter of Jone Tayller otherwise the daughter [of] Christopher stallerde was Buried the xxviii die Januarij.

Anno Domini 1590.

Sepulta fuit Tybonle Badger vxor Augustinj Badger xii die Aprilis.
Gillian Shaile the reputed daughter of William saunders was buried xx Aprilis.

Sepulta fuit Alicia Wyman vxor guilielmi Wyman xix die maij.

Sepulta fuit Alicia Ayton filia Thome Ayton xxviii die Octobris.

Sepultus fuit Anthonius Cooke filius flourishe Cooke xxix die decembris.

Sepulta fuit Joana Backer filia Johanis Backer ix die ffebruarij.

Anno Domini 1591.

Sepultus fuit Willielmus Rogers senioris xi die Aprilis.

Sepulta fuit Margareta Pace vxor Johanis Pace xviii die Aprilis.

Sepulta fuit Catherina Pace filia Johanis Pace xix die Aprilis.

Sepulta fuit Elline Pace vid. xxvii die Aprilis.

Sepulta Rosasia Itheridge vxor Willielmi Itheridge xvii die Maij.

Sepult Willielmus Ssymore senioris xxvi die Maij.

Sepultus fuit Thomas Clarke primo die Junij.

Sepultus fuit Johanes Hayewrde xxviii die Julij.

Sepulta Joana Rogers filia Thome Rogers viii die Augustij.

Sepultus fuit Willielmus Itheridge senioris xi die Septembris.

There was one childe Buryed the two and twentie daye of September But borne wee cannot tell wheare.

Sepultus fuit Johanes Beale filius Richardi Beale xxvi die ffebruarij.

Sepultus fuit Johanes Itheridge filius Willielmi Itheridge iiii die Marcij.

Anno Domini 1592.

Sepulta fuit Anna Carpenter vxor Thome Carpenter xxviii die Augustij.

Sepulta fuit Joana Seemes vxor Thome Seemes de Churcham xxi die Augustij.

Sepulta fuit Isabell Marden vxor willielmi marden de Sadhurste xiii die nouembris.

Sepultus fuit Thomas Saunders senioris xvii die Marcij.

Anno Domini 1593.

Sepulta fuit Elizabeth Beale vxor Richardi Beale xxi die Maij.

Sepultus fuit Willielmus Coxe filius Rogeri Coxe xxiii die Junij.

Sepultus Willielmus Marden filius willielmi Marden iiii die Augustij.

Sepultus fuit Johanes Pearse filius Johanis Pearse quinto die Septembris.

Sepult fuit Arnaldus Stalderde fillius Johanis Stalderde xii die Septembris.

Sepulta Anna Measser fillia Robarti Measser xxii die Septembris.

Sepultus fuit Willielmus Milton senioris xvii die nouembris.

Anno Domini 1594.

Sepultus fuit Willielmus Litle quinto die Septembris.

Sepultus fuit Willielmus Backer fillius Johanis Backer xvii die Octobris.

Sepultus fuit Willielmus Itheridge Junioris xxviii die nouembris.

Sepulta fuit Margareta Roundle vid xii die Januarij.

Sepulta fuit Anna Rastle vxoris Richardi Rastle xv die Marcij.

Anno Domini 1595.

Sepultus fuit Willielmus Rogers Junio xxiii die Junij.

Sepulta fuit Anna Wyman vxor Johanis Wyman xvii die Septembris.

Sepultus fuit Willielmus saunders fillius Thome saunders xxiii die nouembris.

Sepulta fuit Marye Saunders fillia Thome Saunders xxiii die nouembris.

Sepultus fuit Johanes voughan fillis Sussan voughan x die februarj.

Sepultus Johanes Pace Senioris xiiii die februarj.

Anno Domini 1596.

Sepulta fuit Joana Milton vid. secunda die Julij.

Sepulti fuerunt two children reputed to bee the children of Richarde dogood the Twentie daye of Septembere.

Sepultus fuit Robart Stalderde fillius Johanis stalderde v die nouembris.

Sepulta fuit Joana Rogers vidua. xxiii die mensis Januarij.

Sepultus fuit Johanes Coxe fillius Rogeri Coxe v die Marcij.

Anno Domini 1597.

Sepultus fuit Johanes Roundle fillius margarete Roundle xxv die Aprilis.

Sepultus fuit Willielmus Wyman xxv die mensis Maij.

Sepulta fuit Elizabetha Rogers vidua xxvi die Januarij.

And in like maner there was a poore man buryed the seaven and Twentie daye of Januarye but wherhence hee came wee cannot tell.

Sepultus fuit Peter Hayewarde perochiæ Maysmore xxix die Januarij.

Anno Domini 1598.

Sepulta fuit Elizabeth Allen vxor Edmundi Allen civitatis Glocestrisæ xvii die Aprilis.

Sepultus fuit Johanes Jelfe xxii die Septembris—1598.

Sepultus fuit Johanes Milton fillius Willielmi Milton Octo die decembris.

Sepulta fuit Margareta Rogers vxor Thomæ Rogers vigesimo die decembris.

Agneta Pearse vid Sepulta fuit vndessimo die mensis ffebruarij.

Anno Domini 1599.

Gualterus Itheridge Sepultus fuit sexto die Augustiæ anno domini (1599).

Elner Weaver *alias* Steavens fillia Roundeli Weaver *alias* Steavens Sepulta fuit vigesimo die Augustiæ anno domini 1599.

Johanes Saunders fillius Thomæ Saunders Sepultus fuit vigesimo septimo die Augustiæ anno domini 1599.

Elizabeth Weell vxor Johanis Weel Sepulta fuit Tertio die Septembris anno domini—1599.

Johanes Weell fillius Johanes Weell Sepultus fuit quinto die Januarij—1599.

1657.—THE PRESERVATION OF CHURCH REGISTERS.—Some correspondence has lately appeared in the *Times* in regard to the custody and preservation of church registers. One writer remarks :—“As it would be to many of us a lamentable blow to see our valuable ancient records carried off from the places where they are most interesting, may I urge upon all incumbents and churchwardens who may happen to have overlooked the matter, to examine their old church books, make an inventory of them, and page each ; and, if the books are ancient and valuable, to copy them out ? They might even, if they have time, make an index of names, which might save some after trouble. An inventory at least of the books, as well as of church plate and furniture, ought to be compulsory upon the incumbent and churchwardens of every parish, to be verified yearly, and produced for the inspection of the rural dean or the archdeacon from time to time. Any persons who undertook the study would soon learn to decipher the old writing, and would find an immense source of interest in the styles and changes of handwriting, the language used, the manner of entry, and the care taken about it (much greater in the 16th century than in the 17th) ; they would learn the ancient local history and the circumstances of the parish, the number of the inhabitants at different times, and the extent to which the people have migrated or remained stationary. If the records go back so far, they would see how the progress of the Reformation affected their district, and find the history of their country writ small in that of their parish.” Other correspondents have suggested that accommodation should be found for the old church registers previous to the year 1812 in Somerset House, or the Record Office, where they would be catalogued and shelved. This, it is pointed out, might be effected by a short Act of Parliament requiring a transcript to be made in every parish of existing registers of earlier date than 1837, such transcript to remain with the parish, while the original books might be removed

pasture made by themselves, that the said letters, so far as concerns the said gift, be for ever rescinded, void, and of no value. But that these things, all and singular, may remain for ever sure and settled under the form subscribed in this writing; made "*in modum cyrographi*," Richard, the before-mentioned bishop, and his chapter, in sign of confirmation and assent, as well as Walter the prior and the convent of Lantony aforesaid, have in turn affixed their seals. Given at the chapter house in Hereford on the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand two hundred and eighty-nine.

J. MELLAND HALL.

1659.—ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH, BRISTOL: MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—In this church (not including the crypt, which shall be separately noticed) there are thirty-one inscriptions, of which accurate copies* were taken in September, 1888:—

1.

(*Brass on floor of chancel.*)

To the glory of God, | and in memory of | William Edkins, | of the Parish of | S^t Nicholas, Bristol, | Designer of the | Whitson Monument | in the porch of this church, | and of other works of art. | Died January 3rd, 1847, | at his residence Long Ashton, | aged 82. | Also of | Ann Edkins, his wife, | died February 12th, 1835, | aged 51. | And of her sister, | Mary Ann Garratt, | who died at Clifton | January 6th, 1837, | aged 65. | They lie buried in the | crypt beneath.

2.

(*North wall, from east end.*)

Sacred to the memory of Fanny Hughes, | the beloved wife of M^r Frederick Terrell, Surgeon, Queen Square, | and second daughter of M^r John Mills, of S^t Michael's Hill, in this City. | She departed this life 19th Augst, 1829, aged 21 years and 5 months, | and lies buried in the crypt of this church.

3.

In the crypt of this church lies interred | the body of Ann, wife of Thomas Terrett, of this Parish. | She died May 16th, 1745, aged 37 years. | Also of the said Thomas Terrett, | who died September 17th, 1771, aged 68 years. | This monument is erected by | M^{rs} Sarah Henderson, their only surviving child, | in dutiful and affectionate regard to the memory of | the best of parents. | Also of Elizabeth, sister of the above Thomas Terrett: | she died July 17th, 1757, aged 45 years. | Also of Rachel, wife of M^r R. C. Winpenny, | daughter of the above Thomas and Ann Terrett: | she died September 24th, 1771, aged 29 years. | Also of seven children of the above Tho^s and Ann Terrett, | five sons and two daughters, | who died in their infancy.

* Passages of Scripture have been omitted, as in similar transcripts.

4.

Sacred | to the memory of | Sarah, widow of Anthony Henderson, Esq^r, | and daughter of the late M^r Tho^s Terrett, | of this Parish. | She departed this life 26th July, 1831, | in the 93rd year of her age. | This tablet | was erected by her grateful relatives, | Charles and Isaac Taylor. | 1832.

5.

Sacred to the memory | of Mary, wife of James George, | of this City, Merchant, | who died on the 23^d June, 1815, | aged 57 years. | Also of the above James George, | who died on the 16th March, 1822, | aged 61 years.

6.

Sacred to the memory of Sarah Terrett Taylor, | the last surviving daughter of | Isaac and Mary Taylor, of this City. | She died July 22nd, 1838, in the 22nd year of her age. | Her remains are deposited in a vault in the crypt of this church. | Also in memory of three children of the above-named | Isaac and Mary Taylor. | William, who died 10th April, 1815, aged 12 days. | Thomas, who died 25th March, 1816, aged 11 days. | Mary Ann, who died 18th May, 1826, aged 11 months. | Also of the above Isaac Taylor, | who died 13th July, 1853, in the 70th year of his age. | Also of Mary, | widow of the said Isaac Taylor, | who departed this life the 28th December, 1863, | in the 74th year of her age.

7.

In the crypt of this church resteth | the body of James Syms Barrow, | who died on the XIV day of August, MDCCCXLIII. Spare us, good Lord.

8.

Sacred to the memory of | Philip George, | of this City, Merchant, | who died the 24th March, 1828, | aged 77 years. | Also of Elizabeth, his wife, | who died the 19th February, 1810, | aged 60 years.

9.

In memory of Henry Bright, Esquire, | who died, during his office of Mayoralty, | November 22nd, 1807, | aged 45 years.

10.

[On a plate inserted in stone, with two engraved shields, bearing the initial letters of the names of the united parishes of St. Nicholas and St. Leonard, and on scrolls the words, In the hour of death, and in the day of judgment, good Lord, deliver us.]

By Parishioners and Friends in pious memory of John Eden, Bachelor | in Divinity, and for forty-one years Vicar of the Parishes of SS. Nicholas | and Leonard, who deceased on the feast of the Nativity, in the year of our | Lord God MDCCCXL : being the LXXVIIIth year of his age.

11.

Sacred to the memory of | M^{rs} Charlotte Gordon, | relict of the late James Gordon, Esq^r, of London. | She departed this life at her house in Bath | September 4th, 1830, aged 57 years, | and whose remains lie interred in the family vault | in S^t Peter's Church, in this City. | Her afflicted daughters, M^{rs} Maze and Miss Gordon, | have caused this tablet to be erected | as a mournful testimony of their sincere love | and affection for their mother.

12.

(South wall, from east end.)

Sacred to the memory of Mary Maze, | the beloved wife of Peter Maze, Merchant, of this City. | She departed this life on the 17th January, 1827, | aged 63 years.

13.

Sacred to the memory of | Alexander Ford, of King Street Hall [in this Parish], | who departed this life April 4th, 1825, | aged 38 years.

14.

Sacred to the memory of William Henry Terrell, | second son of William Terrell, of this City, Merchant. | He died July 4th, 1846, aged 46 years. | Also of Henrietta Janet, daughter of | Peter and Henrietta Moffatt, of Montego Bay, Jamaica, | the beloved wife of William Terrell, of Falmouth, Jamaica, | grandson of the above-named William Terrell. | She died July 13th, 1848, at Funchal, Madeira, | and lies buried in the cemetery of that place. | Also of William Terrell, Merchant, of this City, | father of the above-named W. H. Terrell. | The whole of his life an inhabitant, and for | nearly fifty years a vestryman of this Parish. | He died July 25th, 1851, aged 82 years.

15.

Sacred to the memory | of Ann, the beloved wife of William Smith, | of this Parish, | who died September 9th, 1804, | aged 58 years. | Also the above-named William Smith, | Gentleman, | who terminated a life of industry & integrity | November 29th, 1824, | aged 83, | and lies buried in the crypt of this church.

16.

Sacred to the memory | of Kosciusko Terrell, Attorney-at-Law, | son of William and Mary Elizabeth Terrell, | of this City. | He died the 13th of August, 1821, in the | 26th year of his age, at Falmouth, | in Jamaica, and lies buried | in the same place. | Also of Mary Elizabeth Terrell, | the beloved wife of William Terrell. | She departed this life the 28th November, 1826, | aged 57 years, | and lies buried in the crypt of this church. | Also of Elizabeth Bryant, mother | of the above Mary Elizabeth Terrell. | She departed this life the 12th May, | 1827, aged 76 years.

17.

Sacred | to the memory of | William Edwards, Esquire, | of this

City, Banker, | who died the 6th of January, 1854, | aged 82 years. | Also | of Sarah, his wife, | who died the 3rd of August, 1850, | aged 72 years. | Their remains are deposited | in the crypt of this church.

18.

Sacred | to the memory of Hannah, | widow of the late Charles Bell, Esq^r, | of Hilton, Fifeshire. | She departed this life April III | MDCCCXXXIV. | Mary Young, sister of the above, and widow of | Cap^{tn} R. Young, XXXIII Reg^t Foot, | died XX April, MDCCCXXXVIII. | James Torrance, Esq^r, died XX Sep^{tr}, MDCCCXL.

19.

Within the vault | beneath this sacred edifice | rests the remains of | Joseph Bennitt, | late of this Parish, Ironmonger, | who departed this life | June 9th, 1792, | in the 37 year of his age.

20.

Sacred | to the memory of William Hassell, of this City, | who departed this life the 10th of November, 1828, | aged 53 years. | Also of Amy Carew, | daughter of William Hassell, | who died the 30th of March, 1814, | aged 4 years. | Also of Amy Carew, wife of William Hassell, | who departed this life the 20th May, 1830, | aged 51 years. | Whose remains lie in the vault beneath.

21.

Sacred to the memory of | George Franklyn, of this City, | who terminated a life | of industry and strict integrity | on the 2nd November, 1819, aged 61. | His afflicted widow | has caused this tablet to be erected | as a mournful testimony | of her sincere love and respect | for her husband.

22.

Near this place lieth the body of | Thomas Rishton, Esq^r, of this City, | who died July 9th, 1766, aged 49 years. | Also the bodies of Earnest Hetling | and Henry Rishton Hetling, | two of the grandsons of the said Thomas Rishton; | the former of whom died in his infancy | April 30th, 1778, | and the latter November 27th, 1789, | aged 13 years. | Also the body of Eleanor Hetling, of this City, widow, | who died Oct^r 27th, 1836, aged 85 years, | daughter of the above Thomas Rishton, and mother of | the said Earnest and Henry Rishton Hetling.

23.

(West end.)

Sacred to the memory of | James, eldest son of Peter Maze, Esq^r, of this City, Merchant. | He died on the 5th day of April, 1831, in the 33rd year of his age. | Endow'd with superior talents, and imbued with the spirit of enterprize and | research, he travelled into various countries of the globe, and ultimately | visited Egypt, where descending from the summit of the largest

pyramid | he fell, and was awfully and instantly taken from time into eternity, | sincerely lamented by his relatives and numerous friends. | His remains are interred in the Greek monastery | in Grand Cairo. | Deeply (but resignedly) sorrowing for his loss, his father hath caused | this monument to be erected.

24.

This monument (raised by voluntary subscription) is designed to perpetuate the memory of | Nathaniel Bridges, D.D., | for thirty-five years Afternoon Lecturer of this church. He died on the 17th day of July, 1834, aged 84. | He preached Christ crucified with "simplicity and godly sincerity;" his boldness, his energy, his affection, were of no common order. | To "rich and poor," in private as in public, to the living and dying, he rejoiced to speak of Christ and of his "great salvation." | Being "led by the Spirit of God, he lived to his glory," and died "looking unto Jesus." [Inscription not very legible.]

25.

Sacred to the memory of | William Henry Goldwyer, | many years | an eminent surgeon | in this City, | an affectionate father, | and a sincere friend. | This tablet is erected | by his afflicted widow, | to perpetuate his worth. | He filled the distinguished station | of Provincial Grand Master | over the Ancient Society of | Free Masons | in this district for fourteen years, | and was interred | with the highest masonic honours. | He died 7th March, | A.D. 1820, A.L. 5824, | aged 58 years.

26.

Sacred to the memory of | Henry Goldwyer, M.D., | who died May 28th, 1845, aged 49 years.

27.

Sacred to the memory of |Mary, the beloved wife of Henry Granger, of this City, | and youngest daughter of John Wadham, Esquire, | of Frenchay House, Frenchay, Gloucestershire. | She departed this life in the 32nd year of her age, | December 12th, 1821, | and lies interred beneath this tablet in the crypt of the church. [Not distinct in two or three places.]

28.

Sacred to the memory of Charles Granger, Esq^r, | who lies interred in a vault in the crypt of this church. | He departed this life Nov^r 22nd, 1835, at his residence Hallen Lodge, Henbury, | in the 81st year of his age. | He was for fifty years a vestryman of this Parish, | and in the various relations of life discharged his duties | with an integrity which gained him the esteem of all who knew him. | This monument is erected by his widow, to testify her loss, | and perpetuate her respect for the memory of an affectionate | husband and kind father. | Also of Ann, his widow, who departed this life, | (humbly trusting in the merits of her Saviour,) | Nov^r 24th, 1845, aged 76 years.

29.

In the vault near this place | lyeth y^e body of Abraham Hungerford, Esq^r. | Obiit 1st December, 1723, aged 34 years. | Also Samuel, his son, aged 3 months. | Also | Ann, his wife, daughter of Alderman Wallis, | of this Parish. Obiit 25th February, 1755, | aged 65 years. | Also | Francis Hungerford Brown, grandson | of said Abraham & Ann Hungerford. | Obiit 8th January, 1758, aged 6 years. | Also | here lyeth y^e body of Thomas Hungerford, | Gent. Obiit 28th March, 1760, aged 67 years. | Also | the body of Francis Brown, Esq^r, who married | Ann, daughter of the above-mentioned | Abraham Hungerford, and died 24th January, | 1770, aged 67 years. | Also the said Ann Brown, who died Feb^r y^e 9th, 1774. | Also Thomas, son of the above Francis | & Ann Brown, who died August 7th, 1772. | Also Rebecca, their daugh^r, who died November [remainder concealed from view.]

30.

In the same vault is interred the body of | John Daubeny, Esquire, | of the Parish of | Saint Augustine, in this City, | who died the 4th December, 1794, | aged 42 years. | Also | Harriet, youngest daughter of the said | John Daubeny, who died the 14th April, 1815, | aged 22 years. | Also | William, youngest son of the said | John Daubeny and Ann, his wife, | died 25th December, 1845, aged 59 years, | and was buried in the vault beneath. | Ann, wife of the above John Daubeny, | eldest daughter of the said Francis Brown | and Ann, his wife, and the last surviving | grand-daughter of the said | Abraham Hungerford, | died the 25th November, 1829, | and was buried in the Abbey Church, Bath. | Frances, second daughter of the above | John Daubeny, died the 18th March, 1858, in Bath, | *æt.* 73 years, and was buried in Lansdown Cemetery. | In the same vault is deposited the body of | Frederick Jones, Esquire, who married | Marianne, eldest daughter of | the said John and Ann Daubeny, | and died the 8th July, 1840, aged 52 years. | He was the youngest and only surviving | child of the late Thomas Jones, | of this City, Merchant, and of Long Cross, | near Cardiff, in the County of Glamorgan, | by Mary, his wife, who is interred | with her said husband in their | family vault in the parish church of | Saint James, in this City. | Also of Marianne, | relict of the above Frederick Jones, | who died the 9th March, 1853.

31.

(*Tower porch.*)

IN MEMORIE | OF | THAT | GREAT BENEFACTOR TO THIS CITTIE, | JOHN WHITSON, MERCHANT, | TWICE MAYOR AND ALDERMAN, | AND FIVE TIMES MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT | FOR THIS CITTIE, | WHO DIED IN THE 72 YEARES OF HIS AGE, | A.D. 1629. | A WORTHIE PATTERNNE | TO ALL THAT COME | AFTER HIM.

[Whitson and his three wives lie buried in the crypt, where is a monument with his effigy in the stiff formality of the seventeenth

century. The inscription now printed is from the reproduction of what had been placed thereon in 1741; and beside it, on another panel of the modern monument, one in Latin was inscribed, which, though of comparatively recent date, is for the most part illegible. The Rev. John Eden, of whom mention has been made, *ante*, p. 241, published a royal 8vo, entitled *A Pious Meditation by John Whitson, Alderman of the City of Bristol* (Bristol, 1829), "with some account of the author by the late George Symes Catcott," and with "additional memoirs collected by the present editor." It is an interesting volume; and in it Mr. Eden has stated, p. 73, that "a sentiment of respect for the memory of this worthy man suggested recently to the treasurer, Mr. Alderman Daniel, and the other feoffees of his charities, the propriety of erecting a more becoming monument in the place of that which [now in the crypt] had been long standing in the portico of the parish church of St. Nicholas." The book contains a good portrait of Whitson as a frontispiece, and likewise an engraving of the costly tomb erected to his memory.]

ABHRA.

1660.—THE LATE THOMAS WILLIAM CATTELL.—(See No. 840.) As a supplement to what has already appeared in our pages regarding Mr. Cattell, we gladly transfer what follows from the wrapper of Mr. Phillimore's *Index Library*, part v. (May, 1888):—

When, many years ago, he commenced to search the wills in the Northampton Registry, he found that those contained in Book K were without an index, and he thereupon set to work to compile one, in that careful painstaking manner which was so characteristic of all he undertook. One copy he presented to the Registry for the office use, and another he retained for his own library. It is from the latter, now in the editor's possession, that the index here given to the subscribers has been printed.

Though a native of Coventry, in which city he was born on 26th June, 1809, Mr. Cattell may be claimed as a Northamptonshire worthy, for his ancestors had long resided in that county, and he himself felt a keen interest in it. Some notice, therefore, of Mr. Cattell will be acceptable to the reader. He received a private education, and having selected medicine for his profession, he subsequently studied at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, becoming L.S.A. 23rd Jan., 1831, and M.R.C.S. in November of the same year. For some time he was resident at Winkfield, in Berkshire, but afterwards practised for many years at Liverpool. It was not until he retired, late in life, that he commenced to take any interest in genealogical pursuits, and then his attention was directed thereto by the casual circumstance of seeing a "next-of-kin" advertisement. Being then a leisured man he was urged by friends to make an investigation, which he did, though with the usual result of finding that there was nothing in it. The search resulted in the collection of a number of miscellaneous family

memoranda, and what was more, Mr. Cattell acquired that keen interest in genealogical matters which he retained until the very day of his death. Indeed, it may be said to be one of the very few instances in which a "next-of-kin" advertisement ever did any good. For a time after he left Liverpool he resided in London, but ultimately settled at King's Stanley, Gloucestershire, the district with which his maternal relatives were connected. Here, at Blakeford Cottage, he died on the 24th April, 1883, and was buried in the churchyard of that village.

The collections which he left are numerous, though of a somewhat special character, and it is noteworthy of his retiring disposition that he never essayed to place anything in print; indeed, it is believed that the present index to Book K is the only specimen of his work which is in type. In the first instance, like most other genealogists, Mr. Cattell turned his attention to the history of his own name and family, his collections about which are remarkably complete, and are nearly all embodied in some eight or ten manuscript volumes, forming, in fact, an elaborate register of the name. In doing this he not only made exhaustive searches at Northampton Probate Registry, the Record Office, Somerset House, and through innumerable parish registers, but also undertook the very tedious work of extracting all the modern Cattell entries in the records of the Registrar-General, a task which has seldom, if ever, been done before. Mr. Cattell made abstracts of some hundreds of Northamptonshire wills, chiefly relating to yeoman families in the western half of that county; these, which he indexed very fully, are now in the editor's possession. After he had somewhat whetted his curiosity with regard to his own patronymic, he turned his attention to Gloucestershire genealogy, and choosing the family of Clutterbuck for his principal subject, he amassed an immense amount of information respecting that name in all parts of the country. The Close Rolls, the Patent Rolls, the Feet of Fines, Parish Registers, Bishops' Transcripts, Wills, and Marriage Licenses, were all diligently examined for entries relating to the Clutterbucks, and his extracts therefrom for the history of that family may appropriately be styled his *magnum opus*. It was a work in which this genial and painstaking antiquary felt the greatest interest, and upon it he was engaged until within a few hours of his death. Besides the above he made many abstracts from the Gloucester Wills, Marriage Licenses, and Bishops' Transcripts, chiefly illustrative of the "clothing" families in the Valley of Stroud. Mr. Cattell was somewhat of a recluse, and allowed his antiquarian studies to engross most of his attention, but his genial and kindly nature was much valued by a small circle of intimate friends, and his death was much regretted. For the last few years of his life a widowed sister, Mrs. Marmont, who was possessed of kindred tastes, resided with Mr. Cattell. She zealously aided him in his researches, and after the death of

her brother, whom she survived a little more than a year, she continued the indexing of his Collections in accordance with the plans he had laid down. Though she did not herself undertake any original work relating to Northamptonshire, a notice of Mr. Cattell's life would be incomplete without a reference to this lady.—W. P. W. P.

EDITOR.

1661.—VALUE OF FARMING STOCK IN 1668.—The following statement, extracted from a manuscript "Account of Stock and Rent due at Hannam," is in the handwriting of Francis Creswick, lord of the manor of Hanham Abbots, and is interesting as affording an estimate of the value of farming stock at the date at which it was written, September, 1668.

Imp. 4 cows in Culvertclift, about.....	£16 00 00
" 4 steeres in Lower Breeches, 2 cows & a gale	31 00 00
" .10 steeres in Upper Breeches, about	45 00 00
" 2 cows at home when fatte	08 00 00
" 2 coach horses about.....	24 00 00
" 64 ewes & 2 weathers fatt	23 00 00
" 131 lambs at 5s. is	32 15 00
" 2 colts	12 00 00
" 78 load of hay at 30s. is	117 00 00
" 8 bos. old wheat & about 120 bos. new wheat	
at 5s. 8d. p. bos. is	32 00 00
" about 20 bos. masline at 2s. 4d. is	02 06 08
	£343 01 8

It is impossible to form any estimate of the value of land from Mr. Creswick's rent-roll. For while "4 acres in Hommead" paid a rent of £7 per an., "5 acres and $\frac{1}{2}$ field ground to Burnel's tenement," paid only 15s. "The House in Small Street, cellars, &c.," which had been the Bristol mansion of the Creswicks, let for £60. It is believed that this house stood upon the site of "New Buildings," recently removed for the extension of the Post Office.

J. L.

1662.—A WALKING FEAT FROM LONDON TO BRISTOL.—The *Gentleman's Magazine* for July, 1763, contains the following (p. 360):—"One of the Gloucestershire militia, for a wager of £300 having undertaken to walk from London to Bristol in 20 hours, set out at 12 at night, and arrived at Bristol the next evening about 35 minutes after seven, having performed it with ease in 19 hours and 35 minutes."

At the above date, and for some years afterwards, the quickest coaches between London and Bristol spent a day and a night over the journey.

J. L.

1663.—HORSEFERRY BRIDGE.—(See No. 1643.) In the quarterly part just received I find a reference to Horseferry Bridge. I am afraid I can add nothing to the statement concerning the smithy there, or the Smiths, who are said for many years to have occupied it; but I should like to send you a note, which you may think worth inserting in your next number, concerning the name of the locality. Horseferry Bridge, so called, was on the boundary of my former parish, and its name was at first a puzzle to me. Its derivation would seem to any one not knowing the place, to be sufficiently obvious, but the brook which the bridge crosses, is scarcely two yards wide, and its width and depth could never at any time have necessitated a *ferry*. The ordnance surveyors must have found a similar difficulty in accounting for its name, as, in the first edition of their map, they mark it as "Horse by the Bridge," apparently regarding its name as derived from the old inn, the White Horse, which stood close by. The brook itself runs through my old parish of Brockworth, and the "oldest inhabitant" could not tell me what name it bore, or if it ever had had a distinctive name. I have been fortunate, however, in being able to recover the old name of the brook, and to account at the same time for that of the hamlet, marked in local maps as Horsferry Bridge, and in the ordnance map as Horse by the Bridge. In a grant of land by Sir Laurence de Chandos, Knight, at that time lord of Brockworth, to John de Felda, abbot of Gloucester, whose rule at St. Peter's terminated A.D. 1263, the land given is described as bounded by the brook *Horsbere*,—"usque ad aquam Horsbere" are the words of the charter,—and it is therefore evident that it is the ancient name of the brook, and not the fact of there being, as there could not have been, a ferry at the spot, which gave the name to the hamlet mentioned by your correspondent. I suppose that the latter half of the ancient name was pronounced as two syllables, and not as we should now generally pronounce a word so written. I may add that the letter *f* does not represent the pronunciation of the name by people in the neighbourhood. What was written in local guides Horseferry was always called, by people living there, Horseberry, or Horsbere, according to the older spelling. Precisely the same form as that found in the Chartulary of St. Peter's is used also in some charters conveying lands to the Hospital of St. Margaret, Gloucester, so that there can be no doubt about the name of the brook which for many generations has been nameless, or that of the hamlet which has long been misnamed. I communicated the facts I had discovered to the director of the ordnance survey, and in the last edition of their map, recently published, the brook is marked by the name it had more than six centuries ago, and which only survived in the designation of the little hamlet which had grown up by the bridge which crosses it.

St. Mark's Vicarage, Gloucester.

S. E. BARTLETT.

1664.—THE PEDIGREE OF THE SHEPPARD FAMILY.—(See Nos. 461, 760, 890, 946, 947, 1049.) A tabular pedigree, entitled *Genealogy of the Sheppards of Minchin Hampton, Avening, and Gatecomb; and also of Sheppard, of Colesborne*, by Wm. A. Sheppard, of Calcutta, has been issued in 1887; and in the *New England Bibliopolist* for October, 1888, p. 69, the editor, Mr. John Ward Dean, of Boston, U.S.A., has noticed it in the following terms:—

The Sheppard tabular pedigree is by William Albert Sheppard, No. 64 Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta, India, a nephew of John Hannibal Sheppard, A.M., librarian of the Historic Genealogical Society, 1861-1869, of whom a memoir by the writer of this notice was printed in the *Register* for October, 1873 (vol. xxvii., pp. 335-46). When I wrote that memoir, I was only able to trace the ancestry of John H. Sheppard to his great-grandparents, Philip and Sarah Sheppard, of Colesbourne, Gloucestershire, and there was some uncertainty about this. The researches of Mr. Sheppard, of Calcutta, embodied in these tables, has removed the doubt from that statement, and has carried the ancestry of the family back four generations to William¹ Sheppard, who married Margaret, only daughter and heiress of Francis Codrington, of Frampton-on-Severn, and widow of Edward Bromswick, of Bromsborow, co. Gloucester. His son Philip,² of Horsley, Gloucestershire, who died in 1623, was father of Samuel,³ of Minchinhampton (died March 11, 1672, aged about 70), whose son Philip,⁴ barrister-at-law (died 1713, *æt.* 82), was father of Philip,⁵ of Colesbourne, above named, who married Sarah, daughter of George White, of Didmarton, and was great-grandfather of our late librarian, John H. Sheppard, and great-great-grandfather of the compiler of these pedigrees. Mr. Sheppard deserves much praise for the thoroughness of his investigations.

M. C. B.

1665.—LETTER ON ALLOTMENTS FROM AN OLD VICAR OF QUINTON.—As the late Rev. William Denton has stated in his *England in the Fifteenth Century* (London, 1888), p. 246, there is among the documents preserved in the muniment room of Magdalen College, Oxford, a long and interesting letter "from the vicar of Quinton, in Gloucestershire, who, hearing of the proposal of the president and fellows of the college to let land near his parish to a farmer," touchingly and earnestly "pleads that the land may not be let to any one man but to the poor of the parish, to the community rather than to one man, to the poor and the innocents before a gentleman or a gentleman's gentleman." It would appear, Mr. Denton observes, that at this period of the depreciation of landed property and of agricultural distress, this mode of leasing the college lands in small allotments was suggested for the relief of poor tenants.* Late in the sixteenth century it was

* *Eighth Report of the Commission on Hist. MSS.*, p. 263.

provided that no cottage be built unless "four acres of ground at the least" be appendant to it, and this continued to be the law until comparatively recent times.*

Mr. Denton has further observed that the same parish and the same bundle of documents which contains the appeal of the vicar of Quinton, afford one out of many instances illustrative of the depreciation of property in the latter half of the fifteenth century. A large "goodly builded" house, which had been erected "within eighteen years" at a cost of two hundred pounds, and "was well tiled and timbered," had lately been offered for eighty pounds, and might then be had for sixty.

The letter in question is undated, but as Richard Mayhew, to whom the vicar addressed it, was president of Magdalen College from 1480 to 1504, when he became bishop of Hereford, and as it was written after the date of Bishop Waynflete's death, August 11, 1486, the writing of it must have been between 1486 and 1504. A transcript of the original, which is No. 60 of the Quinton MSS., has been given by Mr. Denton, pp. 318-320, as follows:—

ihc

Rygh wyschypfull ser I recommaunde me vnto yowe desyrng and prayng yowe in god tenderly to remembur the welfare of owre cherch of quynton and the supportacion of owre poer towne qwych fallys fast in decay and nere to the poynt of destruccion except ye stand goud lord and turne more fauorable to yowre tenants for yowre howaynge gose downe, xx marke wyll nott sett vp ayeyn that ys fallyn within thys iiij yere, and as long as ye kepe thys way to lett yowre lordschyp to one mane¹ to prefers hym & he to kepe vnder yowre tenants and haue all the vayle and thay the burdyn wyll there non tenants come to the towne and more ouers thes ij ploys that ye haue, there be no moo bott the fre alder they wyll nott falow and M. rose² occupy styll as they say. I remembur ser that ye sayd my lord byschope in hys last days and allso yower Maysterschyp syn my lord desessyd dyd stand in maner of a wauereyng mynd wethere it were more expedient to the welfare of yowr place to haue one mane to yowre tenant or the tenants of the towne ser sauyng yowr reuerence and yowr descrecion aftur my sympull reson me thynk it is mor meritory to support and succur a comyn³ than one mane, yowre tenan[ts] rather than a stronge man, the pore and the innocent for⁴ a gentylman or a gentylmans man, nott wyth standdyng perauentur ye thynke yff thys way be more meritory the othere way wald be more vayle to yowre place in so mych as they wyll gyff more then yowr tenants for mane men wyll ley owt more to kepe vnder the pore th[en] for to helpe thaym. ser it may be thowgth so for a sesyn bott in long space I thynke for dyuers consyderacions it were better to lett the tenants haue

* 21 Eliz., chap. vii. § 1; Jacob's Court Keeper's Guide, p. 86.



it, one is thys ther as ye be wyrschypfull men of saddnes in yowre place and dyuynes⁵ yff ye suld support a synglers man to dryce yowr tenants owt and lett downe yowre tenandres as they doo and destroy the cherch & the towne for a lytyll vayle to yowre place it wald be gretly spokyn of that ye suld be in feeth *with* couetyse amang men of wyrschype & other commenty, and allso a ensampylle to lay pepulle to cast down townes, another *consyderacion* is thys yff the towne were replenyacht *with* tenants the cherch sulde the better be support, the *personage* better in tythys oblacions & many thyngs, the pore pepull better releuyd, and allso a *veyle* to yowre place wat in aryotts⁶ fynes & sutth⁷ of cowrte were now yowr farmor takes in & lettes at hys wylle *with* owt fyne or aryott to yowe. Sere I vnderstand that yowre Maysterschyp wald nowe at⁸ the thenants suld haue it, bott I *meruell* gretly that ye styke so sore to make thaim to gyffe more then othere men hase gyffyn afore *consydering* that a man that kepys non howsald a pon itt bott brynges all to the peny and no tenants fare better for hym may better pay than he that kepys a hows, wer fore I beseeche yowe to schewe yowre tenants fauore & lett thaim haue it for xxx¹¹. and I sall gyff yow to yowr plesure lyerd⁹ my horse And there as ye desyryd me to take a part thesrof I wyll for yowre plesur and the wellfare of my neghburs to sett thaim in a rowille putt me selfe in dawnger and tyll more trobyll and yff it please yowe to take my way there as is bott iij ploys [i]n the [to]wne nowe by thys daye ij yers there sall be viij *with* the grace of god, and the lordschyp to be deuyded equale amange thos viij and wether ye wyll that thes viij be takers togeder or ye wyll *that* I and iij of thaim or ij or j sall answeere yowe it sall be aftur yowre plesure &c now benedicite I wyll schewe yow nowe wat ways is takyn in *this* mater hase sythyn the stuerd was here. I schewyd to hym at that tyme watt labor was made afor as I suppose he hafe schewd to yowe for qwyth I was schent sone aftur. Ser syn that tyme M rose brake to iij men of ouer quynton¹⁰ and to william hewchyn¹¹ *that* he wald no more occupy and seyde yff *they* wald gyffe hym a plesure wyth was nott namyd and do after hym he wald bryng thaim in. they a gred vntylle hym and so a pon thys poyntment he charge thaim and made one of thaim swer that they sulde nott telle me, and so he bad thaim that ij of thaim suld come to yowe bott no wyse speke of hym nor lett yowe wytt that he wyst of thair *comynge* More ouer vnder thys george colchester¹² farmore of the *personage* and he hase had ij or iij *communicacion* and aither they be at a poynt or elles rygth nere that the sayd george salle enter on hys weete that ys sawn and saw *the* peyse & barly enter to grece and all thynges and vtterly he to be dischargyd and he so to make hym sure of *termys* in the same and he to gyff hym a *certen* money for M rose says that ye haue mad to hym sych *promes* that ye salle sett it to no mane excepte he be a greed *with* all and elles I wald hafe ben *with* yowre Maysterschyp or thys tyme I suppose ye sall

here of thaim schortly for thys mater and perauntere they wylle say to yowe that yowre tenantes salle hafe parte there in to thay may be sure there off. bott I pray yowe Mayster to be nott to hasty to graunt hym nor none othere vnto the tyme that yowre tenants for sake it. M rose wyl go hens schortly I suppose be hys doynge for M coksay¹³ louys hym nott thay be owt nowe, allso I be seche yowe that ye make no chalyns to M coksay for hewchyn yowre tenante for yff ye dow both he and I sall haue ylle rests there fore there wyl be lytylle remedy for thay dyd offere it to hym or he desyryd any and they promysyd to kepe it conselle and so at the reuerance of god I be seche yowe lett it be conselle. allso M rose knaws welle that my wyl ys that yff any money suld be gyff for the entre ye suld hafe it and there fore he chargys yche man for me yett they tell me preuely Ser I wrytt thys in concelle and so I be seche yowe that it may be kepyd les *that* I be blamed for my good wyl and owre lord preserue yowe and gyff yowe grace to take th best way here in. yowre owne the vicar of quynton

Wrytyn in hast at quynton vij^o die Januarius [sic].

[Superscribed on the back:]

To the rygth wyrschypfull Mayster doctor Mayewe president of Mawdlyn colege in oxford.

[1. man. 2. Rose. 3. community. 4. instead of. 5. divines. 6. herlots. 7. suits. 8. that. 9. my grey horse. 10. Quinton. 11. William Hewchyn. 12. George Colchester. 13. M. Coksay.]

1666.—SELECTIONS FROM THE CALENDARS OF STATE PAPERS (DOMESTIC).

(Continued from No. 1333.)

1581. Thos. Slocombe, Mayor, and the Aldermen of Bristol, to
Mar. 8. the Earl of Leicester. Condition of goods and merchandise aboard the *Minion* of Plymouth, which had been arrested in Andalusia on suspicion of piracy. The bearer, Thos. Deconson, desires compensation for losses. [cxlviii. 17.]
- Oct. 3. Information taken at Cirencester, from Geo. Warre, against Arnold Hoare (suspected to be connected with Vaughan the pirate), who robbed him of his goods at sea, and sailed away to Padstow. [cl. 24.]
- 1581? Bailiffs, &c., of Tewkesbury to Leicester. For licence to transport corn into any part of the realm; and to hold a market every Wednesday for cattle, wool, and yarn, as already for grain, &c. [cli. 29.]
1582. Mayor and Aldermen of Bristol to the Council. Touching
Jan. the suit of Geo. Badram, merchant, of Bristol. *Enclosing*,
1. *Title and claim of Geo. Badram, merchant, to letter of marque granted by Council to Thos. Dyconson and Wm. Evans.*
2. *Interest and title of Richard [Smith], of Bristol.* [clii. 18.]

254 GLOUCESTERSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES.

- Oct. 22. Sir Amyas Poulet to Sir Frs. Walsyngham. . . . Desires him to favor his suit for a lease of the church of Bristol, &c. [clv. 77.]
1583. John Bland to Lord Burghley. Substance of many
Jan. 10. letters lately written. Arrival of the Earl of Ormond at
Bristol. Bristol. Embarkation of troops for Ireland. Grain and victuals shipped for Waterford. The price of victuals enhanced by reason of exportation under Mr. Comptroller's licence. [clviii. 5.]
- Jan. 10. Thos. Aldworth, Mayor of Bristol, to Burghley. Embarkation of 100 soldiers for Ireland. Will send account and charges of same by his next letters. [clviii. 7.]
Bristol.
1584. John Weble, Mayor, and the Aldermen of Gloucester, to
Jan. 16. Walsyngham. Have apprehended and examined John
Glo'ster. Minors, of London, brother-in-law of Thos. Alfield, seminary priest. *Enclosing,*
Examination of John Mynors, of Aldersgate Street, London, as to his knowledge of Thos. Alfield, who had lived in the house of Thos. Pouncefoot near Gloucester. [clxvii. 28.]
- June 2. Deed of confirmation by Frs. Alford to Edw. Alford and Edm. King, of the manor, &c., of Aston Underedge, in trust for sole use of said Edw. Alford. (*Case D., Eliz., No. 1.*) [clxxi.]
- June 14. Dean and Chapter and Mayor and Burgesses of Gloucester
Glo'ster. to the Council. The matter in controversy between them touching the liberties and privileges of the Cathedral amicably arranged. Complain of the conduct of the pursuivants. [clxxi. 24.]
- Aug. 27. Sheriff and Justices of Gloucestershire to Walsyngham.
Glo'ster. Have taken order for transmission of 56*l.* 6*s.* for relief of the town of Namptwich, "lately consumed by casualty of fire." [clxxii. 101.]
1585. Extract from entries made in the custom-house of the
Feb. 19. port of Gloucester for transportation of grain since Michaelmas last. [clxxvi. 56.]
- June † List of privileged cities and towns in various counties in England. Fourteen of the seventeen parishes in Bristol are in the county of Gloucester.* [clxxix. 57.]
- Aug. 12. Sir Nich. Poyntz, Anth. Hungerford, Sheriff, and the
Cirencester. rest of the Justices of Gloucestershire, to the Council. Have put in readiness the 300 soldiers required, and placed them under the command of Capt. Baskerville, to be conducted to London, Capt. Wm. Cycill being absent. [clxxxi. 35.]
- Aug. 17. Abstract of articles from the Queen to Sir Frs. Walsyngham, for the farming of the customs, subsidy,

* What have those who maintain that Bristol is in Somersetshire, and not in Gloucestershire, to say in reply to this statement?

- and other duties for all manner of goods within the ports of Bristol, Gloucester, &c. [clxxxi. 49.]
- Oct. 22. Anth. Hungerford, Sheriff of Gloucestershire, to the Down-ampney. Council. Visited the houses of recusants in his county for the finding of light horses, but saw none. Henry Casey in London, but ready to find two horses; Thos. Somerset a prisoner in the Tower; and John Pansfoot a fugitive. [clxxxiii. 44.]
- Nov. 11. Dr. Julius Cæsar, Judge of the Admiralty, to same. London. On the controversy between the merchants of Bristol and the inhabitants of St. Malo relative to ship Volant of St. Malo. [clxxxiv. 18.]
- Nov. 17. Anth. Hungerford, Sheriff of Gloucestershire, to same. Has received 50*l.* of Henry Cassey, in lieu of two light horses, and paid same to Robt. Freake of the Exchequer. [clxxxiv. 31.]
- 1585 ! Offer for apprehension of divers seminary priests and their receivers in cos. Hereford, Gloucester, and Monmouth. [clxxxv. 80.]
1586. Thos. Throkmorton and Wm. Rede to the Council. In answer to the complaint of Arnold Hoare, cannot find Glo'ster. any arrears due to him as keeper of Gloucester gaol, as he pretendeth. [clxxxviii. 12.]
- April 12. Justices of Gloucestershire to same. Have taken strict Glo'ster. order for restraint of exportation of grain. [clxxxviii. 13.]
- April 13. Richd. Pate to Burleigh. High price of corn in Gloucester. Glo'ster. Suggests that order may be taken for ascertaining quantity of corn in store, and for supplying markets at reasonable rates for relief of poor. [clxxxviii. 18.]
- April 30. Justices of Gloucestershire to the Council. Particulars Glo'ster. of assault made by mob on a bark laden with malt; to be transported to Wales. Endeavours of magistrates to disperse them. People declare they are driven to the last extremity by famine, and forced to feed their children with cats, dogs, and roots of nettles. [clxxxviii. 47.]
- May 5. Thos. Throkmorton, one of the Justices, to Walsyngham. Course-court. Information of a new outbreak of the men of Gloucester, in robbing vessels laden with corn and malt on the Severn. [clxxxix. 7.]
- May 14. Wm. Massinger, jun., of Gloucester, to same. Reports the misdemeanor and seditious speeches of the curate of Salle, or Saul. [clxxxix. 19.]
- May 21. Geo. Snygge, counsellor at law, to Burghley. Recommends Wm. Lavington for comptrollership of Bristol, in Middle place of Miles Jackson. [clxxxix. 36.]
- May 31. Justices of Gloucestershire to the Council. Send certificate of the order taken by them for furnishing the Sudeley Castle. markets with grain. Have licensed a certain number of



- common badgers, who are profitable members of the commonwealth. Had proceeded to the indictment of persons engaged in late riotous assemblies. *Enclosing, Certificate of the divisions allotted to the several justices, for regulating supply of grain.* [clxxxix. 50.]
- Aug. 24. Examination of Simon Yomans, late of Little Dean, touching the prophecies of Her Majesty's death. [ccii. 51.]
- Oct. 18. Examination of Thos. Hunckes, taken before the Earl of Sussex. His residence in Gloucestershire, and journey to Fotheringay, to deliver a letter to Sir Wm. Catesbye, and from thence to London, Dover, and Havant. [cxciv. 48.]
- Dec. 24. Minute, in Burghley's hand, of order in council touching matters in controversy between the clothiers of Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, and Somerset, and the Merchants Adventurers. [ccxv. 68.]
- 1586 † Petition of Derricke Derickson, of Bristol, dyer, to Walsyngham. Desires that himself and wife may be liberated from prison upon sufficient securities to answer certain Frenchmen what should be determined by law. [cxcv. 131.]
1587. The Queen to Giles, Lord Chandos, Lord Lieutenant of Gloucestershire. Directs him to send 1,000 of the trained men of Gloucester to the defence of Wales in case of invasion. [cxcix. 11.]
- Mar. 5. The Council to same. Instructions for the appointment of 1,000 chosen men for defence of Milford Haven and the maritime counties of Wales. [cxcix. 12.]
- Mar. 22. Lord Chandos to the Council. Desires to know if the Sudeley. 3,000 soldiers, appointed for defence of the sea coast of Wales, shall include the 2,000 already trained within co. Gloucester. [cxcix. 53.]
- April 6. Earl of Leicester to Walsyngham. In favour of Count Bath. Culenbourga. Great decay of trade, and distress in the country. Bristol, Hampton, and other of the best towns, fast falling to decay. Measures must be taken for the revival of trade. Great credit due to the clothiers, who keep many of the poor on work, to their own loss. [cc. 5.]
- April 29. Certificate of John Cottesforde of the quantities of Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, and Somersetshire cloths brought to Blackwell Hall in week ending 29 April, 1587. [cc. 55.]
- May 10. Note of the Somerset, Gloucester, and Wiltshire cloths brought and sold in Blackwell Hall; with memoranda relating to cloth trade, in Burghley's hand. [cci. 13.]
- July 19. Confession of Richd. Johnson, of Southwark, scrivener, that he had drawn up forms of pardon for Strangwich, *alias* Strangwidge, and for William Watkins, a Gloucestershire man. [ccii. 60.]

- Nov. 18. Certificate of Lord Chandos, as well of the numbers of 3,000 footmen and 200 horsemen put in readiness within the county, with the names of their captains and leaders, as also of all able men within the same. [ccv. 32.]
1588. Lord Chandos to Walsyngham. Has received a commission with instructions to provide powder and other things for the soldiers of co. Gloucester for exercising the trained bands, which being now spent, he desires to know if the shire is to be taxed for new supply. [ccix. 60.]
- April 1. Sudeley. Lease from Nich. Portar to John Mealling of house or cottage in Aston Subedge, lately occupied by Roger Tisoe. (*Case D., Eliz., No. 7.*) [ccix.]
- April 10. Lease from Nich. Portar to John Mealling of house or cottage in Aston Subedge, lately occupied by Roger Tisoe. (*Case D., Eliz., No. 7.*) [ccix.]
- July 9. Bond of John Yeat to deliver to Mr. Gyles Porter, of Mykelton, 41 quarters of good, clean, merchantable, and well-winnowed wheat, growing on the land of said John Yeat in the fields of Brodmerston. [ccxii. 28.]
- July 21. Sudeley. Lord Chandos to Walsyngham. The full number of 4,000 furnished men within his lieutenancy has been greatly lessened, the Earls of Worcester and Pembroke and other gentlemen having withdrawn their retainers on special service for defence of Her Majesty's person. Commends the bearer, his uncle Anthony Brugges, to receive pay as a muster-master. [ccxii. 74.]
- July 21. Sudeley. Same to the Council. Conferred with the gentlemen in his lieutenancy, who have consented to increase their former proportion by 100 petronels and 200 footmen, very serviceably furnished, over and above their former numbers. [ccxii. 75.]
- Aug. 2. Cirencester. Same to same. In accordance with their letters has sent up 20 lances, 100 light horse, and 1,500 foot, appointed to be furnished by co. Gloucester, under the charge of Sir John Tracy. Requests authority to appoint deputy lieutenants. Has received a requisition from the Lord President of Wales for 1,000 men for defence of Milford Haven. *Encloses,*
Certificate of the forces now sent up under command of Sir John Tracy, with names of captains and number of men in each band. [ccxiv. 15.]
- Sept. 15. The Queen to the Lord Lieutenants of cos. Gloucester, Somerset, etc., to levy a certain number of men for service in Ireland, to be ready to march within one hour's warning. [ccxvi. 26.]
- Oct. 19. Account of the ten merchant ships that served under Lord H. Seymour, the fifteen victuallers for the whole navy westward, the seven ships and other coasters, and the four ships set out by the city of Bristol, all serving against the Spaniards. [ccxvii. 33.]
- Nov. 28. Deed of sale from Frs. and Edw. Alford to Nich. Portar

- of the capital messuage and chief mansion house of Aston Subedge, wherein the said Portar dwalleth; together with other lands and premises in the occupation of various parties. (*Case D., Eliz., No. 9.*) [ccxviii.]
1589. Wm. Bassett and Wm. Veel to the Council. Particulars
- Jan. 21. of money assessed in Gloucester and Tewkesbury, for Glo'ster. setting forth of a ship and pinnance to join Her Majesty's fleet. [ccxxii. 24.]
- Feb. 10? Anth. Bridgeman, of Michell Deane, to Walsyngham. Complains that the New Year's gift he had sent to the Queen, on the 5th of January, was not delivered. Sends copy of a bill he intends to introduce in Parliament on Wednesday next. *Encloses,*
1. *A. Bridgeman to the Queen, his most great mistress, the perfect fruition of all grace and happiness. Sends her a New Year's gift of 13 branches of the dozen, to be planted in this garden of England. The first, a restraint of profaning the Sabbath Day, especially with minstrelsy, baiting of bears and other beasts, and such like. Specifies 12 other great reforms.*
 2. *Project of a bill in Parliament to suppress and dissolve all collegiate and cathedral churches remaining in England.* [ccxxii. 70.]
- June? Memorial for the loan, addressed to Sir Frs. Walsyngham, Keeper of the Privy Seal. Lord Chandos requests an abatement of £1,000 on assessment for Gloucestershire. Certificates of the lawyers and attorneys to be considered. Abatements required in Hereford and Worcester, &c. [ccxxiv. 106.]
- Sept. 17. Robt. Kitchen, Mayor, and the Aldermen of Bristol, to Bristol. Send up Jeochim Gaunz, a Jew, born in Prague, and now inhabiting in the Blackfriars, London, who had been apprehended and examined for blasphemous speeches denying the divinity of the Saviour; showing himself to be a most wicked infidel, and not meet to be suffered among Christians. *Enclosny,*
1. *Examination of Jeochim Gaunz, the Jew, denying Jesus Christ to be the son of God.*
 2. *Evidence against Jeochim Gaunz, in a conversation in Hebrew with Richard Curteys, minister, asserting there was but one God, who had neither wife nor child.* [ccxxvi. 40.]
- Sept. ? Petition of Thos. James to the same. For the release of his ship, the Pleasure, at Bristol, or that it may be employed speedily in Her Majesty's service. [ccxxvi. 87.]
- Dec. 28. Extract of the depositions about the libels against the Bishop and Dean of Gloucester. [ccxxix. 46.]
1590. Earl of Bath to the Council. Details the course taken
- Feb. 24. with the Mayor of Bristol for furnishing Capt. Fleming

Tow- with requisites for service in St. George's Channel. This
stock. service delayed and treated with contempt by the mayor.

Encloses,

1. *The Council to the Mayor of Bristol. To furnish Capt. Thos. Fleming with men, mariners, and munitions for his ship, for service in St. George's Channel. Feb. 9, 1590.*
 2. *Earl of Bath to same. Directions to furnish Capt. Fleming with requisite stores and munition for his ship, for special service at sea. Tavistock, Feb. 16, 1590.*
 2. *Note of particulars required to be furnished by the mayor for setting forth of Capt. Fleming; with note by the Earl of Bath of the return of Capt. Fleming unprovided and without answer. [ccxxx. 85.]*
- May 5. Grant to Richd. Fletcher of restitution of temporalities belonging to bishopric of Bristol. (*Docquet.*) [ccxxxii.]
- May 5. Grant of commendam for said Bishop of Bristol to retain rectory of Alderchurch, *alias* Alderkirk, and prebend of Stow Longa in Lincoln Cathedral, and other livings, notwithstanding his bishopric. (*Docquet.*) [ccxxxii.]
- May 17. Grant of lease in reversion to John Lee of the chantry of Icombe for 31 years, former grant to him being void in law. (*Docquet.*) [ccxxxii.]
- May 26. Grant of lease to John Chapman of tenement called Radbroke and certain lands for 21 years. (*Docquet.*) [ccxxxii.]
- July 5. Grant of lease, upon surrender, to Chas. Jones, Thos. and John Morgan, of the parsonages of Awre and Poulton for term of their three lives. (*Docquet.*) [ccxxxiii.]
- July 20. Grant of licence to Walter Williams, of Bristol, to occupy the trade of clothier during minority of Geo. Nicholles, son of Wm. Nicholles. (*Docquet.*) [ccxxxiii.]
- Oct. 31. Grant of lease, upon surrender, to Hugh Cooke of a capital messuage called Radbrook, and of certain lands at Mickelton, for 21 years. (*Docquet.*) [ccxxxiii.]
- Nov. 13. Commission by the Queen to Henry, Earl of Pembroke, West- appointing him lord lieutenant of cos. Somerset and
minster. Wilts. and city of Bristol. [ccxxxiv.]
- Nov. 19. Grant of lease to John Chapman of a capital messuage Somerset called Radbrooke, and other lands, for 21 years. (*Docquet.*)
House. [ccxxxiv.]
- Nov. 28. Anne, Countess of Warwick, to Burghley. Thanks for Ches- his assistance to her, who is more overburthened with
wick. troubles and business than she can well undergo. Desires him to stay the suit of the Countess of Leicester and her husband for lease of certain lands in Gloucestershire, extended for late Earl of Leicester's debts. [ccxxxiv. 26.]
- Dec. 4. Grant of pardon to Wm. Sheffield, of Bristol, for robbing Wm. Brooke on the highway. (*Docquet.*) [ccxxxiv.]

- Dec. 16. Letter to the Lord President of Wales for election of the Earl of Worcester, Lord Chandos, Sir Thos. Lucy, Sir Richd. Berkeley, Sir Wm. Herbert of Swansea, and Serjeant Owen, into the Council of the Marches of Wales. (*Docquet.*) [ccxxxiv.]
- Dec. 16. Grant of pardon to Frs. Phelipps, of Gloucester, imholder, for horse stealing. (*Docquet.*) [ccxxxiv.]

(*To be continued.*)

1667.—WILLIAM, LORD BERKELEY, AND THOMAS, VISCOUNT LISLE.*—In Gloucestershire, Isabel, eldest daughter of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, and wife of James, Lord Berkeley, disputed at law with Margaret, Countess of Shrewsbury, second wife of the great Talbot, for the possession of certain manors and farms, formerly part of the property of the Duke of Norfolk, to which both ladies had laid claim. The dispute lasted during the greater part of the fifteenth century, and extended throughout three generations of the two houses concerned in this war, namely, from 1421 to 1475. The contest was fought out sometimes in the courts of law, sometimes on the field of battle, and was marked by all the skill of the lawyers of that time, and all the cruel atrocities which a period of military licence permitted. The relationship of the disputants whetted their animosity against each other, and against the unfortunate tenants and servants on either side.† The Countess of Shrewsbury first appealed to the law, but impatient at the delays of justice, and without awaiting the final decision of the judges, she resorted to the arbitrament of the sword, and having by treachery obtained possession of the castle of Gloucester, seized and imprisoned her relative Lady Berkeley, and held her in close confinement until she should yield up her claims to the lands in dispute. So rigorous was the imprisonment of Isabel that she sank under the hardship, and died in her cell on Michaelmas day, 1452. Her warlike rival obtained other sacrifices from Lord Berkeley, under the threat of murdering him in case of his non-compliance with her demands. The people of the county were put to fine and ransom of their goods by the relentless countess, and those that had no goods she caused to be hanged with the utmost cruelty and indignity. The Countess of Shrewsbury died and bequeathed her disputed rights to her grandson [Thomas Talbot, 2nd] Viscount Lisle, who, to obtain these rights, levied a body of retainers, and advanced in arms to recover them from his relative

* Some slight corrections have been made in this article, the work from which it is taken, not having had the advantage of the late Mr. Denton's supervision in its passage through the press.—ED.

† "The Countess of Shrewsbury's followers having got into the castle and confined Lord Berkeley, this lord's people went to a blind man's house, a tenant of the countess, and robbed the blind man, and finding but little spoil, they took a brand-iron, and set it on the fire till it was glowing hot, and then they took the blind man, and would have set him upon it, but he told them where his goods were."—Smyth's *Lives of the Berkeleys* [ed. 1821], p. 154.

Lord Berkeley, who still held possession of part of the disputed lands.* To defend the lands of which, rightly or wrongly, he held possession, Lord Berkeley in 1470 drew one thousand men from his tenants and retainers in Bristol, Thornbury, and the Forest of Dean.† This force was larger than that which followed the banner of Lord Lisle, who, to spare "the needless effusion of Christian blood," proposed that he and his opponent should meet—not, however, in the law courts at Westminster and before the judges of the king, but in single combat—and thus decide their claims to the lands in dispute. This was agreed to by Lord Berkeley, but when the claimants had arrived at the place of combat, and Lord Lisle had lifted his vizor to arrange some of the preliminaries, an arrow from one of the retainers of the house of Berkeley pierced his brain, and he instantly fell. A battle ensued between the troops of the two lords. In this battle those who served under the banner of Lord Lisle lost one hundred and fifty men. On this Lord Berkeley rode in haste from the field, and having reached Wotton, entered the house of his dead opponent and robbed it of money, deeds, furniture, and other valuables, "as a place taken in lawful war," and then retired with his plunder. The widowed viscountess lodged her appeal against Lord Berkeley. Neither side, however, was called to account by the government for these proceedings, and parliament, when it at length intervened, did so, not to punish those who had thus broken the law, but to hush up the matter and to compromise the quarrel. To Lord Berkeley and his heirs were assigned the manor and borough of Wotton-under-Edge, and the manors of Symondshall and Erlingham, with their appurtenances in the county of Gloucester, on condition that he should pay to the widowed Lady Lisle "during her life one hundred pounds under certain provisions," and so this long lawsuit was finally brought to an end.‡ The battle thus disastrous to the cause of Lord Lisle was fought at Nibley Green in Gloucestershire, and is memorable as "the last instance of a pitched battle between two powerful noblemen in England."||—Rev. Wm. Denton's *England in the Fifteenth Century* (London, 1888), p. 300.

1668.—THE WEALTH AND SPLENDOUR OF EDWARD, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.—(See Nos. 1392, 1431.) The right mighty Prince Edward, Duke of Buckingham, Earl of Hereford, Northampton,

* See Collins' *Peerage of England*, articles on "Shrewsbury" and "Beverley," vol. iii. (2d edit.), and Nicholas' *Historic Peerage of England* (edit. Courthope).

† "18 Henry V. one David Woodburne, with divers others of his fellow-servants of their master, John Talbot, Viscount Lisle, son and heir of the said Margaret, Countess of Shrewsbury, coming to Wotton, served this Lord James with a *subpana* for his appearance in the Chancery, and insisted on obeying the process. This Lord James not only beat the parties, but "will he kill he" enforced the said David to eat the *subpana*, wax, and parchment."—Smyth's *Lives of the Berkeleys*, p. 152.

‡ Dugdale's *Baronage*, vol. i., pp. 363-365; Smyth's *Lives of the Berkeleys*, p. 154; Rudder's *Hist. of Gloucestershire*, p. 574; Atkyns' *Hist. of Gloucestershire* [ed. 1768], p. 139; Collins' *Peerage*, under "Berkeley"; Bymar's *Fœdera*, vol. xi., p. 655; *Rolls of Parl.*, vol. vi., p. 23.

|| It was fought on March 20th, 1468—9th Edward IV.

Stafford, and Perche, Lord of the Honours of Brecknock and Holderness, Hereditary Lord High Constable of England, Knight of the Garter, and the possessor of manors, boroughs, castles, lordships, and advowsons, in most of the counties of England and Wales, was probably, at the end of the fifteenth century, the wealthiest of the half-dozen more prominent peers of the realm, but in the pomp and circumstance of his life he was a fair specimen of the most powerful of the nobility who aspired to direct the action of the crown. He was the descendant and representative of Thomas Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, youngest son of Edward III.; was brother-in-law, moreover, of the powerful Earl of Northumberland, and, by the marriage of his three daughters, father-in-law of the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Westmoreland, and Lord Abergavenny. His son Henry was married to Ursula, sister of Cardinal Pole, and granddaughter of George, Duke of Clarence, the brother of Edward IV. and of Richard III., a marriage which brought the Duke of Buckingham near to the throne, and by alarming the jealousy of the reigning king, consigned him to the scaffold. The Venetian ambassador, Giustinian, estimated his annual rental at thirty thousand ducats, equal to about a hundred and eighty thousand pounds of money of present value.* This from other evidence we know to be no exaggerated estimate, though made at a time when the money rental of a nobleman who possessed many manors and lordships was far from representing even the chief part of his wealth. At his table in the great hall of Thornbury upwards of two hundred guests shared his breakfast and his dinner.† Among his servants and retainers might be seen the sons of noblemen who had been sent to his household to learn the duties and accomplishments of their station. These served him as pages and henchmen, and waited upon him at his meals, whilst in their turn they were waited upon by their own servants, who thus in fact swelled the number of the retainers and attendants of the duke.‡ When he travelled from one of his manors to another, to Stoneleigh or Brecknock, to Newport or Tonbridge, or when he went to his London house, he made the journey in ordinary circumstances with a retinue of knights and gentry, of upper servants and grooms, to the number of sixty or seventy persons, a small retinue for so great a lord, as though he would have avoided the misconception if he were attended by too large a number of followers. The retainers, however, who bore the Stafford knot on their liveries, and who had sworn to espouse his quarrel and to defend their lord, and who gathered round him on occasions

* *Four Years at the Court of Henry VIII.*, vol. II., p. 315.

† *Archæologia*, vol. XXV., p. 311.

‡ Hovedon, vol. II., p. 233 (Riley); Fiddes' *Life of Wolsey*, in appendix No. 4, c. 14; Venetian *Relation of England* (Camd. Soc.), p. 75; Roper's *Life of More*, p. 3 (edit. Singer) *Northumberland Household Book*, p. 40.

of state, were almost a small army, justifying in some respects a part of the indictment at his trial, that they were "arrayed to assist him in his treason."*—*Ib.*, p. 265.

1669.—"EXCERPTA EX REGISTRIIS PAROCHIALIBUS," ETC.—The late Sir Thomas Phillipps issued in lithograph, with a printed title, for private circulation, a folio of sixty-two pages, entitled *Excerpta ex Registris Parochialibus, in Com. Gloucester, &c.*, "ex Lithographia Medio-Montana," 1854. The contents, it may be well to note, are as follows:—

1. Buckland : Burials (1232), 1551-1804—pp. 1-17.
2. Buckland : Baptisms (1933), 1539-1804—pp. 18-45.
3. Buckland : Marriages (270), 1539-1746—pp. 46-50.
4. Childs Wickham : Baptisms (33), 1600-1673—p. 51.
5. Childs Wickham : Burials (43), 1611-1699—p. 52.
6. Saintbury : Marriages (57), 1603-1717—pp. 53, 54.
7. Saintbury : Baptisms (4), 1710—p. 54.
8. Saintbury : Burials (18), 1617-1702—p. 54.
9. Saintbury : Notes of Hatchments, Monuments, and Grave-stones—p. 54.
10. Weston-sub-Edge : Baptisms (258), 1654-1709—pp. 55-59.
11. Weston-sub-Edge : Burials (184), 1657-1709—pp. 59-62.

ABHBA.

1670.—JOHN CROKER, OF BATSFORD.—(See *ante*, p. 150.) The registers of Batsford (not Batford) contain these entries:—

1588. Jan : 17, bapt. Anne, da. of John Croker, gent.
 1589. May 29, bapt. John, son of John Croker, gent.
 1592. April 30, bapt. Dorothea, da. of John Croker, gent.
 1599. Dec. 18, Ann, da. of John Croker, gen : of Battersford.

THOMAS P. WADLEY, M.A.

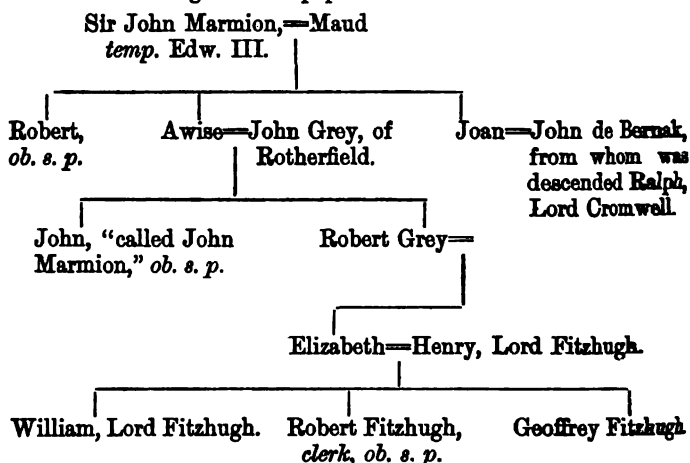
1671.—GLOUCESTERSHIRE MSS. IN ST. MARY MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD.—From the *Eighth Report of the Commission on Historical Manuscripts*, appendix, pp. 262, 263, we learn what follows with reference to the parishes of Slymbridge and Quinton:—

I. There is an interesting series of thirty-one deeds and papers relating to the advowson of *Slymbridge* (1484-1520), but which throw no light on the origin of the curious custom of having a service of song on the top of the great tower of the College at 5 o'clock on the morning of May-Day, for which service 10*l.* are annually paid by the rector of Slymbridge.† [The remainder of this paragraph has been given *ante*, vol. ii., p. 89, and need not be repeated.]

* *Third Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records*, p. 231.

† See *ante*, vol. i., pp. 377, 487; ii., 89.

II. Eighty-four deeds (1200-1685) relate to the parish of *Quinton*, and the family of Marmyun, the lords of the same, with descent to the Fitz-Hughs of Ravenswath, and to Ralph, Lord Cromwell. With regard to the claims of the two last families there is a long decree of arbitration (filling two large sheets of vellum), by the Bishop of London and the Bishop of Ely, dated 9 July, 1429, which concerns also the estates of the Marmions in Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and Sussex. The descent of the claimants is thus given in a paper numbered 59 :—



The manor eventually came into the possession of Lord Cromwell, and his executors, Bp. Wayneflete, Sir John Fortescu, and Sir Thos. Tyrrell, bought it of his niece Maud, Lady Willoughby, for 200*l.* Upon the conveyance of the manor to the College there is an interesting account in English (drawn up, as it would seem, for the information of the College) of the condition and size of the old house, and of the estimates of two carpenters for its repair with new bay-windows, the one providing wood, &c., for 35*l.*, at 5*l.* per bay, and the other undertaking the workmanship at 4 marks per bay; with particulars of a house "goodly buylded" within the last 18 years, 14 miles from Quinton, at a cost of 200*l.*, which now may be bought for 80*l.* There is also a memorial in English to Wayneflete, and the president and masters of the College, respecting the letting of the farms, and complaining of one John Selbrygge, who disturbed the cottagers in their lands; and after the death of Wayneflete, there comes a very long and interesting letter* to Pres. Mayew, from the vicar of Quinton (who does not sign his name), in which he pleads touchingly and earnestly, in the behalf of the poorer members of his flock, for the letting of the land to the community of the "towne", and not to one farmer

* This has been given in full ante, pp. 261-263.

alone, representing that it is more "meritory" to support a "comynite then one man, your tenaunts rather than a strange man, the pore and the innocent afor a gentyلمان or a gentyلمان's man," and that at present the poor cottagers have each one, two, or three acres of land, and ending by generously offering, if the president will let them have it for 30*l.*, to give him his horse Lyerd, and to take a share in the responsibility. Only one document follows this letter previous to the year 1586, and there is therefore no evidence from these deeds whether the memorial that does its writer so much credit was responded to as he desired or not, unless the absence here of subsequent leases may show that the answer was affirmative.

1672.—BRISTOL IN THE REIGN OF CHARLES II.—Next to the capital, but next at an immense distance, stood Bristol, then the first English seaport, and Norwich, then the first English manufacturing town. Both have since that time been far outstripped by younger rivals; yet both have made great positive advances. The population of Bristol has [more than] quadrupled. The population of Norwich has more than doubled.

Pepys, who visited Bristol eight years after the Restoration, was struck by the splendour of the city. But his standard was not high; for he noted down as a wonder the circumstance that, in Bristol, a man might look round him and see nothing but houses. It seems that, in no other place with which he was acquainted, except London, did the buildings completely shut out the woods and fields. Large as Bristol might then appear, it occupied but a very small portion of the area on which it now stands. A few churches of eminent beauty rose out of a labyrinth of narrow lanes built upon vaults of no great solidity. If a coach or a cart entered those alleys, there was danger that it would be wedged between the houses, and danger also that it would break in the cellars. Goods were therefore conveyed about the town almost exclusively in trucks drawn by dogs; and the richest inhabitants exhibited their wealth, not by riding in gilded carriages, but by walking the streets with trains of servants in rich liveries, and by keeping tables loaded with good cheer. The pomp of the christenings and burials far exceeded what was seen at any other place in England. The hospitality of the city was widely renowned, and especially the collations with which the sugar refiners regaled their visitors. The repast was dressed in the furnace, and was accompanied by a rich beverage made of the best Spanish wine, and celebrated over the whole kingdom as Bristol milk. This luxury was supported by a thriving trade with the North American plantations and with the West Indies. The passion for colonial traffic was so strong that there was scarce a small shopkeeper in Bristol who had not a venture on board of some ship bound for Virginia or the Antilles. Some of these

ventures indeed were not of the most honourable kind. There was, in the Transatlantic possessions of the crown, a great demand for labour; and this demand was partly supplied by a system of crimping and kidnapping at the principal English seaports. Nowhere was this system found in such active and extensive operation as at Bristol. Even the first magistrates of that city were not ashamed to enrich themselves by so odious a commerce. The number of houses appears, from the returns of the hearth money, to have been, in the year 1685, just five thousand three hundred. We can hardly suppose the number of persons in a house to have been greater than in the city of London; and in the city of London we learn from the best authority that there were then fifty-five persons to ten houses. The population of Bristol must therefore have been about twenty-nine thousand souls.

[Authorities:] Evelyn's *Diary*, June 27, 1654; Pepys's *Diary*, June 13, 1668; Roger North's *Lives of Lord Keeper Guildford, and of Sir Dudley North*; Petty's *Political Arithmetic*. I have taken Petty's facts, but, in drawing inferences from them, I have been guided by King and Davenant, who, though not abler men than he, had the advantage of coming after him. As to the kidnapping for which Bristol was infamous, see North's *Life of Guildford*, 121, 216, and the harangue of Jeffreys on the subject in the *Impartial History of his Life and Death*, printed with the *Bloody Assizes*. His style was, as usual, coarse; but I cannot reckon the reprimand which he gave to the magistrates of Bristol among his crimes.—Lord Macaulay's *History of England* (10th ed.), vol. i., p. 334.

1673.—GLOUCESTERSHIRE HANGMEN IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—A somewhat amusing illustration of the inefficacy of the Draconian laws of the last century to suppress crime appears in *Sarah Farley's Bristol Journal* for May 2, 1767. It must be premised that the country was afflicted by a terrible dearth in 1766, when the labouring classes of many districts, exasperated by the misery of their families, and ignorantly believing that the high prices were due to the avarice of the farmers, burst into violent riots and committed great devastation. In Gloucestershire the attacks on persons and property were so serious that the government sent down a special commission for the trial of the criminals, some six or seven of whom were hanged and many transported. The paragraph above referred to will complete the story:—"At the execution of the rioters upon the late special commission at Gloucester, Harris, the common hangman, being at that time in gaol as a party concerned in those outrages, one Evans, of Hampton, was procured to officiate in his stead. This fellow, last week, committed some trifling theft, for which the justices ordered him to be whipped by his brother hangman, Mr. Harris, who told the delinquent that he should severely smart for the reflection he had

brought upon the honourable calling to which he had been initiated, and accordingly gave him such a trimming with the cat o' nine tails as must have convinced him that the principles of honour and honesty are essential to that respectable profession."

Since the above was written, another paragraph, bearing further evidence on the subject, has been found in *Sarah Farley's Bristol Journal* for August 20, 1785. It states that ten days previously the execution had taken place at Ilchester, of Thomas Woodham, aged 69, convicted of highway robbery. His arrest must have taken place a very short time before his trial, for, in his capacity as hangman for Gloucestershire, he had executed a man at Gloucester only a few weeks before his own death. It is added that he expressed much regret on his way to the scaffold that he had not been in a position to dispose of the two or three convicts who remained to be executed in his own county.

J. L.

1674.—"VIEWS OF BERKELEY CASTLE," 1840.—I have a large-sized folio, entitled *Views of Berkeley Castle*, "taken on the spot, and drawn on stone, by Mr. H. Marklove;" and "dedicated, with permission, to the Right Hon. Lord Segrave, December, 1840." The printer of the letter-press was William Partridge, of Nailsworth, who subsequently removed to Stroud, where, as I understand, he died; and a list of more than two hundred subscribers is prefixed. "Price to Subscribers, £1 1s.; to Non-Subscribers, £1 5s." The ten plates are in the following order:—1. North East View; 2. North West View; 3. Entrance, First Gate; 4. The Inner Gate; 5. Entrance to the Keep; 6. The Hall; 7. The Chapel; 8. Entrance to the Room in which Edward II. was murdered; 9. View from the Leads; and 10. The Chalice, or Godwin Cup.

A notice to this effect has been inserted:—"As an accompaniment to this work, Mr. Marklove intends to publish two tinted lithographic views of the fine old Church of Berkeley, and two of the Mausoleum of the Berkeley Family. As they are subjects so well worthy the attention both of the antiquarian and artist, Mr. M. hopes to be honoured with the names of those persons who have subscribed to the Berkeley Castle Views. Price 15s. [changed in manuscript to £1 1s.]"

I shall be glad to know whether these four plates were published.

BIBLIOGRAPHER.

1675.—THE DIOCESE OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL, 1588.—The following is an extract from Arber's *Transcript of Stationers' Registers*, vol. ii., p. 485:—

"1587-88. Die mercurij. 28. februarij.

John Charle- Receaued of him for his lycence to prynte,
 e- wood. Artycles to be enquired of within the Dyoces of
 Gloucester and Brystoll. vnder master warden
 Coldockes hand vj^d."

At p. 466 of the same volume the same word in the singular ("dioces") is used with reference to Winchester. Has the extract any bearing on the history of the union of Gloucester and Bristol as a diocese?

L. MATTHEWS GRIFFITH.

The explanation of this union of dioceses is, that John Bullingham, D.D., was consecrated for the bishopric of Gloucester, September 3, 1581; and that he held *in commendam* the bishopric of Bristol from the same year until 1589, when Richard Fletcher, D.D., was consecrated thereto. Bullingham held Gloucester to the day of his death, May 20, 1598. See *ante*, vol. ii., p. 33.

EDITOR.

1676.—A SLYMBRIDGE CURIOSITY.—In an old account of rarities of this county I find the following:—"At Slymbridge, a little village on the banks of the Severn, about ten miles south of Gloucester, there is a family of the surname of Knight, which has been distinguished for many generations by having five fingers and a thumb on each hand."* Can any of your correspondents give any further information with reference to this peculiarity, and whether it still exists?

JOHN MILLS.

Gloucester.

1677.—WILLIAM PHELPS, OF TEWKESBURY, 1592.—In the *Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. vii., p. 239, in an article on John Bull, Mus. Doc., this passage appears:—

"On 29 May, 1592, some curious entries in the Chapel [Royal] cheque-book record the appointment, as a gentleman-extraordinary, of Mr. William Phelps, of Tewkesbury, the reason being that 'he dyd show a moste rare kyndnes to Mr. Doctor Bull in his great distresse, beinge robbed in those parts.'"

I shall feel much obliged to anyone who can favour me with a copy of these "curious entries." Who was Mr. Phelps? No mention of the matter by Bennett in either his *History of Tewkesbury* (1830) or *The Tewkesbury Register and Magazine* (1840-50).

G. A. W.

1678.—SIR STEPHEN NAISH, KNT.—Is anything known of the family to which belonged Sir Stephen Naish, Knt., of Bristol, and of Leweston, Dorset, sheriff of Bristol in 1785, and of Dorset, in 31 Geo. III? On what occasion was he knighted? when did he die? and where was he buried? The Leweston estate is said to have been purchased by his father, a Bristol merchant, of Lord Brooke. Sir Stephen left a sister and sole heiress, Anne, or Anna, who married 1st, William Gordon, who died at Bristol, 1802; and 2ndly, John Berkeley Burland.

C. H. MATO.

Long Burton Vicarage, Sherborne, Dorset.

* This statement is made, but not exactly in the same words, in *Curiosities, Natural and Artificial, of the Island of Great Britain*, vol. ii., p. 293, London, n.d.—ED.

1679.—PORTRAITS OF EDWARD COLSTON.—The latest writer on the life of Colston, the Rev. William Hunt, in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. xi., p. 406, has made this statement:—“Four portraits of him exist: one belongs to the school he founded on St. Augustine’s Back, [Bristol]; another, painted by Richardson, and engraved by Vertue, was executed by order of the corporation in 1702, at the cost of 17*l.* 11*s.*, and is still in the council house; a third is in the Merchants’ Hall; and the fourth, painted by Kneller in 1693, is in St. Bartholomew’s Hospital, London. The effigy on his tomb [in All Saints’ Church] was executed by Rysbrach from Richardson’s portrait.” I shall be glad to know whether there are any other portraits of this Bristol worthy, and if so, by whom painted and engraved.
G. A. W.

1680.—BALL FAMILY, OF STONEHOUSE.—Mr. C. E. Gildersome-Dickinson has written in *Notes and Queries* (7th S. vi. 367), November 10, 1888:—“Sir Alexander John Ball, Bart., a distinguished admiral and the friend of Nelson, died at Malta (of which island he was first British governor) in 1809. I am desirous of obtaining any information with regard to the family—which was of Stonehouse, co. Gloucester—beyond the somewhat crude and inaccurate pedigree which appears in Betham, and is subsequently inserted by Burke until the baronetcy became extinct in 1874. What connexion had Sir Alexander with Blofield? where and when was his mother buried? what became of his brothers and sisters? and who is the present representative of the family? I have reason to think the family was connected with Cape Breton Isle.” Mr. Dickinson may be glad to be referred to vol. i. of our *Notes and Queries*, pp. 13, 128, 129, 377, where (with one or two inaccuracies) he will find sundry particulars of Sir Alexander John Ball, Bart., and the Ball family of Stonehouse. He is probably aware of the article on Sir Alexander in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. iii., p. 70. The Rev. William Ball Wright has published an 8vo, entitled *Records of the Anglo-Irish Families of Ball* (Dublin, 1887), but has not included the Stonehouse family.
EDITOR.

1681.—MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR CIRENCESTER, 1547-1552.—A MS. list of the members of the first parliament of Edward VI. (from the Hatfield collection) names John Eston and George Ferrers, Esqrs., as representing Cirencester. This statement that Cirencester returned to parliament so early as 1547 is opposed to the heretofore and (it was thought) fairly substantiated belief that the borough was enfranchised for the first time in 13 Eliz., 1571, making its first returns at the general election in that year. In the parliamentary returns of 1545 no mention is made of Cirencester, nor does any trace exist of after members for the borough prior to 1571. That the return made in the latter year

was a new departure would seem by the resolution of the House passed on 6 April, immediately after the meeting of parliament, which enjoins that an inquiry be made in the case of Cirencester and certain other boroughs, they having "returned no burgesses in the last parliament." It is singular that if Cirencester received the right to elect representatives in 1547, the privilege should not have been continued without a break of twenty years. I do not know much of the abovenamed members said to have been returned in 1547, and shall be glad to have some particulars. John Eston appears as member for Southwark from 1553 to 1559; and George Ferrers for Brackley in 1555, and for St. Albans in 1571.

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

Mr. K. J. Beecham, the latest historian of Cirencester, in his *History of Cirencester and the Roman City Corinium* (1886), p. 171, begins his chapter on the "representation of the borough" with these words:—"Cirencester is stated to have sent representatives to a great council as early as 1338, but did not acquire the right of permanently electing two members until 1571." We leave the matter for further investigation.

EDITOR.

1682.—SIR NICHOLAS ARNOLD, LORD DEPUTY OF IRELAND.—In *Notes and Queries* (7th S. vi. 287), October 13, 1888, Mr. F. J. Furnivall has inquired:—"William Harrison, in bk. iii. ch. i. of his celebrated *Description of England* (p. 5, part ii. of my edition for the new Shakspeare Society), says: 'Sir Nicholas Arnold of late hath bred the best horses in England, and written of the maner of their production.' Lowndes and Hazlitt have no entry of any book of his, nor has the British Museum any in its catalogue. Sir Nicholas Arnold's name is not in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. His arms are given in Metcalfe's *Book of Knights*, A.D. 1548-53, p. 102, ed. 1885. Can anyone tell me anything about him?"

In the same volume, p. 394, Mr. W. D. Pink has replied:—"He was of Highnam Court, co. Gloucester, and third son of John Arnold, Esq., of Monmouth (*vide* Burke's *Landed Gentry*). He was M.P. for Gloucestershire in 1552-3 and 1555; Gloucester city in 1559 and 1563-67; Cricklade, 1571; Gloucestershire again, 1572-83 [?]. Knighted by Edward VI., [and] Lord Deputy of Ireland, 1564-5. I have not the date of his decease, but it seems to have been after 1583."

The manors of Highnam and Over, and divers messuages and lands, with the tithes thereof, lying in the parish of Churcham, near Gloucester, and all formerly belonging to the abbey of Gloucester, were granted to John Arnold, of Monmouthshire, Esq., 33 Hen. VIII., at whose death livery of the manor of Highnam was granted to his son, Sir Nicholas Arnold, 37 Hen.

VIII. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Dennys, of Dyrham, Gloucestershire, and was succeeded by Rowland Arnold, his son, who married Mary, daughter of John Brydges, Lord Chandos, and left an only daughter and heiress, wedded to Thomas Lucy, son of Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlcot, Warwickshire. (Rudder's *Gloucestershire*, p. 342.) Nicholas Arnold served as sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1558 and 1559. (*Ib.*, p. 53.) Mention of him is made in the "Selections from the Calendars of State Papers (Domestic)," *ante*, vol. iii., pp. 391, 466, 467, 469, 474, 475; and as appears from one of them, his death took place in the early part of 1580. In the *Calendar of State Papers (Domestic)*, 1547-1580, there are eleven references to him; in the *Calendar of the Carew Manuscripts*, 1515-1574, he is mentioned (and at much length) at pp. 354, 359, 362; and in the same for 1575-1588, at pp. 94, 414; while in the *Calendar of State Papers (Ireland)*, 1509-1573, the particulars given of him (as may be seen in the index to the volume, p. 545) are too many to enumerate. In the chancel of the church of Churcham, of which parish Highnam was a part, there is, as Bigland has recorded in his *Gloucestershire* (1791), vol. i., p. 337, "a small tablet of stone inlaid and bordured with alabaster, sculptured with devices and arms as follow:—On four escutcheons: 1. Gules, on a fess between three billets argent, three lions passant guardant purpure, for OLDISWORTH; impaling, gules, five marlions wings in saltire argent, for PORTER; 2. PORTER; impaling, gules, a chevron ermine, between three pheons or, for ARNOLD; 3. ARNOLD, impaling, or, a chevron between three cinquefoils azure, on a chief gules, a griffin passant ermine, for HAWKINS; 4. as the first." The inscription has been thus given by Bigland:—Here lye buried near this place the | bodies of Edward Oldisworth, Esq., | and Tace, his wife, dowghter of | Arthur Porter, Esq., and of Alice, his wife, | and sister to Sir Thomas Porter, Knight, which | Alice was dowghter of John Arnold, Esq., | and of Isabel, his wife, and sister to | Sir Nicholas Arnold, Knight, which Isabel | was the daughter of William Hawkins, Esquier, | the said John, Isabel, and Sir Nicholas, | being also interred in this | church. The said Edward departed this | life the 8th day of August, 1570; and the | Tacey the 8th day of June, 1576, havinge | had betwene them five children; | wherof two sonnes, Arnold and Thomas, | and three daughters, Margaret, Anne, and | Dorothy, of whom only Anne died | yonge, in the life of her parents.

EDITOR.

1683.—EDMUND WALLER, 1646.—In one of the registers of the parish of Cheltenham there is an entry of the following marriage:—"1646, Oct. 6. Edmund Waller and Margaret Howse." The bridegroom was, I am informed, in some way connected with his distinguished namesake, the poet. If so, how was it? J. G.

1684.—TURBERVILLE FAMILY, OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—I shall be glad of any information respecting these Turbervilles, of whom the first was John, of Shipton-Oliffe, A.D. 1216, third son of Sir Payn de Turberville (of Coyty) and Sybilla, his wife, dau. of Morgan ap Jestyn, lord of Glamorgan. Turbervilles were settled at Chaceley, of whom the first appears to have been a Thomas Turberville: then come

William—Sarah, dau. of——.

William—Mary, dau. of——.

Edmund—Bithia, dau. of——.

George—Elizabeth, dau. of —— Jones. Arms: A chevron between three falcons close, sable. Whence this family of Jones? The surnames, and arms (if any), of these wives are desired. In 1775 George Turberville died seized of a good house and estate at Shuthanger, a hamlet of Twining; his arms were, Checky vert and gules, a fesse, ermine. Samuel Turberville had land at Rippla. I am anxious to trace these Turbervilles to John, of Shipton-Oliffe, or as far back as possible, down to Anne, dau. of George Turberville, Esq., who married William Buckle, of Chaceley, and was buried there in 1794.

M. LOVELL.

Fairlawn, Ryde, I.W.

In vol. ii., p. 392, there is a copy of a tombstone inscription in the churchyard of Shirehampton, near Bristol, over the remains of four members of the family.

EDITOR.

1685—MARRIAGE UNDER DIFFICULTIES SEVENTY YEARS AGO.—In the *Stroud News* for February 14, 1879, this paragraph appeared:—

“On the 8th February, 1819, just 60 [now 70] years ago, there was solemnised at the parish church of Cheltenham, by the then curate of Garsdon, near Malmesbury, in Wilts, a marriage between the then curate of Cheltenham and a Cheltenham lady. And on the same day, at Garsdon church, there was solemnised, by the said curate of Cheltenham, a marriage between the above mentioned curate of Garsdon and the Cheltenham curate's sister, the witnesses to it being his bride and her daughter by a previous marriage. A gentleman who remembers the event states that the party, who drove over, did not arrive at Garsdon in time for the second marriage to be solemnised until past twelve o'clock, which, considering the distance to be travelled, was not surprising; and that some complaint was made about it by another clergyman. One of the curates above mentioned afterwards married a relative of the Rev. C. H. Davis, late of Stroud.”

I have not a copy of the entry of the Cheltenham marriage; but what follows is an extract from one of the registers of marriages in the parish of Garsdon, p. 4:—

“No. 11. Henry James Newbery, of this Parish, Bachelor,

and Harriet Potter, of the Parish of S^t Michael's, Gloucester, were married in this Church by Licence this eighth day of February, in the year One Thousand eight hundred and nineteen, by me,

John Davies, Officiating Minister.

This marriage was solemnized between us,
Henry James Newbery,
Harriet Potter,

In the presence of

Eliza Jane Davies,
Harriet Kimber."

Garsdon is in Wiltshire, but in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.

T. S. G.

1686.—TRINITY CHURCH, KINGSWOOD: MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—In this parish church, which "was consecrated the eleventh day of September, MDCCCXXI, by the Honourable & Right Reverend Henry [Ryder], Lord Bishop of Gloucester," there are four inscriptions, of which accurate copies were taken in November, 1888 :—

1.

Sacred | to the revered memory of | Sarah, | wife of Henry Hill Budgett, of Kingswood Hill, | who, after a life of cheerful, unassuming, and devoted piety, | was called to her eternal rest Jan^y 1st, 1839, | in the 55th year of her age. | Her mortal remains are interred in a vault beneath | Portland St. Chapel, City of Bristol.

2.

Sacred | to the memory of | Henry Hill Budgett, Esquire, | of Oldland Hall (formerly of Kingswood Hill), | and for many years in succession | Churchwarden of this Parish. | He departed this life on the 15th of Dec^r, 1849, | aged 71 years.

3.

In memory of Elizabeth Charlotte, | the beloved wife of William Sandford, M.A., | Incumbent of this Parish. | She entered suddenly into her rest | June 1st, 1863, aged 43, after more than a | quarter of a century of earnest and happy "labour in the Lord." | 1 Cor. xv. 58.

4.

In affectionate remembrance of | Captⁿ George Mees Hunt, | of the Royal Mail C^o, | who was born at Kingswood Hill | November 6th, 1842, | and died at St. Thomas, West Indies, | May 29th, 1886. | This tablet is erected | by some of his brother officers and friends, | as a tribute of | their sincere regard and esteem.

ABEBA.

1687.—THE EFFIGY OF ROBERT OF NORMANDY.—(Reply to No. 1640.) As a further reply to the query, "What is supposed

to be the date of the recumbent wooden effigy of Robert of Normandy in Gloucester Cathedral?" I beg to send the following account by Mr. G. Armstrong Howitt, of Gloucester, who has lately made a careful examination of the tomb in question; and from Mr. Howitt's well-known experience in monumental tombs and effigies, his remarks are worthy of great consideration. This account appeared in the *Gloucester Journal* of the 17th March, 1888, and I have the author's permission to reprint it.

Gloucester.

JOHN MILLS

The monumental effigy of Robert Curthose, Duke of Normandy, and eldest son of William the Conqueror, deserves the attention of all who profess to take any interest in works of ancient art, being the finest example of an effigy carved in oak existing in the kingdom. Our local historians, in giving an account of this effigy, have either incorrectly described it, or noticed it rather in a biographical than an antiquarian manner; and it is extraordinary to observe the implicit confidence with which the most egregious mistakes have been copied by one writer after another, apparently without the propriety having once occurred to them of referring to the effigy, and making a critical examination of it. This, and the little attention devoted to the detection of additions or restorations, is the cause of the many blunders gentlemen given to antiquarian research have fallen into; and is it pardonable to overlook such errors upon the ground that they may pass undiscovered by the million?

It was under impressions such as these that I, a short while since, went into the Cathedral to inspect this effigy, and test what amount of reliance should be given to our local historians hereon. Having done so, I desire to give you the following observations upon the same:—

1st. Richard Gough, in his *Sepulchral Monuments*, states his opinion to be that this effigy is one of the most genuine of the 12th century. This must be incorrect, as the state of the art of sculpture at that period was not sufficiently advanced in this country to be capable of producing an effigy of the human figure in the style of this specimen. Therefore we must look to what was accomplished in the 13th century, when such effigies were admirably executed.

2nd. But this is not all, for the only known effigies believed to be of the 12th century have their swords as they were then worn, on the right side, a peculiarity which only appertains to very early effigies, and this one has it upon the left side, as adopted in the 13th century.

3rd. Spurs in the 12th century and in the early part of the 13th were a kind of goad, pryck or spear-shaped, with a slight bend to it, and fastened on with straps. The rowelled spur first appears on the great seal of Henry III. The rowelled spurs seen

upon the effigy are an ignorant restoration, and have nothing to do with the original.

4th. Nearly all our historians describe the body armour of the figure to be of *chain* mail. It is, however, very different from that, being *ring* mail sewn upon cloth or leather, the rings being set edgewise, so that one row lies to the right, and the other to the left, alternately.

5th. A great deal has also been written about the breeches shown on the figure, and they say the prince obtained the appellation of Curt-hose from this part of his habit. This, however, is another error, as it was the custom at this period to wear breeches of cloth or leather, but not commonly so until the reign of Edward I.

6th. In military costume at this period coronets are not met with, yet Fosbrooke says that perhaps this effigy presents the earliest specimen of a coronet worn with armour, and Britton and others give a description of it. But having examined it, I have come to the conclusion that it is nothing more than an addition made to it by a carver, who must have been totally unacquainted with the peculiar ornaments in use upon coronets in the 13th century. For this coronet is carved with ornaments used in the style and bad taste of Charles II.'s time, and I feel convinced has been partly turned in a lathe, and stuck on the head.

7th. The figure, as it is, shows clearly that the shield has gone, but the guige or shield strap remains. The pillow is not the original one, and the couchant animal upon which the feet should be resting is also gone. These losses very much injure the effect the figure once must have possessed. The oaken chest or altar upon which the effigy lies, and the wired iron horse above it, are not original, or even in accordance with 13th century work.

It has been generally admitted that this effigy once stood before the high altar, and I think that to preserve so valuable a relic in our art history, the sooner it is placed there the better. It would then be in a dry air, whereas now, being painted on the face, no air can get through the pores of the wood, and the under-side of the figure will absorb the damp from the surrounding walls, and surely and silently decay the whole of this historical monumental effigy, which would be an irreparable loss, not to Gloucester alone, but to the whole country.

It may not be out of place to note here, for the information of those who really care to inquire into these matters, that the best writer we have had on this subject was my old friend the late Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick; see his *Ancient Arms and Armour*.

1688.—EXTRACTS FROM THE "MONTHLY MISCELLANY" FOR THE YEAR 1774.—To show what facts of a local character may be gleaned from an odd volume of an old magazine, I send you the following in connection with our own county. They are arranged under headings, and with the month of *publication* in each case

prefixed. Where no county is specified, Gloucestershire is to be understood.

JOHN MOORE.

Chardwar, Bourton-on-the-Water.

Marriages.

- Jan. John Estridge, Esq., to Miss Whatley, daughter of Alderman Whatley, of Bristol.
- Feb. [Jan. 23] at Didbrooke [Oxfordshire], the Right Hon. [Henry, 4th] Lord Aylmer, to [Catherine] the second daughter of Sir Charles Whitworth [and sister of Charles, Earl Whitworth].
- Mr. Milborne Williams, of Bristol, to Miss Ann Webb, of Chew Magna [Somersetshire].
- At Malvern [Worcestershire], the Rev. Mr. Anselm Jones to Mrs. Snell, widow of Powell Snell, Esq., of Guiting.
- At Romsey [Hampshire], Mr. Tylee, brewer, of Devizes [Wilts], to Miss Reed, of Bristol.
- Mr. Clarke, clothier, of Trowbridge [Wilts], to Miss Ludlow, sister to Dr. Ludlow, of Bristol.
- Mar. [Feb. 11, Thomas Reynolds, 2nd] Lord Ducie [of Tortworth], to Miss [Margaret] Ramsden, daughter of the late Sir John Ramsden, Bart., of Byrom [Yorkshire].
- [At Westbury-on-Trym, Feb. 10] Henry Lippincott, Esq., of Bristol, [created a baronet 7 September, 1778,] to Miss Elizabeth Jefferies, sister of the late Cassa Jefferies, Esq., of Stoke Bishop [and granddaughter of the late Sir William Cann, Bart.], a lady possessed of many amiable accomplishments, and of a fortune of £40,000.
- April. Stephen Woodfield, Esq., of Gloucester, to Miss [Mary] Lysons [daughter of Daniel Lysons, Esq.], of Hempstead.
- At Stroud, the Rev. Mr. Lloyd to Miss Lawrence.
- George Whitmore, Esq., of Slaughter, only son of the late General Whitmore, to Miss Mary Wall, youngest daughter of Dr. Wall, of Worcester.
- June. The Rev. John Sandford, D.D., rector of Stratton [Gloucestershire], and of Chelsfield, Kent, to Mrs. Martha Sherman, a widow lady of family and fortune, of Donnington, Berks.
- Henry Lisle, Esq., of Bristol, merchant, to Miss Mercer, of Poland Street [London].
- Aug. [July 7] James Dutton, Esq. [1st Baron Sherborne], eldest son of James Lenox Dutton, Esq., of Sherborne, to Miss Elizabeth Coke, youngest daughter of Wenman Coke, M.P. for Derby.

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is intended to issue, with each alternate part, as heretofore, some pages of critical es of recent publications. With this in view, books, etc. (to be sent to the x, 26, Meridian Place, Clifton, Bristol), are desired; and they will receive, with the delay as possible, a careful consideration. Works in any way connected the civil or ecclesiastical history of Gloucestershire or the neighbouring ties particularly welcome.

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 2. *Monumental Inscriptions in the Parish Church of Cheltenham.* Privately inted. London, 1877. 4to. Price 3s. 6d., post-free.
- Application to be made to the Rev. B. H. Blacker, 26, Meridian Place, Clifton, ristol. No copies of the *Charlton Kings Inscriptions* now on hand.

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PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

PART XLII.]

APR 15 1889
[April, 1889.]

Gloucestershire Notes and Queries,

EDITED BY THE

REV. BEAVER H. BLACKER, M.A.

"The present is founded on the past, and is inseparably connected with it; neither can it be properly understood or fully appreciated, and certainly no idea of the progress of civilization can be arrived at, unless there is an intimate acquaintance with the history of the past."

BATTY.

*"Not harsh and rugged are the ways
Of hoar antiquity, but strewn with flowers."*

WARTON.

W3 LONDON:

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1889.

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GENERAL NOTICES.

Part XLIII., price 1s., or by post, 1s. 1d., will be ready for the 1st of July.

The annual subscription for this work, which is published quarterly, (including the April double part) is 5s., or by post, 5s. 5d.

Communications of a suitable character will be most acceptable. The loan of old documents and newspapers, literal copies of monumental inscriptions in churches and churchyards, memoranda of noteworthy facts in any way connected with the county, and extracts from scarce books or pamphlets of local interest, or from parish registers and churchwardens' accounts, is invited; and anything entrusted for the purpose will be carefully preserved, and returned without unnecessary delay. Correspondents are requested not to make use of any contractions in their transcripts, except when such occur in the originals, and to write upon one side only of the paper. Names of persons and places should be very distinctly written.

All contributions should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. The signatures of contributors are appended, unless a wish to the contrary may have been expressed.

Books, etc., sent to the Editor for review, will receive due attention.

The binder is requested, in arranging the illustrations of Vol. I., to attend to the directions given for his guidance, p. xvi. "Bishop John Talbot's Monument" will be found in Part VI., and the "Map of the County of Gloucester" and "Over Bridge" in Part XI.

Special covers for the volumes have not been provided, the matter of binding being left to the taste of each subscriber.

Vol. I. being out of print, copies can be supplied only as they may turn up for sale from time to time, and then only to purchasers of the second volume. Some odd parts, however, are still on hand. Vol. II., comprising Parts XIII.-XXIV., can be procured from the Editor until further notice, price 18s., or by post, 18s. 6d. Vol. III., comprising Parts XXV.-XXXVI., price 15s., or by post, 15s. 6d. Three shillings offered for copies of Parts II., VII., and IX., and full price for Parts XIV.-XVII. and XXII., if clean and fit for binding. A liberal price will be paid for copies of Vol. I.

Subscribers are requested to remit their subscriptions (the receipt of which will be duly acknowledged) to the undersigned; and Post Office and Postal Orders should be made payable at either BRISTOL or CLIFTON. Thanks are given to the many who have promptly replied to (and in sundry cases have even anticipated) applications for payment, and who have thereby prevented much trouble and expense.

26, Meridian Place,
Clifton, Bristol,
April 1st, 1889.

(Rev.) B. H. BLACKER.

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(For lists of Subscribers see the covers of Parts IV.-XLI.)

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Probably some names which should appear in the lists, have been unintentionally omitted: if so, particulars are requested, which will at once be attended to. The names of additional subscribers are likewise desired for insertion in the next quarterly list.

- Aug. At Barnwood, near Gloucester, the Rev. Mr. Jones, Minister of Norton, to Miss Heveningham.
- Oct. Richard Eeves, Esq., of Rowell, to Miss Southwell, of Ashley, Worcestershire.
- Nov. [Oct. 6] Thomas Estcourt, Esq., of Estcourt, to the Hon. Miss [Jane] Grimstone, sister to [James Bucknall, 3rd] Lord Viscount Grimstone.
- Daniel Henry Woodward, Esq., of Boxwell, to Miss Howorth, of Rochdale, Lancashire.
- Mr. Thomas Bradshaw, of London, to Miss Molly Harris, youngest daughter of Mr. Alderman Harris, of Gloucester.
- Dec. John Embery, Esq., of Tewkesbury, to Miss Hancock, daughter of Peter Hancock, Esq., of Twining.

Deaths.

- Feb. Mr. George Turberville, lately an eminent mercer at Tewkesbury.
- At Painswick, Richard Butler, gent.
- Mrs. Barton, wife of the Rev. Dr. [Cutts] Barton, Dean of Bristol [1763-81].
- At Gloucester, Mrs. Pitt, relict of James Pitt, Esq.
- Mar. At Tortworth, Mrs. Mary Lapley, a widow lady of that place.
- April. At Tewkesbury, Mrs. Haydon, wife of the Rev. Mr. Haydon.
- James Leigh, Esq., of [Adlestrop,] Gloucestershire, brother-in-law to [James Brydges] the [3rd and last] Duke of Chandos.
- Pryse Gwynnett, Esq., captain of a battalion of Seapoys at Bengal, and youngest son of the Rev. Mr. Gwynnett, of Gloucester.
- Thomas Westorp [? Westropp], Esq., of Gloucestershire.
- June. The Rev. Mr. Bromage, who held the livings of Longhope and Frethern.
- John Tayler, Clerk, A.M., for many years Vicar of Winchcomb.
- July. At Turkdean, John Churchill Wickstead, Esq., a relation of Lord Wenman.
- Aug. At his brother's house in Bristol, George Weston, Esq., of Berkeley.
- Sept. At Berkeley, the Rev. Mr. Smith, Senior.
- Mrs. Thorpe, relict of Dr. Thorpe, of Stroud.
- Oct. Mr. James, goldsmith, of Gloucester.
- Mrs. Wells, wife of Mr. Wells, surgeon, of Bristol.
- At Bristol, Mrs. Dymock, wife of Mr. Dymock, merchant, and sister to the late Dr. Randolph, physician.

- Oct. At Bristol Hotwells, after a lingering illness, Miss Elizabeth Battens.
- In his 69th year, at his seat at Hill House, in Gloucestershire, Sir Onesiphorus Paul, Bart. [of Rodborough].
- Mrs. Hart, sister to William Hart, Esq., of Stapleton.
- Suddenly, at Lower Swell, Sarah Duffield, widow, aged 103, who retained her senses to the last. That she might not die unprepared, she 14 years ago provided, and hath ever since kept by her, the coffin and shroud in which she was buried.
- At Shurdington, William Edwards, Esq.
- Nov. John Colburne, Esq., of Spilman's Court, near Stroud.
- Mrs. Bush, wife of Thos. Bush, Esq., of Cirencester.
- Dec. [Nov. 16] Edward [Edmund] Chamberlain, Esq., of Mangersbury.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

- Feb. The Rev. Francis Mines, M.A., to the vicarage of Spelsbury, Oxfordshire, with the vicarage of Twining.
- The Rev. Joseph Chester to the vicarage of Longney.
- The Rev. Mr. [John Thomas] Wheate, [afterwards the 5th and last baronet, who died unm. July 14, 1816,] brother to Sir Jacob Wheate, Bart., to the vicarage of Leachelade, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Rowles.
- Mar. The Rev. Henry Jenner, M.A., of Burbage, Wilts, to the rectory of Rockhampton. [See *ante*, vol. iii., p. 529.]
- The Rev. W. Somerville to the vicarage of Bibury, together with the rectory of Aston Somerville, worth £500 per annum.
- The Rev. James Webster, LL.B., to hold the vicarage of Cawarne Magna, Herefordshire, with the perpetual curacy of Stroud.
- June. The Rev. Robert Penny to the rectory of Cromball.
- The Rev. Joseph Goodwin, A.M., to the rectory of Westcott [or Westoote].
- The Rev. James Cooper, A.B., to the vicarage of Berkeley.
- The Rev. Joseph Chester, A.M., to the vicarage of Longney and perpetual curacy of Elmora. [See *ante*, same page.]
- The Rev. John Henry Williams, LL.D., to the vicarage of Winchcomb, with the chapel of Gretton and Great.
- July. The Rev. David Jones to the vicarage of Longhope.
- The Rev. John Pitman, A.M., to the rectory of Fretherne.
- Sept. The Rev. Mr. Davies, of Cayo, Carmarthenshire, to the vicarage of Horaley.

Dec. The Rev. Thomas Chamberlayne Coxe, Chaplain to the Duke of Beaufort, to hold the rectory of Avening with that of North Cerney.

Miscellaneous.

Glocester, Jan. 3. Tuesday last one Richard Faulkner was committed to our castle, charged with robbing Mr. John Bird, of Stonehouse, in this county, last Saturday se'nnight, about 12 at night, when he took from him his watch, with about 20s. in silver, and attempted to murder Mr. Bird by cutting his throat; in which attempt, however, he providentially failed, though the skin was cut through almost from ear to ear. Mr. Bird imagined himself attacked by three persons; but Faulkner declares positively that he had no accomplice.

We hear from Tewksbury, that a prosecution hath been commenced against the Rev. Mr. Evanson of that place, by several of the parishioners. The accusation against him is for depraving the public worship of God contained in the liturgy of the Church of England, asserting the same to be superstitious and anti-christian; preaching, writing, and conversing against the Creeds and the Divinity of our Saviour, and assuming to himself the power of the public worship. Above three hundred other parishioners have subscribed the sum of 240 pounds in order to defend his cause.

Mar. Mr. George Whateley, organist of Cirencester, to be one of the King's band of music.

1689.—MAISEMORE CHURCH: MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—
In the parish church of St. Giles, Maisemore, near Gloucester, there are the following inscriptions, of which accurate copies have recently been taken:—

1.

(Chancel.)

To the memory | of the Rev. Richard Raikes,* Incumbent of
this Parish, | who died September 5, 1823, in the 80th year of his
age. | Pious and benevolent, learned and meek, | he had laboured
almost 30 years | as a faithfull minister of the Church of Christ. |
Through sixty years of peculiar suffering and bodily weakness |
he manifested to all who knew him, the power of faith, | by the
cheerfulness and diligence with which he fulfilled his duties, |
rejoicing to prove his love for his Redeemer, | whose mercy he
adored, | and on whose merits alone he relied for salvation, | and

* He was brother of ROBERT RAIKES, and felt a lively interest in the education of the young. His monument in the south aisle of Gloucester Cathedral bears a suitable inscription.—ED.

entire submission and devotion to his holy will. | Reader, whoever thou art, | profit by this memorial of one | whose delight and employment consisted in doing good to others. | By industry and humility | shew thyself the disciple of Christ; | and if it please God to call thee to trials, | thankfully receive the opportunities they offer | by glorifying God by the patient enduring of affliction, | in the hope of eternal blessedness, | which was purchased by the sufferings | of the Incarnate Son of God. | "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." Rev. xiv. 13.

2.

Near this spot | lie the mortal remains of | Julia, | late the wife of Richard Harward, | of Maisemore Lodge, Esquire, | and youngest daughter of | Admiral Viscount Exmouth, | who died December 26, 1831. | This tablet is dedicated to the memory of an amiable and | affectionate wife, a daughter tenderly attached | and devoted to her parents, | a kind and charitable friend to the sick and needy, | and a humble and sincere Christian, | by her afflicted parents and husband.

3.

(Nave.)

[Hic jacet] | R[obertus] Willoughbie, | fil[ius] [T]h[omas] Willoughbie | de B[ore P]lace, | in comit[at]u C[ant.], arm[ig.] | Mil[it.] colle[g]ij Mag[da]l[en]iensis | olim [s]ocius, in artibus Mag[is]t[er]. | n[on] Baccala[ureus], | qui mortem obiit v[icesimo] q[uinto] | [die Augusti], an[no] S[alutis] | 1641.*

4.

M.S. | In spe beatæ resurrectionis | quod mortale fuit hic deposuit Rob. Carpenter, Gen., | vir (siquis alius) spectatissima fide, morumq[ue] integritate, | quem liberi parentem vere benignum, | Ecclesie Anglicanæ genuinum filium, | omnes desideratissimum habuere. | Hunc inter vitæ tædia duobis annis plus minus collectantem | inveterata pthisis (vel invito Esculapio) corripuit in cælum, | XVI Junij, | anno ætatis 43, Dni 1675. | Hoc quale Robertus, filius natu maximus, | in perpetuum observantis monumentum | L.M.Q.[P.]†

5.

M. S. | Antonij Pembruge, Generosi, | viri natalibus clar, | morum probitate, | erga regem fidelitate, | erga liberos mansuetudine, | erga proximum charitate, | celeberrimi. | Obiit Oct. 7^o, a^o Dni 1696, | ætatis 79. | Nec non | Antonij, prædicti Antonij filii natu maximi | filii vere pii, | qui, morte nimis propra raptus e vivis, | obiit Martij 21, 1681, ætatis 21. | Parenti suo et fratri charissimis | monumentum hoc Gulielmus superstes | M.P.

* The defaced portions within brackets have been supplied from Bigland's *Gloucestersh.*, vol. ii., p. 208.

† In Bigland's time this monument was erected against the chancel, in the churchyard.

6.
(Aisle.)

Infra repositi fuerunt cineres | Francisci Wheeler de Maysemore,
Generosi, | et Gilberti, filij ejus primo-geniti. | Hunc anno ætatis
XXXIX, dies XIX Novembris, | patrem vero in ætatis LXXI, dies
XVIII Aprilis extinxit. | Quorum Gratia*, relicta Francisci
charissima, | hoc marmor posuit | in memoriam. | Cujus etiam
quod mortale subtumulatum fuit | die 18^o Maij, anno 1680, | in
spem beatæ refectionis | Demitte jam oculos, Lector, |
tibi cave et consule, | ora et ave.†

7.

Sacred to the memory of William Pembruge, late | of this
Parish, a gentleman of an ancient and | honourable family, who
lived in good reputation, | and whose good qualities procured him
the | love and esteem of his friends and acquaintances. | He truly
descended from Sir Henry Pembruge, | Knight, who, in the first
year of Edward I.,‡ was | seized of the lordship and castle of
Pembruge, | in the County of Hereford. He departed this | life
13th of April, in the year 1738, aged 70 years. | To the memory
of Edmund Pembruge, of this Parish, | Gentleman, son and heir of
the abovementioned | William Pembruge. He departed this life |
the 27th day of October, 1766, aged 78. | Also in memory of
Katherine,§ daughter of y^e | said William Pembruge, who
departed this life 19th | September, 1722, aged 32 years. ||

8.

In a vault | near this marble are deposited the | remains of the
Rev^d James Pitt, | Rector of Great Barrington, in this | County,
and Vicar of Taynton, in Oxon, | who departed this life the 25
day | of March, 1784, | aged 59 years. | Also Elizabeth,** his
relict, grand- | daughter of William Pembruge, Esq^r, | a family
long resident in this Parish. | She died the 14†† day of June,
1784, | in the 66 year of her age. | Also of William Pitt, Esq^{re}, |
eldest son of the abovenamed James | and Elizabeth Pitt. | He
died Nov^r 5th, 1805, | in the 56th year of his age. | Also of
William Goodrich, Esq^r, | late of Maisemore Court, in this Parish, |
who died Sept^r 3rd, 1845, aged 70 years. ††

* Grace Wheeler and her son Francis were joint donors of the Maisemore Bread Acre in 1676.

† According to Bigland, this monument was in the nave. The aisle had not then been erected.

‡ This must be a mistake in the inscription. Sir Richard Pembruge, Sir Henry's younger brother, was a famous Knight of the Garter under Edward III., and died in 1375.—Beltr's Mem. Ord. Garter.

§ Wife of William Fletcher, Jun., of Maisemore. She died in childbirth, and was buried the same day that her child was baptised. Her mother, Katherine Pembruge, also died at her birth, and was buried in Gloucester Cathedral on the day that her infant was baptised in Maisemore Church, June 16, 1680.

|| This monument was in the nave.

** Daughter of William and Katherine Fletcher.

†† This is a mistake in the inscription, as, according to the entry in the register, she was buried on the 15th of May.

‡‡ This monument was in the chancel.

9.

Sacred to the memory of | Anne Sarah, | the beloved wife of
Lieut. Col. Evans, | whose blessed spirit | departed from this
world the 29 of June, 1830. | In her pure and cultivated mind |
were happily blended the most ardent | love and gratitude to her
God, | with the tenderest affection | for her family and friends, |
and the most benevolent sympathy in | the distresses of her fellow
creatures. | This last sad tribute of affection | to departed
excellence | was erected by her bereaved | and afflicted husband.

10.

"Blessed are the dead | which die in the Lord." | Sacred | to
the memory | of Eliza Porter, | wife of the Rev. Charles Herbert
Martin, M.A., | Incumbent of this Parish. | She died 15 January,
1845, aged 54. | Her sole reliance was on the | all-sufficient
atonement and perfect | righteousness of her Saviour Jesus Christ, |
from whom she obtained grace to be | an affectionate wife, a
devoted mother, | a humble and faithful Christian. | Her memory
will be long revered | by her deeply afflicted husband | and
affectionate children. | Also of Charles, son of the above |
Charles Herbert and Eliza Porter Martin. | He died 27 April,
1831, aged 5 years. | "She stretcheth out her hand to the poor; |
she reacheth forth her hands to the needy; | her children arise up,
and call her blessed; | her husband also, and he praiseth her."
Prov. xxxi. 20-28.

The following inscriptions* are on flatstones in the chancel:—

1.

Here [lyeth] | the body [of] | Richard B[oyle], of | Maisemore,
Gent., who | died [the 27 day of | June], 16 [33].

2.

Here lieth the body of | Jane, the daughter of | Anthony Wye,
Gent., who | died the fo[u]rth of February, | Ano] Dni 16[33]. |
Also | M^r Henry Wagstaffe, | died y^e 27 of Decemb^r, | 1725, aged
51 years, | and also his | 2 sons & [one daughter].

3.

Here lyeth the body | of Alexander Ready, of | Maysmore,
Gent., who | deceased the 2 of May, | 1639.

That man is Blest y^t ready is for Death
Whilst here he lives on Ground;
Then Blest is he y^t here lyes Vnderneath,
For Death him Ready found.

4.

Here lieth [h the] body | of James [Gre]ene, of | y^e Paris[h, Gent.],
who | died y^e 2 day of | January, 1679, | aged about 31 years.

* The defaced portions within brackets have been supplied from the registers, and from Bigland.

5.

Anne, y^e daughter | of Edmond Ready, | Gent., was buried y^e |
9th day of August, | 1689. | Edmund Redish, Gent., | 1708.

6.

[In memory of] | Elizabeth, the wife of William | Cook, of y^e
[Parish of] | Church[down, Yeo.], who | dept. y^a life the 20th [of
August], | 1700, aged 44. | She was a loyall..... | free from
malice..... | Her vertuous actions.....*

7.

Sacred to the memory of | a man† steady and unshaken in |
friendship, a true lover of English | hospitality & plain dealing, a
sealouse | maintainer of y^e rights & priviledges | of this Parish
when living, | & dying bequeathed fourty pounds to y^e inhabitants |
of the same, the interest whereof to | be given to the poor in
bread monthly | for ever.‡ He exchanged this life | for a better
the 23^d of Novemb., | anno ætatis 81, 1708.

8.

Here lieth the body of Thomas Rooke,§ only son | of Thomas
Rooke, of this Parish, Gen., by Jane, | his wife, daughter of
Anthony Pembruge, Gent., | who died August the 23, 1714, | aged
33 years.

9.

Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth, | relict of M^r Robert Biggs,
of | Birdlip, & late wife of the Rev^d M^r | John Wall, Minister of
this Parish. She | departed this life Jan. 31, 1727, | in the 51st
year of her age.

She was a woman of a pious life,
A tender mother and a loving wife,
Dear to her friends, to all her neighbours kind,
Truly bewailed by those she left behind.

10.

Here lyeth | the body of y^e Rev. John Wall, | who was many
years Minister | of this Parish, and Vicar of Brock|worth. He
died Feb^r 19, 1746-7, | aged 73 years. | In every capacity, of a
husband, | a father, a neighbour, and a pastor, | he shewed himself
a sincere Christian. | Here also lyeth the body of | the Reverend
M^r George Wall, M.A. | (son of the above named M^r Jno. Wall), |
Rector of Mungewell, in y^e County | of Oxford, & Minister of this |
Parish, who died the 4 of June, 1776, | in the seventieth year of

* This stone is cut up by the altar rails.

† Edmund Ready. See No. 5.

‡ The bequest has been long lost to the parish.

§ He gave the third bell in the church by Abraham Rudhall in 1697.



his age. | He discharged all the relative | obligations of life with a
 very | accurate & conscientious atten|tion. Was a punctual, honest
 man, | and a discreet and pious | Christian. CONWAY DIGHTON.

1690.—“ADIEU, MY NATIVE LAND, ADIEU!”—The following lines are said to have been composed by John Westbrooke Chandler, an artist and poet, who resided at Stroud at the end of the last and the beginning of the present century, and were probably written on the occasion of his leaving his “native home:”—

Adieu, my native land, adieu !
 The vessel spreads her swelling sails ;
 Perhaps I never more may view
 Your fertile fields and flow'ry dalea.
 Delusive hope can charm no more—
 Far from the faithless maid I roam ;
 Unfriended seek some foreign shore ;
 Unpitied leave my native home !

Farewell, dear village ! oh, farewell !
 Soft on the gale thy murmur dies ;
 I hear thy solemn ev'ning bell,
 Thy spires glad my aching eyes.
 Tho' frequent falls the dazzling tear,
 I scorn to shrink from fate's decree ;
 Yet think not, cruel maid, that o'er
 I'll breathe another sigh for thee.

In vain through shades of frowning night
 Mine eyes thy rocky coast explore ;
 Deep sinks the fiery orb of light,—
 I view thy beacons now no more.
 Rise, billows, rise ! blow, hollow wind !
 Nor night, nor storms, nor death I fear ;
 Ye, friendly, bear me hence to find
 That peace which fate denies me here.

In the *Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. x., p. 39, there are a few particulars of Chandler.

J. G.

1691.—A NOVELIST'S PICTURE OF BARNWOOD, NEAR GLOUCESTER.—“Strephon,” the writer of a Christmas story in a Sheffield paper, gives the following description of Barnwood, where the story is partly laid:—Barnwood is a long, straggling village, composed of cottages that cluster for a mile along the old Roman road that shoots, strait as an arrow, from Gloucester city to the Cotswolds. The historic highway cuts in twain the broad landscape, and stands out like a creamy parting in the centre of a cradle of green, sentinelled on either side by two mountain outposts—Churchdown and Robin's Wood. The old Cathedral appears to form the town

terminus; at the other extremity the narrow band leaps up the hill, and, crossing the backbone of the Cotswold range, speeds away to pleasant Cirencester. Barnwood begins to cling to the roadside before the western city is left two miles behind; and from what may be called its centre there branches an avenue of trees that is without its peer in picturesque effect for miles around. A procession of lime, ash, beech, and chestnut trees makes a portal, as it were, to a grand Gothic aisle of green, formed by ancestral elms which have been a rook colony for this half-century or more. In the middle of this leafy colonnade the branches bend low to listen to the prattle of a baby brook which, by-and-bye, throws its little cares under the protection of the Severn, flowing with majesty and strength in the great breadths of gentle green beyond. Over this lisping streamlet spans a wooden-railed arch, whereon, beneath the luminous leaves, many a provincial Claude Melnotte has plighted his troth with his Pauline, and many a rustic Romeo has rehearsed the language of love with a west-country Juliet. This lovers' arch might, indeed, be called "the bridge of sighs," so many deep breathings of bliss has it heard. Beyond the avenue stands the church, square, short, squat, ugly, with a square, short, squat, ugly tower. It is not a picturesque church. No ivy or other climber covers its grim, grey stones with glossy green; and its buttresses are cut and carved by the rude hands of youth, and carry rustic names down to rustic posterity. But it is a venerable church, and to those who know it well, is lovable. That old church is dear to men and women scattered in far distant lands, and when they travel in thought to the beloved western county and cheek off the familiar landmarks, they pause long before that sanctified pile. It is dear, too, to those who have always lived near its grey shadows. There they were baptised; there betrothed; there the bones of fathers and friends await the Resurrection bidding. "Time consecrates," says Schiller; "and what is grey with age becomes religion."

J. G.

1692.—THE "IRON KING OF THE FOREST OF DEAN."—Mr. Henry Crawshay, the "Iron King of the Forest of Dean," as he was styled, died on Monday, November 17, 1879, in his sixty-eighth year, at Oaklands Park, Newnham, and throughout the Forest his death evoked universal sorrow and regret. He came from South Wales as far back as 1835, in which year his father was introduced to the district by Mr. Moses Teague, and soon afterwards his connection with Cinderford Ironworks began. At that time Capt. Frazer, father of the late Bishop of Manchester, was associated with a Mr. Protheroe, and the Messrs. Allaway were carrying on iron manufactures either at or near to the site of the furnaces so long since famous as Messrs. Crawshay and Son's pig iron works. Mr. Crawshay acquired valuable mineral and coal properties—the former at Buckshaft, and the latter at Lightmoor.

It is stated that from one mine alone the average output was 48,000 tons of high class hematite ore, and that during the years from 1860 to 1870 the mine yielded 398,725 tons. On his father's death, August 4, 1867, he became the sole proprietor of the Forest property, and he added to it by extensive purchases both in West and East Dean. A few years ago he also acquired the furnaces and mines of the Parkend Iron Company, the tin-plate mills of which and the furnaces were among the last commercial transactions with which he was associated, their sale in the one case and lease in the other having only recently taken place. In fact, the sale of the furnaces was only announced on the day of his death. As an employer of labour no man had done more in the Forest to promote the comfort and happiness of his employes, and during the unhappy struggles which arose of late years in the Forest, and particularly during the memorable strike of 1874-5, when for some three months the colliers of the other chief masters were on strike, Mr. Crawshay declined to associate himself with the movement, as his remarkable letter in November, 1874, amply testified. Other instances might be mentioned, showing to some extent how he sympathised with the miners, colliers, and other bread-winners of the Forest. His acts of generosity will be long remembered in connection with the giving of his wealth to the restoration of churches, notably at Blaisdon and Awre, which were restored by him, together with his munificent donation of £1,000 for starting the restoration of Newnham parish church. To the promotion of education he was likewise a very liberal contributor, and his aid was extended not only to Church of England but to Nonconformist schools in the Forest.

Several particulars of his father, William Crawshay (1788-1867), and of his brother, Robert Thompson Crawshay (1817-1879), are in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. xiii., pp. 62, 63.

GLOUCESTRENSIS.

1693.—AN OLD "BRISTOL MERCURY."—It may interest some of your readers to be informed of the existence of a *Bristol Mercury* hitherto unknown to students of local history. The copy before me, discovered in a file of the *Bristol Oracle*, is dated "Thursday, October 20, 1748," and professes to be "printed by Edward Ward, in Castle-street; by whom all manner of printing is done reasonable." From the number added to this heading ("No. 24"), the paper may have been started in the spring of 1748. The *Mercury* consisted of only two pages of three columns each, being but half the size of the other local journals; but on the other hand it was only half their price, and although charged with a stamp duty of one halfpenny, was vended for "one penny." In the local column is an editorial announcement that "at the repeated desire of our city and country friends," the *Mercury* would in future be issued on Saturday instead of Thursday. This change did not ensure the

success of the enterprise, and it would appear that Bristolians of that day were so little interested in political events as to be indifferent about newspapers. The *Mercury* probably expired early in 1749, and its demise was speedily followed by that of the *Bristol Oracle*, leaving only the *Bristol Journal* in the field. Mr. Ward then thought the opportunity worthy of a second venture, and on the 23rd September following he published the first number of the *Bristol Weekly Intelligencer*, pleading in his opening address "the necessity for the establishment of two channels of intelligence in so large a city." This paper, like the *Mercury*, was printed in Castle-street; but, in 1750, Ward removed his office to Broad-street; and later on to "the King's Arms on the Tolzey," where he vended his newspapers in conjunction with Government stamps, stationery, books, and quack medicines.

No precise conclusion can be drawn as to the starting of this *Mercury* from the number borne by the only impression known to exist. The numbering of newspapers in that age was of the most haphazard character. The *Bristol Oracle* was established on the 8th January, 1742, yet the issue of the 1st May following is styled "No. 5," and that of the 7th May, 1743, is "No. 9." *Farley's Bristol Advertiser* for April 14th, 1744, is numbered "19." About three years later, the issue of March 14th, 1747, is gravely styled "No. 1," and in that of April 18th, 1747, when the figures should have been 176, they appear as "145." In revenge for these shortcomings, the paper of the following week produces the astounding number "1560," and this basis was adopted for the subsequent numeration, with the effect of adding about 27 years to the age of the paper according to some modern calculations. Though no explication of the number is offered in the paper itself, the previous week's issue suggests the motive of the proceeding—the editor boasting that there were "no less than three impressions" of the paper of April 11th, "whose number printed and sold is not that at the head of the first page, as some imagine."

Allow me to add that in collecting materials for the history of the city in the past century, I have been much embarrassed by the lack of contemporary journals, especially for the period preceding 1760. Stray volumes of Bristol newspapers for the time in question are doubtless in existence, and if any of your readers could indicate their whereabouts they would place me under a great obligation.

Trelawney-road, Bristol.

JOHN LATIMER.

With reference to the above communication, the editor of the *Bristol Mercury* has observed that "the interesting discovery which Mr. Latimer has made is distinct from *The Bristol Weekly Mercury* of which the only known copy is dated Saturday, December 1st, 1716, and is given as No. 61; it was printed by Henry Green, whose place of business was in Bridewell-lane."

EDITOR.

1694.—RIGHTS OF COMMON OF THE FREEMEN OF GLOUCESTER.—The Inclosure Commissioners having some years since appointed Mr. Henry Salusbury Milman to hold a local enquiry, and to report respecting the Freeman's rights in the Meadows in and near Gloucester, a *verbatim et literatim* copy of the indenture of agreement made between the Abbot of Gloucester and the Corporation in the year 1518, will interest many readers.

JOHN J. POWELL.

This indenture of agreem^t and composi^on made y^e 6 day of Feb., in y^e 9 yeare of y^e reign of K. Henry y^e 8, between y^e Rev. Father in God W^m, Abbott of y^e Monast. of S^t Peter's in Glouc., and y^e Convent of y^e same place, and their customary tenants of their manor and lordship of Maismore, of y^e one part; and y^e Mayor and burgesses of y^e town of Glouc. on y^e other party; witnesseth that where[as] between y^e said parties, variances, controversies, and demands and debates, have been of long time depending, as well of, for, and upon y^e right, title, interest, use, and possession of common of pasture in certain meadows and pastures called Ham Oxelesowe (otherwise called Nonham), Portham (otherwise called Prestham), Pullmeadow, Little Meanham, Archdeacon Meadow, and Little Meadow, nigh adjoining to y^e West gate of y^e s^d town, as for and upon y^e right, title, and interest, use, and possession of certain liberties and franchises, wayfs, strays, and divers many other matters and causes between y^e said parties, of late newly and freshly pursued, attempted, and moved. The said parties, of their good providence and benevolent minds, well and circumspectly considering that y^e foresaid pursuits, controversies, variances, and debates have been alway unto either of them not only in fortune, cost, and charges, odious, inquietatious, and continual disturbance, but also y^e same daily more and more encreaseth, and yet thereby neither of y^e said parties to any of their right, title, or possession of y^e premises, never y^e nearer have approached, but y^e farther thereof be estranged and elonged, so that by means thereof many grudges, dissensions, and discords have before this time suddenly sprung and grown, and great inconveniences and heinous displeasures been like hereafter to ensue between y^e said parties and their servants, seeing the propinquity of their cohabitation, if remedy be not y^e sooner in this behalf provided. For y^e reformation and appeasing whereof, and to revive and regender love and amity, to establish unity and concord betwixt y^e said parties, perdurably hereafter to continue, the same parties of their own meer motion, free will, and consent, have had often familiar meetings and loving communications with their learned counsel of, for, and concerning y^e whole premises, and upon y^e sight of evidence of either side of y^e said parties then showed forth, and divers old compositions and other writings between them aforetime, in that case had and made, and by credible testimony of y^e oldest and most discreet persons, groundly and ripely in their parties examined, by whom y^e beter truth and

plainness might best be known and notify'd by good foresight and deliberate advisement, it is now condescended, concluded, fully agreed in manner and form following, that is to wit: That y^e said Mayor and burgesses, and their successors for ever from henceforth, shall have, pertain, and take y^e profits and advantages of and in a little meadow or parcel of ground nigh adjoining to y^e little gate at y^e West bridge of y^e said town, and from thence extending to y^e corner of y^e orchard of y^e Prior of S^t Bartholomew's unto y^e butt westward to y^e water of Severn, in which meadow is now y^e common pound, made and ordained as well for y^e imparking of y^e beasts of strangers as of y^e beasts of y^e burgesses and inhabitants within the said town, taken by way of distress for any manner of cause whatsoever, it be without let or interruption of y^e said Abbott and of his successors; so that y^e freehold of y^e said Little Meadow where y^e pound standeth, remain and be in such person or persons as it hath been before the date of these presents. Also, it is agreed between y^e said parties that y^e said Mayor and burgesses, and y^e successors for evermore, shall have common of pasture for their beasts in y^e said meadow called Archdeacon's Meadow and Little Meanham, from such time as y^e said Archdeacon Meadow and Meanham be mowen, and the hay thereof carried away yearly for evermore, unto y^e feast of y^e Purification of our Blessed Lady S^t Mary y^e Virgin; and if y^e s^d meadows any time be us'd by y^e s^d Abbott and Convent by way of agistment and depasturing of beasts otherwise not mowen, that then y^e said Mayor and burgesses, and their successors, to enter with their beasts on y^e feast of Translation of S^t Thomas y^e Martyr, and then and there to continue using y^e s^d common unto y^e s^d feast of Purification, by all y^e which time and times y^e s^d Abbott and Convent, and their successors, to have going there ten horses or geldings, and none other beasts, neither cattle; and y^e tenants of y^e said Abbott and Convent, and of their successors, of their manor of Maismore, of any common of pasture in y^e s^d meadows, to be pertained or taken, be utterly from henceforth excluded, as they have been in times past. Also, y^e s^d Abbott and Convent, and their successors, shall mow y^e s^d meadows called Archdeacon's Meadow and Meanham, and y^e hay thereof coming, carry, and load away yearly for ever, before such time as y^e meadow called Portham be mowed, and the hay thereof coming, carried and led away; and that y^e same meadows called Archdeacon's Meadow and Meanham be yearly mowen, and y^e hay thereof coming, be carried away by y^e said Abbott and Convent, and their successors, in as convenient time as they can or may without fraud or collusion; and that y^e s^d Abbott and Convent, and their successors, use not y^e said meadows, depasturing any beasts or cattle in y^e same any year after y^e said meadow is mown, unto y^e hay thereof be made and carried away, and then to use y^e same with their horses or geldings after y^e former rate and extent aforesaid, except y^e hay of y^e s^d meadows which the hayward hath been used



to have, in y^e which y^e said Abbott and his successors, or their hayward for y^e time being, shall tye their beasts at their pleasure unto y^e time their s^d hay shall be fully carried away. Also, y^e s^d Abbott and Convent, and their successors for ever, shall have, and hold in severalty to their own use, y^e said meadow called Pullmeadow, without let, interruption, or impediment of y^e s^d Mayor and burgesses, or their successors. Also, y^e s^d Mayor and burgesses, and y^r successors, shall have common of pasture all times in y^e year in y^e Common Ham yearly for all manner, their beasts, except sheep of such burgesses as be no butchers, and every such burges as is a butcher to have going in y^e said Common Ham 20 sheep, and not above, from y^e time that y^e s^d meadow called Prestham be mowed, and y^e hay thereof be made and carried away, and then and from thenceforth y^e sheep of y^e said butchers to go and depasture as well in y^e said Common Ham as in y^e said meadow called Prestham and Noneham, unto y^e s^d feast of y^e Purification of our Lady S^t Mary; and if y^e said meadow called Prestham be not mowen, but us'd by way of agistment or tillage by y^e said Abbott and his successors, then every of y^e said burgesses being a butcher, to put in their sheep unto y^e said Town Ham and meadows called Prestham and Noneham, after y^e extent and number aforesaid in y^e said feast of S^t Thomas, and these to continue using y^e said common unto y^e feast of y^e Purification of our Lady; and y^e s^d Abbott and Convent, and their successors, shall have going in y^e s^d Common Ham all times of y^e year, 80 (180) sheep, and not above, and none other beasts nor cattle except y^e swine of y^e Barton, which shall go and depasture in y^e pitts of y^e s^d Common Ham, and in no other place where y^e s^d Mayor and burgesses have any common for their cattle, in which pitts y^e s^d Mayor and burgesses, and their predecessors, have us'd to dig earth and clay for their reparations within y^e said town; and y^e same Abbott and Convent, and their successors, shall have going into y^e s^d meadows called Prestham and Noneham, these said and common sheep after y^e hay there growing be made and carried away, without interruption of y^e s^d Mayor and burgesses, or their successors. And for a perfect knowledge of the said Common Ham, how far it doth extend, and what it containeth in length and breadth, it is to be understood and taken thus: The same extendeth from y^e West gate of y^e s^d town of Glouc. to y^e end of y^e cawsey that leadeth from Maismore to y^e West bridge of y^e said town of Glouc., and from thence to a cross that standeth on Maismore cawsey, called Ledon Cross, and so from thence to the new ditch; and that y^e one half of y^e said new ditch shall be and continue as it now is, and thereupon mere stones and stakes to be set from time to time as need shall require; and y^e other half of y^e said ditch to extend to y^e corner of y^e Pull Mead, adjoining to y^e water of Severn, and in likewise mere stones there to be set for a perfect knowledge, for ever to be had, how far y^e said Common Ham doth extend without let or

interruption of y^e s^d Abbott and Convent, or their successors, or their tenants of Maismore aforesaid, and that neither ditch, hedge, rail, nor other inclosure upon y^e same ditch by any of y^e s^d parties in any other manner than is aforesaid, from henceforth be there had or made. Also, y^e s^d Mayor, burgesses, and their successors, shall have common of pasture for all manner their beasts, in y^e meadows and pastures call'd Noneham, otherwise call'd Oxlesewe, from y^e even of y^e Nativat of S^t John Bap^t unto y^e feast of y^e Purification of our Lady S^t Mary y^e Virgin, for evermore; and y^e said Abbott and Convent, and y^r successors, shall have all their own lambs, which shall be bred and reared within y^e mannor of Maismore and Over, going and depasturing in y^e said meadows and pastures call'd Noneham, otherwise call'd Oxlesewe, and Prestham, by all y^e said time, and no one other manner of cattle, no other beasts other than above specified. Also, the said Mayor and burgesses, and their successors, shall have yearly, for evermore, common of pasture for all manner their beasts and cattle in y^e said meadows called Prestham, otherwise called Portham, from y^e time y^e hay thereof coming be made and carried away unto y^e said feast of Purification of our Lady S^t Mary, and if y^e said meadow by y^e said Abbott and Convent, or their successors, be used by way of agistment, then y^e s^d Mayor and successors to use y^e s^d common there, with their cattle as is aforesaid, from y^e feast of y^e Translation of S^t Thomas y^e Martyr unto y^e said feast of Purification of our Lady for evermore. And y^e said Abbott and Convent, and their successors, shall have going and depasturing in y^e same meadow called Prestham and Portham, yearly for evermore, all their ewes and lambs, from the feast of All S^t unto y^e said feast of Purification of our Lady. Also, y^e tenants of y^e s^d Abbott and Convent, and of y^r successors, of y^e mannor of Maismore, shall have common of pasture in y^e s^d meadows and pastures called Oxlesewe, Portham, otherwise called Prestham, and Common Ham, for their oxen and kine, for no other manner of cattle, yearly for evermore, from y^e time of y^e said meadows, called Portham, be mown, and y^e hay thereof made and carried away by the space of one month then next ensuing, and no longer time; and if y^e said Abbott and Convent, or their successors, use y^e same meadow called Portham by way of agistment, that then y^e tenants of y^e said Abbott and Convent, and their successors, to enter and use their common in y^e said meadows and pastures, with y^r said oxen and kine, at y^e s^d feast of y^e Translation of S^t Thomas, and there to continue by the space of one month from thence next following, and no longer time, neither to use their common in no other place or places afores^d where y^e s^d Mayor and burgesses, and their successors, have common of pasture for their beasts and cattle. And it is agreed that no burges of y^e s^d town shall have above five beasts in number yearly going and depasturing in y^e s^d meadows or pastures at any time to use their s^d common,

and that is only to be understood and taken of their own proper beasts, and none other except such burgesses as be butchers, which may use y^e s^d common with their beasts after y^e rate afores^d, and with their sheep in y^e s^d meadows and pastures at such time and times, and with such a number, as is afore rehearsed, provided alway that if at any time or times hereafter it shall appear that y^e s^d meadows or pastures be overcharged by reason of y^e said rate and extent so that sufficient and necessary common cannot be had and taken for y^e beasts of y^e Abbott s^d and burgesses and tenants of Maismore, that then it shall be lawful to y^e s^d Mayor, and his brethren, y^e Ald. of y^e s^d town, for y^e time being, to abridge and newly assess and rate any of y^e s^d burgesses how many beasts every of you shall have yearly y^e using y^e common under y^e s^d rate of 5 beasts, from time to time as they shall think convenient and necessary by their discretion. And the s^d A. and C. and their succ. may, at their pleasure, make a bridge over little Severn, where y^e foot bridge is now, nigh y^e same, to carry away and drive, at all times and seasons, their hay, timber, horses, sheep, cattle, and other stuff, from y^e s^d monast. unto y^e manor, and from their manor and weres unto y^e same monast., and also to and thro y^e s^d meadows and pastures called Archdeacon M., Meanham, and Little M., and through the little gate nigh the N gate of y^e s^d town, for drifts and passage only, so that by reason thereof no great losses grow to y^e s^d Mayor and burgesses, or y^e succ., in defiling and consuming of y^e common there; and also y^e s^d A. and C. and y^e succ. and y^e servants, shall use for evermore one thro and by all y^e s^d meadows and pastures where y^e s^d M. and B. and their succ. have common of pasture, all which footpaths and ways to and for y^e s^d monast. as they have had and used in times past without interruption of y^e s^d M. and B. and their succ.; also, y^e s^d A. and C. and their succ. shall have, perceive, and take all ways, estaifs, forfeitures, and casualties, that hereafter shall fortune to fall or come within y^e liberty of y^e perambulation. Also, 'tis agreed y^e s^d A. and C. and their succ. for ever shall, by their officers, make all manner of replevies of all manner of beasts, goods, and cattle, imparking or detaining within y^e hundred of Barton, that hereafter shall happen to be sued for any manner of causes within y^e s^d hundred, and all manner of process depending upon y^e same, without let or interruption of y^e s^d M. and B. and y^e succ. by you; and y^e officers of y^e s^d town to have for evermore y^e making of all maner of replevies, beasts, goods, and chattels imparked and detained within y^e hundred of Dunston and town of Glouc. that hereafter shall happen to be sued for all manner of causes within y^e s^d hundred or town, and all manner of process depending upon y^e same, without let or interruption of y^e s^d A. and C. or y^e succ. And forasmuch that hereafter y^e s^d meadows or pastures where y^e s^d M. and B. have common of pasture, should not, with beasts and cattle of strangers having no title of common in y^e same, be depastured and defouled, neither with beasts or cattle of y^e s^d M. and

B, or y^e s^d A. and Con. and y^e succ., or y^e succ. of either of you, or y^e s^d tenants of Maismore, be surcharged contrary to their rent rate and agreement afores^d. It is agreed that as oft as y^e same A. and Con., their succ., and y^e s^d M. and B., or their succ., shall perceive any such great surcharge or wrongful using of y^e s^d common, that they, or either of them, or y^e succ. of either of them, from time to time, as shall be thought convenient, shall drive all manner of beasts and cattle of strangers, there depasturing and feeding, having no title thereunto; and also all y^e beasts, as well of y^e s^d A. and C. and their succ., as of y^e s^d M. and B. or their succ., and every of you, and tenants of Maismore, as there shall be found depasturing on and above y^e extent and rate aforesaid, and them to impark and them park'd to detain in form following, that is, to wit: one drift of y^e s^d beasts and cattle to be impark'd in y^e pinfold of y^e s^d A. and C. and their succ., and y^e other drift in y^e pinfold of y^e said M. and B. and their succ.; and so each of y^e s^d parties and their succ. to continue from time to time when it shall fall to their turn and course, and such fines, amerciaments, or other profits, that shall crew or come for redemption of y^e said offence, or damage in y^e s^d meadows or pastures by any such cattle, to be equally divided between y^e s^d parties, their succ. for y^e time. The M. and B. and their succ. have common as is afores^d. And also, it is recorded and agreed that y^e freehold and fee simple of y^e s^d meadows and pastures called a Deacon Pt., Meanham, Pullmead, Common Ham, Oxlesewe, otherwise called Noneham, and Portham, otherwise called Prestham, is in y^e s^d Abbott, as in y^e right of his s^d monast. And it is further condescended and agreed that y^e s^d A. and his succ. shall have and enjoy all such liberties, freedoms, and commodities, as a burgess of y^e s^d town of Glouc. hath and may have within y^e liberties of y^e s^d town as without. And that whensoever y^e Mayor of y^e s^d town for the time being hath bought and is served of such victual and cates as shall be necessary for his household, that then y^e s^d A. and C. and their succ., by their officers and servants, may buy all manner of victual and cates necessary and convenient for y^e household of y^e A. for y^e time being, and y^e C. of y^e s^d monast. in y^e market there; and also, from time to time, to buy wheat and all manner of corn and grains in y^e s^d market as shall be useful and necessary for y^e s^d monast., without interruption or impediment of y^e s^d M. and B., or their succ., or any of them. In witness whereof, y^e s^d A. and C. to y^e one part of this indenture, remaining in the custody of y^e M. and B., have put their common seal; and to y^e other part of this indenture, remaining in y^e custody of y^e s^d A. and C., y^e s^d M. and B. have put their common seal. Given y^e day and year above written.

1695.—LINES ON CHELTENHAM SPA.

London, adieu! where spreads her sails,
Tainted with pestilential gales,

Soft Luxury ; in tides of mirth,
 To loose desire affording birth,
 Where Folly reigns : from dreary cell,
 Where Discord screams, with clamorous yell ;

Oh, lead me from this baneful seat
 To scenes of bliss and calm retreat !
 Place me in some sequester'd dale,
 In Cheltenham's variegated vale,
 Thro' many an extended mile,
 Where *Ceres* bids her harvests smile,
 And blithe *Pomona*, with her train,
 With sparkling nectar cheers the swain,
 And thro' the flower enamel'd mead
 The lowing herds luxurious feed.

Here to the genial spring be paid
 My annual vows for friendly aid :
 Fair health restor'd, the nerves fresh strung,
 The tribute claim of grateful song ;
 While stately groves and shady bowers,
 Sacred to peace and social hours,
 Sweet converse yield, and cool retreat
 From scorching *Sirius*' mid-day heat.

Or if allur'd by *Zephyr's* gale,
 Fleece-cover'd *Cotswold's* height I scale,
 There Nature's universal face
 Is deck'd with tints of various grace :
Evesham's rich valley, winding far !
 The cloud-capt towers lost in air !

"Every village-charm beneath !
 The smoke that mounts in azure wreath !"

Severn, quick-striding, to convey
 Treasures from *Neptune's* boundless sway !
 Stern *Malvern's* cliffs ascending high !
Alps behind *Alps*, that reach the sky !
 Say, where, in this extended space,
 Contentment sweet has fix'd her place :
 Does she delight alone to dwell
 In homely cot, or hermit's cell ?
 No, no. See here her blessings shed,
 Unsullied, on the *Statesman's* head !
 See him impatient to embrace
 With ecstasy his lovely race,
 Enjoy serene domestic ease,
 And all the sweets of balmy peace !
 See him the pomp of State decline,
 And, by conceding greatness, shine.

Cheltenham, August, 1775,

This poetic effusion appeared in print at the date mentioned, and its reprint, after the lapse of more than a century, may not be unwelcome. The poet was an "annual," and his periodical visits to what in his day was a charmingly rustic retreat, and when the saline springs were beautifully fresh and natural, seem to have made him grateful for benefits received to his nerves and general health, and he rhymes in real earnest. He does not forget the river Severn, by which course treasures from beyond the seas were conveyed. He would doubtless have laved in the canal from Gloucester to Sharpness, but that watery path had not then been opened up. Who was the statesman mentioned in the concluding lines who threw aside the cares of state to embrace "his lovely race"? Was he the courtier who, more than ten years later, prevailed on King George III. to try the effects of the Cheltenham waters?*

Gloucester.

H. JEFFS.

1696.—TWO GLOUCESTERSHIRE BRASSES IN OXFORD.—The following inscriptions will, no doubt, prove interesting:—

i.

All Souls' College.

Hic iacet Philippus Polton Baccalli' [?] Canon | qui fuit Archid-
 eaconus Gloucestrie q' obiit xxij^o die Septēb^r | Anno dñi Millmo
 cccc^o lxi^o | Cui' aie ppicietur de' amen.

[Brass, in black letter, with effigy of priest (in surplice, almuce, and plain cope, showing the hood) kneeling. Head and a scroll lost. Arms: four shields, three mullets. On floor of ante-chapel.]

ii.

New College.

Hic iacet Antonivs Aylworth generosa & antiqva familia in
 Comit | Glocestr^e orivndvs Londini natvs in schola Wintonienai
 liberaliter edvcatvs hvivs Collegij socivs Medicinæ |
 & | aegrotis charvs Exacto demvm Lxxii annorvm
 cvrrievlo dvobis filijs Martino & Anthonio svperstitib' faeliciter in
 Domino obdormivit xvij die April Año Doñi MDCXIX. |

Hospes siste gradvm numerosvm perlege funus | Hic iacet
 Hippocrates hic Avicenna iacet | Ossa Dioscoridis svnt hic svnt ossa
 Galeni | Et simvl Aylworthvm contegit iste Lapis | An tot
 congestos tmvlyvm miraris in vnyvm | At mirare magis nempe tot
 Unus erat | Qvi tamen in vita Simplex vt diceere possis | Qvod
 neq plvs vlli nec minvs Artis erat. | Posvit Piae Memoriae Ergo
 Martinvs Aylworth Filius natv Maximvs.

[Brass, in capitals. The first portion of inscription marginal; the second under the feet of the effigy (wearing gown, hood, and cap). On floor of ante-chapel.]

R. H. EDLESTON.

Chinford Vicarage, Darlington.

* This was sent some time ago for insertion by the late Mr. Jeffs.—Ed.

Polton was son of Thomas and Edith Polton, whose brass is at Wandborough, Wilts, and built the north aisle of St. Aldate's, Oxford. See Haines's *Manual of Monumental Brasses*, pt. ii., pp. 168, 223.

Aylworth was the king's professor of physic for fifteen years, and physician to Queen Elizabeth, and died in 1619, æt. 72. See Wood's *Fasti Oxonienses* (ed. Bliss), pt. i., col. 222; also Haines's *Manual*, pt. ii., p. 171.

EDITOR.

1697.—CHARLES BARING, D.D., LORD BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL 1856-1861.—Bishop Baring was fourth and youngest son of Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., and was born January 11, 1807. Having entered Christ Church, Oxford, he took a double-first in 1829, graduating B.A. in that year, and M.A. in 1832. After leaving the university he held a curacy in Oxford, and subsequently the incumbencies of All Souls', Langham Place, Marylebone, and of Limpsfield, Surrey. He was consecrated for the see of Gloucester and Bristol in 1856, on the death of Bishop Monk; and thence, on the death of Bishop Villiers, in 1861, he was translated to the see of Durham. Bishop Baring was "an uncompromising Evangelical." On one occasion, when his disposition to check innovation raised some clamour, a large number of the most influential laymen in his diocese united in presenting him with an address expressive of their high sense of the wisdom, piety, and assiduity with which he discharged the duties of his episcopate. In 1877 another address was presented to him by one hundred and sixty of the leading laity of his diocese, including the Duke of Northumberland, Earl Percy, the Marquis of Londonderry, Earl Grey, Lord Decies, and Sir George Grey. He was invited by them to sit for his portrait, which was to be placed in Auckland Castle as "a memorial of a prelate whose usefulness in his day and generation has been surpassed by none." This intended honour was, however, declined. The magnitude of his labours during his seventeen years' administration of the see of Durham may be gathered from the facts hereafter mentioned. "In the matter of church extension, he caused to be erected 119 new churches, at a cost of £363,830, and affording accommodation for 40,530 worshippers. Besides these, 129 churches were enlarged and restored at an expenditure of £179,870, and a further outlay was incurred of £18,534 for burial grounds. Not content with securing increased church accommodation, Dr. Baring aimed at supplying, as far as it was possible, adequate clerical assistance to labour in the vast field under his supervision. With this object he formed new parishes, the clergy were increased by 186, and 392 deacons were ordained. No fewer than 183 schools for elementary education were erected or enlarged in the diocese during Dr. Baring's episcopacy, at a cost of £137,831." (*Standard*) From these figures, better than by any written eulogy, his character

may be judged, for the work there summarised represents an amount of labour, devotion, and energy which shows that by his death the Church of England lost one of her most faithful members. He died on Tuesday morning, September 16, 1879, at Wimbledon, where he had resided since his resignation of the see of Durham in the preceding December. In his resignation circular he wrote as follows:—"The rapid advance during the past three months of infirmities which sometimes accompany old age, pressed upon me the conclusion that the interests of the diocese demand that my place should be occupied by a younger and more active successor."

Bishop Baring married, first, June 10, 1830, Mary Ursula, only daughter of Colonel Charles Staly, H.E.I.C.S., who died June 16, 1840; and secondly, April 14, 1846, Caroline, daughter of Thomas Read Kemp, Esq., M.P., of Dale Park, Sussex; and he left issue by both marriages.

During the five years that he held the bishopric of Gloucester and Bristol he was much respected for his straightforward independent conduct, though at times he showed a little more impatience than might be looked for from a prelate. He was singularly unaffected, and astonished people by dispensing with a carriage even when he had a couple of miles to walk in the way of duty. He carried his own carpet bag when it was not too heavy, and was once met by several of his clergy on the Dursley platform, where they found his lordship seated on a porter's truck quietly eating his luncheon from a packet of sandwiches.

Archdeacon Sir George Prevost, Bart., wrote thus to the *Guardian*:—"In your notice of the death of Bishop Baring, you speak of him, on the authority of the *Standard*, as "an uncompromising Evangelical." No one can question the truth of this description, and when he was the bishop of this diocese many of us were disposed to regret that he was so exclusive in his appointments to benefices in his gift. But, whenever any accusation was brought against any person or any institution, his love of truth and justice was always paramount, as we found, to mention one instance, when vague and unfounded accusations were brought against the Training College at Fishponds. And however decided his own views or his own tastes about ritual may have been, I always found him anxious to follow the customs of the church in which he was officiating, even at the sacrifice of his own feelings. And, as one of his clergy whose sympathies and convictions on certain subjects were known to be entirely at variance with those of Bishop Baring, I feel myself called upon to bear witness to his exceeding kindness to me, and to his uniform readiness to encourage and support me in all my work, both as rural dean and parish priest. And, I should say, no man could be as much with him as I was at that time without being fully convinced of his strict conscientiousness and of the depth and reality of his piety. There are few, indeed,

of those whom I have known and who are gone from us, of whom I could more heartily say—" *Sit anima mea cum illo.*"

CLERICUS.

1698.—LINES ON PAINSWICK CHURCH BELLS.—In a 4to volume by the late Mr. W. H. Hyett, F.R.S., of Painswick House, entitled *Flowers of the South from the Hortus Siccus of an old Collector* (London, 1869), p. 114, these lines "on hearing the Painswick Bells ring out the old year in the night of December 31st, 1854," have been inserted, with the date of "January 1, 1855":—

Say why those solemn rounds of chime
Peal from the midnight bell?
They chaunt—the Choristers of Time—
Another year's Farewell.

All else is mute. Above the tower
The Stars intently glisten,
In the scar'd silence of the hour
They almost seem to listen.

Or is it that Heaven's watch they keep
On Time's recurring waves,
To register the hosts they sweep
Into these silent graves?

If so, good Sexton, every year
Still let these chimes be going,
To ring into the drowsy ear
What the bright stars are doing.

And tell us all within the sound,
That it may be our doom
Before another year comes round
To sink into the tomb.

Mr. Hyett (who has given likewise a Latin version of the foregoing lines) has remarked that "the twelve bells in the parish church of Painswick are probably unsurpassed in harmony and beauty of tone by those of any other church in England." We hope soon to give a full description of them.

The first edition of the work from which the above lines have been taken, was "anonymously printed for sale at the bazaar in Clifton for the benefit of the Ragged Schools of Bristol, 1852." As stated in the preface to the reprint of 1869, "some of the following trifles served their purpose in 1852. That impression being exhausted, they were lately prepared, to reprint, with additions, for a similar object—an object which, for the present, is suspended. Still, being so prepared, I am unwilling to let them die, and they will be ready for the occasion, if it recur, when I am passed away." And, to quote the words of a postscript, "one word more in explanation of this reprint. Assuredly at my time-of-life

I should not have undertaken it, had not my kind friend and neighbour John Bellows, of Gloucester, been willing to pass it through his press, and thus to spare me the inconvenience of correction and revision, through a stranger, at a distance. Nor must I omit to thank him for the pains and skill which he has brought to bear on his share of the task." The book (pp. xviii. 130) is undoubtedly an excellent specimen of typography, and a credit to the Gloucester press.

ABHBA.

1699.—SIR GEORGE SNIGGE'S MONUMENT IN ST. STEPHEN'S, BRISTOL.—The old and very interesting monument in memory of Sir George Snigge at the eastern end of the south aisle of St. Stephen's Church, which had been going into decay for the past half-century, was recently restored at the instance of a descendant of the deceased and the churchwardens, and now forms one of the most prominent and conspicuous objects in the building. Sir George Snigge was recorder of Bristol from 1592 to 1604, M.P. for Bristol in 1597, 1601, and 1603, a serjeant-at-law, and one of the barons of the Exchequer. *The Churches of Bristol* (published nearly 50 years ago at the old *Bristol Mirror* Office) refers to this monument, and states it to be possessed of peculiar interest, Sir George Snigge having been a man celebrated during a long life for his ability and integrity. His death occurred in 1617, in his 75th year. His body lay in state for six weeks at the Merchant Tailors' Hall, and he was buried at the eastern end of the church, where the communion-table now stands, that being the spot where the monument was first placed. It was removed during the re-pewing of the church in 1733. About a century since it was restored by Mr. Thomas Hodges, his grandson; but the volume referred to states that since that time no interest had been manifested in its preservation, it being then in a dilapidated state and crumbling into dust. Sir George Snigge is represented reclining at full length in his robes of state, beneath a sculptured canopy of various devices; his head is raised and supported by his left hand, while the other contains a scroll. The appearance of the figure from the opposite end of the aisle is very effective. The remains of his father, who was an alderman of the city, and those of his mother, also repose in the church, and there are notices of the residence of his ancestors in the city for nearly two centuries before the date of his death. His eldest son, Sir George Snigge, is buried in the crypt of St. John the Baptist's, Bristol, having been drowned in December, 1610, whilst attempting to cross the ferry at Rowham on horseback late at night, on his way to Sir Hugh Smythe's at Ashton. So much of the Latin inscription* on the monument in St. Stephen's church as could be deciphered has been restored, but owing to the vandalism committed some

* See Barrett's *History of Bristol*, pp. 514, 515. The inscription will appear in a subsequent article, with the other inscriptions in St. Stephen's Church.—Ed.

years ago, when a coating of a pigment, pronounced to be a mixture of varnish and grease, was placed upon it, the beauty and details of the monument were greatly damaged.—*Bristol Times and Mirror*, Jan. 12, 1889.

Sir George Snigge belonged to a Bristol family, several of whom had filled the offices of sheriff and mayor of the city. His father, George Snigge, was sheriff in 1556, and mayor in 1574-5; and his mother was Margery, daughter of — Taylor. He was born about 1545, and was called to the bar of the Middle Temple on June 17, 1575, was nominated reader in 1590 and 1598, and in May, 1602, was elected treasurer of the society. He became recorder of his native city, was raised in 1604 to the degree of the coif, and on June 28 of that year was placed in the court of Exchequer as an additional or fifth baron. (*Rot. Pat. Jac.* p. 7.) It is curious that there are two grants to him of this office, one as "baron of the Exchequer," and the other as "baron of the coif of the Exchequer" (*Cal. State Papers* [1603-1610], 125, 156), an example of the change that was then taking place in the court, rendering it necessary to appoint a cursitor baron. In May, 1608, he was appointed a Welsh judge in addition. (*Ib.*, 429.) After sitting on the judicial bench for nearly thirteen years, he died November 11, 1617. By his wife Alice, daughter of William Young, of Ogborne, Wiltshire, he had nine children. (*Barrett's Bristol*, p. 514; *MSS. Coll. Arms*, G, 77.)—*Foss's Dictionary of the Judges of England*, p. 617.

BRISTOLIENSIS.

1700.—SIR CHARLES WHEATSTONE, F.R.S., ETC., 1802-1875.—From a sketch of the life of this eminent man in the *Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers*, 1876-77, we learn that Sir Charles, born in February, 1802, was the second child of a family of two sons and two daughters, his father being a musical instrument maker in Gloucester. In 1806 his parents removed to London, where the father established himself in business, which he carried on for some years at 128, Pall Mall, and also gave instruction on the flute and flageolet. Charles Wheatstone's instruction commenced at an early age, for he was sent to a village school near Gloucester before he was brought to London, at which time he was able to read "verses out of the Bible." He was then sent to a school at Kennington, kept by a Mrs. Castlemaine, who was astonished at the progress made by him while under her care. This progress and his love of learning had great allies in the naturally nervous and timid nature of the child. At this school he acquired the character of being unsocial from his disinclination to join in the sports of his schoolfellows, whilst timidity and nervousness were at the bottom of it. Later on he was sent to pursue his studies at an establishment which appears to have been unworthy of the pupil, for in addition to youthful disputes with his teacher over what he was taught, which he considered inaccurate

and deficient, he became utterly disgusted with the school, and ran away. Those who in after life have known the extremely hesitating and cautious nature of Wheatstone can well estimate how great must have been the effort in the child to make up his mind to such a step. The history of his escape is not romantic; he got as far as Windsor, and was brought back again. About the year 1816 he was placed with his uncle and namesake, who carried on business as a music-seller at 436, Strand. The novel employment may have interested the lad for a short time; but this did not last, and the uncle complained that he neglected work to pore over books. Another unbusinesslike habit was to shut himself up in an attic, and to be happy if only not disturbed. Seeing the evident bent of his son's mind, and despairing of success in opposing it, the father sensibly encouraged him in the pursuit of his studies, took him away from his uncle, and procured him the loan of books from the Society of Arts in the Adelphi. In 1819, when Wheatstone was seventeen years old, he exhibited in Pall Mall some highly interesting practical experiments in acoustics. Then he opened a museum at the lower great room, Spring Gardens, where he showed the most novel and startling phenomena. Among these were his "Central Diaphonic Orchestra," by which he obtained a great augmentation of the tones of musical instruments in richness and power, and an "Edephone," an equivalent substitute for a band of wind instruments when played in his diaphonic orchestra. But the prettiest experiment was the "Aconcryptophone" (he was very partial to hard words), or Enchanted Lyre. This was included in the Loan Collection of Scientific Apparatus at South Kensington in 1876 (No. 701A in the catalogue). It consists of a hollow box of the shape of an elegant antique lyre. This was suspended from a wire passing through the ceiling of the room and hanging upon the sounding-board of a piano or other musical instrument in some upper storey. When the instrument was struck the vibrations passed down the wire and became audible in the lyre. The instrument was not heard, and the deception was complete. In 1829 the house in the Strand was pulled down for alterations in the neighbourhood, and with this Wheatstone's connection with the music shop virtually ceased. In 1831 he summoned courage to read a paper on "Transmission of Sound through Solids" before the Royal Institution. In it he showed the transmission of sound through wires and rods, and probably introduced to a more scientific audience than before his "Enchanted Lyre." At the autumn meeting of the British Institution in the same year he gave an interesting experimental proof of Bernoulli's theory of the vibrations of air in musical instruments. From this date Wheatstone's life became that of an earnest and unassuming, quiet and hardworking, man of science. To his unconquerable repugnance to public speaking is perhaps in no small degree due the fact that he cultivated so assiduously

actual experimental inquiry. Had he been eloquent, he might, and probably would, have gone the road of many clever men, and have degenerated into a mere lecturer. As it was, he clung to the last to actual experiment upon any subject in which he was interested. In 1834 he was appointed to the professorship of Experimental Philosophy at King's College, where he delivered some lectures on "Sound." He, however, soon gave up the lecturing, and, becoming engrossed in electrical matters, virtually held his post rather nominally than really. The first invention after his appointment to the professorship was his beautiful rotating mirror, by which he determined the time the electric impulse, discharged from a Leyden jar, took to reach a point $\frac{1}{4}$ mile distant along a copper wire, and to jump across a small space of air. The determination of the velocity of electricity naturally turned his attention to the subject of utilising travelling electricity as a means of communication. In 1816 Mr. Francis Ronalds had invented an impracticable anachronism, in the form of a telegraph with frictional electricity, which he offered to the Government, who replied through the Secretary of the Admiralty that "telegraphs of any kind are now wholly useless, and no other than the one now in use will be adopted." Had the reply simply been that telegraphs of the kind suggested would be wholly useless, and that if nothing better were forthcoming the one in use would of necessity be retained, it would have been nearer the mark than this unhappy generalisation. Two men, however, began to take up the work on a rational basis at the same time. One was Wheatstone, led to it as a direct outcome of his velocity experiment; the other was Mr. W. F. Cooke, afterwards Sir William Fothergill Cooke, Assoc. Inst. C.E., a young military man, who, returning from India on leave of absence, passed through Germany and saw such an invention in action. Wheatstone was plodding quietly on, very scientifically, whilst Cooke, more practical, was casting about him how to turn the idea into money. At this stage mutual friends brought them together, and they combined their ideas in the form of a patent. To Wheatstone and Cooke the world owes the fact that the electric telegraph became a practical reality at an early date, whereas without the scientific and inventive ability of the one, and the sound business judgment of the other, telegraphy might, and in all probability would, have taken long years before it attained the thoroughly useful form with which they endowed it. In 1836 Wheatstone began to direct his attention to the subject of a submarine telegraph, but his plans were not matured until 1840. He then gave evidence before the Railway Committee of the House of Commons on the practicability of establishing a submarine line from Dover to Calais. In the autumn of the same year he prepared detailed drawings of the machinery and methods for making the cable, and the processes of laying, jointing, and underrunning. In 1844 he carried out an experiment

in Swansea Bay, where he submerged an insulated wire, and succeeded in telegraphing between a boat and the Mumbles lighthouse. Beyond the credit of being the inventor and constructor of the first practical telegraph instrument, there is also due to Wheatstone the honour of being the first to suggest and to design a submarine telegraph. The starting point of submarine telegraphy most unquestionably dates from this experiment in Swansea Bay; although it was six years later before his idea of joining France and England by this means was actually carried out in an improved manner by Mr. Brett and others. It would occupy too much space to enumerate all the improvements and inventions made by Wheatstone in the domain of telegraphy. Two of his instruments are conspicuous: his A B C dial instrument, found at the ends of every private telegraph wire in the kingdom; and his Automatic system, by which messages are sent at the rate of about 150 words a minute—the system by which the Post Office is enabled to get through the long columns of news it transmits for publication in the daily papers, besides the ordinary message traffic on the principal trunk lines of the country. His subsequent discovery of the stereoscope, and the train of reasoning which led to it, may be found in his paper on "Binocular Vision." In cryptography, or the means of writing secret cipher, Wheatstone was unequalled. He not only invented a cryptograph which has never been deciphered, but succeeded in unravelling some of the cipher MSS. in the British Museum, which until then had been unintelligible. As a worker he was industrious and original, and he kept steadily in view the purpose for which he laboured, that defined by Tredgold as the conversion, adaptation, and application of the great sources of power in nature for the use and convenience of man, an infinitely higher purpose than either satisfying an unreasoning curiosity to peep into the secrets of nature, or the mere desire to obtain patent-rights. In 1868 the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him. He was elected an honorary member of the Institution of Civil Engineers on the 2nd of March, 1875, "because of his distinguished attainments in physical science—of his numerous discoveries and inventions in acoustics, optics, electricity, and magnetism—more especially of his profound and successful researches in the practical development of the electric telegraph, and of his many important modifications of the system, and appliances for transmitting intelligence through that agency." Of his private life there is little to record, as it was most uneventful. He married on the 12th of February, 1847, at Christ Church, Marylebone, the daughter of a Taunton tradesman, a young lady of considerable personal attractions, who died in 1866, leaving him the task of bringing up five young children. His death took place on the 19th of October, 1875, in Paris, whither he had gone to conduct some experiments on a telegraph receiving instrument which he had invented in the previous spring; and he was buried in Kensal Green Cemetery, in the grave which contained the bodies of his wife and his brother and sister.

1701.—THE RETINUE OF LORD BERKELEY IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.—(See No. 1668.) The retinue of Lord* Berkeley was, in the middle of [the] fifteenth century, larger than the ordinary retinue of the Duke of Buckingham. It included twelve knights, who received daily wages. Each of these knightly attendants was waited upon by two servants and a page, each of whom received an allowance for a horse. These twelve knights were representatives of the leading county families. The squires who waited upon their lord were twenty-four in number, all "gentlemen and esquires of honourable family and descent." These also received wages for their services, and an allowance for their horses, and for the henchman and page by whom each of them was attended. When he travelled, Lord Berkeley was accompanied by a hundred and fifty servants, in coats of white frieze lined with crimson, and embroidered with his badge of the white lion rampant. In his hall three hundred persons were fed, and each day two quarters of wheat were expended in the bakehouse for bread and pastry. Among his retainers and household servants were numbered the sheriffs of Gloucester, together with other officers of justice. In addition to their daily wages these knights, esquires, and men-at-arms were fed by Lord Berkeley, and clothed by him all in cloth, furred as befitted their rank, some with miniver "of the best," others with miniver of smaller price, whilst other attendants had their rank denoted by the rabbit's fur, the lamb's wool, or budge which trimmed their liveries.†—Rev. Wm. Denton's *England in the Fifteenth Century*, p. 267.

1702.—THE SHEPHERD : A COTSWOLD BALLAD.

Come, Shepherd, come ; for thee I wait ;
The gloomy day is past :
A wild night comes, the hour grows late,
The snow is falling fast.

Come, Shepherd, come ; why late as this ?
The fire burns brightly red ;
Thy children wait thy good-night kiss ;
Thy supper's ready spread.

Each bitter blast the wind doth blow,
My heart with sadness fills :
For oh ! it fiercely drives the snow
O'er the bleak Cotswold Hills.

All foul and thick the night gloom grows,
The bitter north wind fiercely blows,
And fast and blinding fall the snows
O'er the bleak Cotswold Hills.

* Not "Earl of," as given by Mr. Denton.

† Smyth's *Deeds of the Berkeleys*, p. 188, &c.

Come, Shepherd, come ; for hours ago
 Tom cried himself to sleep ;
 And here I rock babe to and fro,
 And sit, and wait, and weep.

Though slow these dismal hours of night,
 The midnight hour is past ;
 And still the wind blows in its might,
 And still the snow falls fast.

With every blast a deadly fear
 My fainting heart now fills,
 For sure thy dying voice I hear
 O'er the bleak Cotswold Hills.

The sky hangs black as funeral pall
 O'er buried fold and hedge and wall ;
 And still the blinding snow doth fall
 O'er the bleak Cotswold Hills.

The darkness slowly crawls away,
 The storm doth slowly cease ;
 And with the creeping dawn of day
 There comes a deathlike peace.

My strength is faint—my heart is sore,
 The children wake and cry ;
 The snow in heaps against the door
 And all around doth lie.

Oh ! Shepherd, where—where can'st thou be
 My heart with anguish fills :
 Would that all night I'd been with thee
 On the bleak Cotswold Hills.

All choked and frozen every rill,
 Snow-sheeted copse and fold and hill,
 And silent all and grave-like still,
 On the bleak Cotswold Hills.

The fierce north wind breathes not a breath
 Through the old thorn, where underneath
 The Shepherd sleeps the sleep of death
 On the bleak Cotswold Hills.

1703.—INSCRIPTIONS IN THE NEW CEMETERY, NEAR CHELTENHAM.
 These inscriptions were carefully copied in the year 1877, and are here arranged in alphabetical order, with some additional particulars from other sources. The cemetery, though within the parish of Prestbury, is attached to the parish of Cheltenham.

CHELTENHAM.

1.

He trusted in God. Augustus Abbott, Major-General of the Royal [Bengal] Artillery, Companion of the Bath. Born 7 January, 1804. Died 25 February, 1867.*

2.

In loving remembrance of John Charles Annesley, Surgeon-Major Bengal Army, who died Feb^r 8th, 1874, aged 41. Also of Ernest Henry, 3rd son of the above, who died Jan^r 3rd, 1870, aged 4.

3.

Sacred to the memory of Sarah Anna, the beloved wife of Edward Armitage, who departed this life July 8th, 1868, aged 72 years.

4.

In memory of John Leathley Armitage, who died at Cheltenham on the 7th day of January, 1870, in the 78th year of his age.

5.

In memory of Henry Forster Armitage, who died April 1st, 1870, aged 5 years.

6.

Sacred to the beloved memory of the Rev^d Charles Adye Austin, B.A., formerly Consular Chaplain in the Brasils, and late Vicar of Nun Ormsby, Lincolnshire, who died on the 8th of Feb^r, 1875, in the 71st year of his age.

7.

Sacred to the beloved memory of Edward Badham, who died at Staverton Vicarage, near Cheltenham, on the 6th day of May, 1871, aged 35.

8.

To the loved memory of Frances Georgiana Ball, second daughter of the late Robert Ball, Esq^r, of the County Wicklow, Ireland, who died May 11th, 1866, aged 62. This stone is placed by her sorrowing sister, who has lost in her a friend, a guide, and a beloved companion. Also of Justina Selenah Ball, who died May 11th, 1871, aged 66 years.

9.

To the memory of William Barnett, Esq^r, late of the 5th Dragoon Guards, who died at Cheltenham on the 26th March, 1867, aged 49.

10.

Sacred to the memory of Frances, widow of John Barr, Esquire, of Saint George's, Bermuda, and Trearne, Ayrshire. Born September 30th, 1801. Died June 12th, 1870.

* For full particulars of his life and services see *The Journal and Correspondence of the late Major-General Augustus Abbott, C.B.*, by Charles Rathbone Low, I.N., F.R.G.S., London, 1879.

11.

Here rests in peace Lily, wife of Charles James Barton, Colonel Royal Artillery. Born 11th May, 1835. Died 6th Nov^r, 1871.

12.

In loving memory of Ann Batten, second daughter of the late Abraham and Susannah Batten, of Ayott St Peter's, Hertfordshire, who died the 20th of February, 1875, aged 40 years.

13.

Sacred to the memory of William Henry Benson, Esq^{re}, late of the Bengal Civil Service, who died at Cheltenham on the 27th January, 1870, aged 66 years.

14.

In memory of Mary Theresa, relict of William Risdon Berington, Esq^r, late of Winsley, Herefordshire, who died Dec^r 13th, 1870, aged 83.

15.

Sacred to the memory of Major-General Birtwhistle, late of H.M. 32nd Light Infantry, who died October 6th, 1867, aged 75. Sacred to the memory of John Birtwhistle, of Dundench, J.P., D.L., for the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, N.B., who died in Cheltenham 4th December, 1869. Also of Martha Maria, relict of the above, who died in Cheltenham 14th May, 1872.

16.

In memory of Captain Thomas Handy Bishop, late of H.M. 43rd Regiment of Foot, who died July 30th, 1871.

17.

In affectionate remembrance of William Bradish, Esq^r, who died Dec^r 19th, 1872, aged 71 years.

18.

Sacred to the memory of Fanny Martha, the beloved wife of R. T. W. Brayne, Esq^r, and only surviving daughter of Major H.J. Bland, H.M. Bengal Army, who died at Cheltenham December 7th, 1868, aged 26 years.

19.

In affectionate remembrance of Sarah, widow of the late James Bremner, Esq^{re}, of Aspul, in the County of Lancaster, who fell asleep in Jesus Dec^r 9th, 1867, aged 79 years.

20.

In memory of Harriet, wife of Captⁿ George Francis Bridges, R.N., who died at Priory Lodge June 4th, 1871, aged 72 years. In memory of the beforesaid Captⁿ George Francis Bridges, R.N., who died at Priory Lodge Sept^r 17th, 1872, in the 81st year of his age.

21.

In sacred and affectionate remembrance of Sophia, the beloved wife of Dr James Bright, of Wellington Square, Cheltenham, and

formerly of Cambridge Square, Hyde Park, London, who departed this life June 14th, 1871, aged 61 years.

22.

Beneath this monument rest the remains of the Rev. John Browne, LL.B., who for nearly 30 years devoted himself to the service of his Saviour, as Minister of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Cheltenham. He departed this life on the 25th July, 1867, aged 63 years. An attached congregation erected a monument to his memory near the church* where he had so long and faithfully preached Christ Jesus; but on account of the limited size of the vault his remains and those of his children were, at the wish of the surviving members of his family, removed to this spot in February, 1867. Frances, his second daughter, who died 27th January, 1844, aged 4 years and 11 months. Alice, his infant daughter, who died 20th September, 1850, aged 7 months. Also of John Christopher, his second son, who died at Dover 20th November, 1857, aged 23 years. Grace, his fourth daughter, who died at Norwood 14th June, 1863, aged 20 years. Annabel, his third daughter, who died at Biarritz, in the South of France, 24th March, 1866, aged 24 years. Also of Maria Judith, his wife, who fell asleep 27th February, 1874, at South Kensington, aged 68 years.

23.

Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Busson, relict of William Busson, Esq^{re}, of Her Majesty's Mint, who departed this life Dec^r 24th, 1865, aged 70 years.

24.

In affectionate remembrance of George Bentley Buxton, Esq^r, last surviving son of the late Tho^s Bentley Buxton, Esq^r, formerly of Danetts Hall, near Leicester, who died June 24th, 1868, aged 82 years.

25.

In affectionate remembrance of Samuel Carrington, Esquire, of 3, Pittville Lawn, Cheltenham, who died on the 3rd of June, 1871, in the 75th year of his age. And of the Rev^d Alfred Henry Carrington, his youngest son, who departed this life at Cheltenham on May the 26th, 1871, in the 25th year of his age.

26.

Sacred to the memory of Ellen Cartwright, widow of Henry Cartwright, Esq^{re}, who died 8th March, 1876, aged 58.

27.

Sacred to the beloved memory of Thomas Champion, Esquire, of Malden Court, Cheltenham, formerly of Great Duryard House, Devonshire. Born 7th Feb^y, 1804. Died 16th Sep^r, 1872.

* The inscription in the churchyard is as follows:—To the memory of the Rev. John Browne, LL.B., who departed this life July 25th, 1867, aged 63 years, this tomb is erected by an attached congregation, who lost in him a beloved friend and pastor, who for nearly thirty years "daily in the temple and in every house ceased not to teach and preach Jesus Christ." John Christopher, second son of the Rev. John Browne, LL.B., departed this life November 20th, 1857, aged 23 years. Frances, his second daughter, died Jan. 27th, 1844, aged 4 years and 11 months. Alice, his seventh daughter, died Sept^r. 20th, 1850, aged 7 months.

28.

In affectionate remembrance of John Edward Clift, C.E., of Mayfield, Cheltenham, who died April the 26th, 1875, aged 58 years.

29.

In memory of Catherine Clowes, wife of the late Rev^d Robert Clowes, of Knutsford. Died Oct. 13th, 1874, aged 75.

30.

Sacred to the memory of Joseph Charles Coley, Colonel 10th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, who died Feb^y 2nd, 1869, aged 49 years.

31.

Sacred to the memory of Ann, the beloved wife of John Charles Collins, M.D., of the Bengal Medical Service, who died at Cheltenham May 23rd, 1870, aged 45 years.

32.

In memory of Kate Isabella Connor, daughter of the late George Connor, Esq^r, of Kingstown, Ireland. Died 31st May, 1871, aged 43.

33.

In loving remembrance of Philadelphia, widow of the late Col. D. H. Considine, 21st Madras Native Infantry, who fell asleep March 21st, 1876, aged 61 years.

34.

To the memory of Frederick Corbyn, Bengal Medical Service. Died 4th Feb^y, 1868, aged 40 years. Also of his mother, Emma Corbyn, widow of the late D^r Corbyn, Superintending Surgeon Bengal Army. Died 31st December, 1869, aged 63 years.

35.

In memory of George Bishop Cornish, who died July 27, 1872, aged 58 years.

36.

In memory of Georgiana, [second] daughter of Admiral Sir John Poo Beresford, Bart., the beloved wife of Reginald Courtenay, D.D., Bishop of Kingston, Jamaica. She was born April 18, 1819, and departed this life September 7, 1870.

37.

In affectionate remembrance of Harriet Cresswell, formerly of Great Whitley, Worcestershire. Died at Cheltenham Aug. 5th, 1873, aged 85.

38.

In memory of Charlotte Prestwood, widow of John Offley Crewe-Read, Esq^r, of Wern, Flintshire, and Llandinam Hall, Montgomeryshire, eldest daughter of the late Admiral Sir Willoughby Thomas Lake, K.C.B., died October 27th, 1865, aged

70 years. In memory of Captain Willoughby Lake, R.N., eldest son of Sir Willoughby Thomas Lake, K.C.B., died April 1st, 1872, aged 76 years.

39.

Sacred to the memory of Rosamond Mary Anne, the beloved wife of Colonel Robert Alexander Cuthbert. Born 18th June, 1807. Died 14th March, 1870. And Colonel Robert Alexander Cuthbert, late 15th Regiment, husband of the above. Born 12th August, 1805. Died 27th Nov^r, 1872.

40.

In memory of Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B., who from the year 1847 to the year 1866 was Governor of the following colonies: St. Lucia, Cape of Good Hope, Newfoundland, Jamaica, and Victoria, Australia. He died at [7, Lansdown Crescent,] Cheltenham on the 25th January, 1870, aged 60 years.*

41.

Here rest the mortal remains of Grace Davidson, for nearly forty years the beloved and faithful wife of Robert Davidson, Esq^r, Physician-General of the Madras Army. She died at Cheltenham on the 5th of May, 1868, aged 64. To her sacred memory, and that of their only son, John Forbes, who died in Java on the 27th of December, 1857, in his 27th year, this stone is consecrated.

42.

James Davidson, late of the Bengal Civil Service, died September 26th, 1874, aged 73.

43.

In memory of John Davies, Lieu^t Colonel H.M. Indian Army, Bengal Presidency. Born Dec^r 9th, 1790. Died April 8th, 1869.

44.

In memory of Anne, relict of Thomas Hart Davies, who died Sept. 6, 1875, aged 61 years.

45.

Sacred to the memory of John Frederick Deneys, late of Cape Town, died May 23rd, 1874, in his 64th year.

46.

In tender and most loving memory of our dear mother, Louisa Charlotte Newenham Devonsher, who peacefully fell asleep on Sunday morning, April 30th, 1871, after a brief illness. She was the wife of Abraham Newenham Devonsher, Esq^r, of Kilshannick, C^o Cork, Ireland, and only child of Capt. John Cooke, R.N., who fell at Trafalgar, commanding H.M. Ship Bellerophon.

* He was born at Annapolis, Nova Scotia, in 1809; and married first, in 1835, Ann Wilhelmina, daughter of Alexander Dalzell, Esq., of Buttalls, Barbadoes—she died in 1857; secondly, in 1841, Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Joshua Billings Nurse, Esq., member of the legislative council of Barbadoes—she died in 1848; and thirdly, in 1861, Elizabeth Isabella Caroline, only daughter of Christopher Salter, Esq., of West End House, Stokes Poges, Buckinghamshire, who survived him. See *Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. xiv., p. 64.

47.

Sacred to the memory of Anna Lorne, eldest daughter of General Hope Dick and of Anne Livingston, his wife. Died on the 11th March, 1870, aged 40 years.

48.

Sacred to the memory of Frederick, the eldest & much loved son of Lieu^t Col^l Henry Dixon, Madras Army, who was drowned in the Avon, near Tewkesbury, whilst nobly endeavouring to save his companion, on the 21st July, 1869, aged 16½ years.

49.

In memory of Augusta Domvile, [daughter of the Rev. William Domvile, Rector of Winforton, Co. Hereford, and] widow of [her cousin] the late Captain John Russell Domvile, R.A. Died November 26th, 1866, aged 49.

50.

Sacred to the beloved memory of Henry Erskine Lloyd, third son of the Rev^d Charles Compton and Augusta Domvile. Born June 30th, 1862. He fell asleep in Jesus October 25th, 1869.

51.

Sacred to the memory of Ann, the beloved wife of the late Cap^t Charles Dowson, of the 89th Reg^t, who departed this life 9th May, 1870, aged 71 years.

52.

In affectionate remembrance of John Drake, who died at Cheltenham the 17th of January, 1874, in the 69th year of his age.

53.

Amelia Hazell Erskine, born March 19th, 1859, died Feb^r 23rd, 1869.

54.

Sacred to the memory of M.-Gen^l C. E. Faber, of the Madras Royal Engineers, who died on 7th Nov^r, 1868, aged 61 years & 6 months.

55.

In sacred memory of Charles Waring Faber. Born Jan^r 11th, 1805. Died April 11th, 1873.

56.

Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth, wife of William Farquharson, Esq^r, of Nelson House, Cheltenham, who departed this life July 8th, 1869, aged 74 years.

57.

In affectionate remembrance of George Henry, the youngest & much beloved son of William & Zelpha Ferguson, of Broxton House, who fell asleep in Jesus July 29th, 1874, aged 17 years.

58.

Sacred to the memory of Lucy Fisher, widow of Captain John Fisher, H.M. Bengal Army. Died June 15th, 1870, aged 61.

59.

To the memory of Arabella Fitzmaurice, of 5, Park Place, Cheltⁿ. Fell asleep in Jesus Nov^r 11th, 1868. Also of her sister Anne, who departed this life January 25th, 1869.

60.

Sacred to the memory of Hamilton Fleming, Colonel B.N.L.L, who died at Cheltenham July 12th, 1867.

61.

To the memory of Sophia Hill Forster, of Woburn House, Cheltenham, widow of John Hill Forster, Esquire, of Barbavilla, Westmeath, Ireland, who departed this life the 18th day of October, 1876, aged 92 years.

62.

Sacred to the memory of Fergusson Nowell, the beloved son of Frederick Forth, Esq^r, Colonial Treasurer Hong Kong. Died on the 29th July, 1870, aged 25 years.

63.

In affectionate remembrance of Baker Gabb, Rector of the Parish of Llanfihangel, Ystern, Llewernne, in the County of Monmouth, died March 3rd, 1875, aged 52 years.

64.

Sacred to the memory of Anne, widow of the late Charles Gabell, Esquire, of Hollyfield, Crickhowell, Breconshire, who died 6th December, 1865, aged 87 years.

65.

Sacred to the memory of Ellen, the beloved wife of the Rev^d J. H. L. Gabell. She died at Cheltenham Dec^r 11th, 1873.

66.

Sacred to the memory of John Galtamith, of Bay View, Howth, County Dublin, who died at Cheltenham May 14th, 1872, aged 58 years.

67.

Sacred to the memory of Agnes Helen, the beloved wife of C. Garstin, Esq^{re}, late of the Bengal Civil Service. Born August 24th, 1822. Died July 1st, 1871.

68.

Sacred to the beloved memory of Daniel Geale, Commander in the Royal Navy. He was born at Clontarf, near Dublin, and died at Cheltenham on the 16th August, 1866, in his 71st year. Also of Anna Latty, wife of Daniel Geale, Commander R.N. Born 16th Dec^r, 1797. Died 20th Dec^r, 1868.

69.

Sacred to the memory of Mary Ann, widow of the late John Gibson, Esq^r, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who died at Cheltenham on the 26th of May, 1867, aged 73.

70.

Beneath this stone lie the mortal remains of Captain Arthur John Goldney, late of the Royal South Gloucestershire Militia, who died at Arle Villa on the 8th June, 1868, aged 53 years. Also sacred to the beloved memory of George Augustus Frederic Goldney, his younger son, who died on his homeward passage from Sidney, on the 27th June, 1867, aged 26, and was buried at sea.

71.

Sacred to the memory of Colonel Charles Graham, C.B., Bengal Artillery, who died at Cheltenham on the 26th Feb^r, 1858, aged 69. And of Mary Ann, his wife, who died at Cheltenham on the 17th July, 1869, aged 70. Also of their beloved sons: Alexander Henry, who died at Cheltenham on the 7th May, 1845, aged 18; and Charles Thomas, of the Bengal Artillery, who died from the effects of a wound received during the siege of Mooltan, 1849, aged 21.

72.

To the memory of Anna Frances, daughter of the late John Neave, Esq^r, of Exeter, and widow of Ludovic James Grant, Esq^r. Died 27th December, 1867, aged 76.

73.

Sacred to the memory of Harriot Griffin, born 12th July, 1801, died 26th June, 1872.

74.

Sacred to the memory of Mary Elizabeth, wife of the Rev^d John Griffith, D.D., and daughter of the Rev^d James Barker, M.A., of Hildersham Hall, in the County of Cambridge. Born Oct^r 9th, 1802. Died Nov^r 30th, 1875.

75.

Sacred to the memory of William Gyde, Esq^{re}, a Magistrate of this County, who departed this life the 7th October, 1867, in the 89th year of his age. Also of Elizabeth, relict of the abovenamed William Gyde, who departed this life January 17th, 1873, in the 87th year of her age.

76.

In loving and affectionate remembrance of Henry Hadley, M.D., Deputy-Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, died 15th August, 1874, aged 62.

77.

In loving memory of Emma Susan Halcomb, who died May 23, 1874, aged 69.

78.

Sacred to the memory of Charles Haldane, Major-General in Her Majesty's Indian Army, and second son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Henry Haldane, R.E. Born 9th May, 1797. Died 15th August, 1868, aged 71 years.

79.

In memory of Emily Stanley, daughter of Joseph Hawks, Esquire, of Tudor Lodge, Cheltenham, formerly of Newcastle-on-Tyne, J.P. & D.L. She died on the 24th February, 1865, aged 32 years.

80.

In memory of Joseph Hawks, J.P. & D.L., late of Newcastle-on-Tyne. He died at Cheltenham on the 7th November, 1873, aged 82 years.

81.

Sacred to the memory of Mary Ann, wife of Edward Hawks, Esq^r, of Cheltenham, who died on the 21st Sep^r, 1875, aged 64 years. Also of Henry William Knightley Hawks, late of the 15th Reg^t of Foot, son of the above, who died on the 7th of May, 1876, aged 36 years.

82.

The Lady Selina Constance Henry, 3rd and last surviving daughter of Francis, 1st Marquess of Hastings, &c., and Flora Mure Campbell, Countess of Loudoun. Born April 15th, 1810. Married to Charles John Henry, Esq^r, June 25th, 1838. Fell asleep in Jesus November 8th, 1867, at Cheltenham. Erected by her loving children in fond and holy remembrance of their beloved and devoted mother. Also of Caroline Bridger, born February 6th, 1799, whom Jesus called home in sleep March 9th, 1872, for 37 years the devoted & dearly loved servant and friend of Lady Selina Henry & of her grateful children. "Where I am, there shall also my servant be." John xii. 26.*

83.

Sacred to the memory of Charles Hogg, Esquire, only brother of the Right Honorable Sir James Weir Hogg, Bar^t, for many years a leading solicitor and King's Proctor, Calcutta, and afterwards Secretary to the Bank of Bengal; in 1848 High Sheriff of Calcutta. Came to reside in Cheltenham in 1854. Born June 8th, 1799, and died peacefully October 5th, 1873, after a severe and protracted illness, which he bore with exemplary fortitude.

84.

To the beloved memory of William Hollis, Esq^r, who died January 6th, 1865, in his 68th year. Also Annette, relict of the above, who died 17th May, 1867, aged 54.

85.

Sacred to the memory of Captain Richard Thompson Hopkins, who departed this life Feb^r 8th, 1870, aged 59 years.

86.

In memory of Edward Samuel Horridge, Esq^r, who died July 14th, 1872, aged 65 years. Also of Margaret, wife of E. S. Horridge who died 5th May, 1875, aged 62 years.

* See ante, vol. i., p. 14.

87.

In affectionate remembrance of Margaret, the beloved wife of Charles Houghton, Esq^r, of Cheltenham, who died October 31st, 1871, aged 65 years. Also of Charles Houghton, Esq^r, who died July 7th, 1874, aged 67 years.

88.

Sacred to the memory of Major Richard Rollo Houghton, late of the 73rd Regiment, formerly of Springfield, C^o Antrim, Ireland, who died at Cheltenham March 10th, 1868, aged 77 years.

89.

In memory of Mary Howard, widow of Henry Howard, Esq^{re}, who died at Cheltenham on the 15th January, 1872.

90.

In memory of Eliza Jefferis, daughter of the late John Jefferis, Esq^{re}, of Gloucester. Died at Cheltenham Jan^y 11th, 1876, aged 88 years.

91.

In loving remembrance of the Hon^{ble} James W. Johnstone, Judge in Equity and of the Supreme Court for the Province of Nova Scotia, who died at Cheltenham on the 21st of November, 1873, aged 81 years.

92.

In memory of Edward Kendall, J.P. for the Counties of Brecknock & Gloucester. Born Sept^r 8th, 1789. Died March 26th, 1872.

93.

To the memory of Lieut.-Col. Charles Pratt Kennedy, who died at Cheltenham on the 25th day of May, 1875, aged 85 years.

94.

In affectionate remembrance of Andrew Hyacinth Kirwan (Lieut ^{Colonel}), formerly of H.M. 7th Royal Fusiliers, and late of the 66th Regiment, who died at Cheltenham Augst 3rd, 1872, aged 74 years.

95.

In memory of Leonard Knipe, late 61st Reg^t. Died Nov^r 28th, 1871, aged 32 years.

96.

In memory of George Lamb, Esq^{re}, late Physician-General in the Hon^{ble} E.I.C.S., who departed this life on the 3rd of Feb^r, 1862, aged 74 years. His remains were removed from a vault under the Presbyterian Church, Cheltenham, to this grave on the 16th of October, 1875. In memory of Matilda, widow of George Lamb, Esq^{re}, who departed this life on the 5th of October, 1875, aged 78 years.

97.

In loving memory of Margaret Isabella Lancaster, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Richard Hume Lancaster, many years

Rector of Warnford, Hants, who died September 26th, 1874, aged 57 years.

98.

Sacred to the memory of Edmund S^t George Dignes La Touche, second son of the late Rev^d J. G. D. La Touche, Vicar of Dukeek, C^o Meath, Ireland. Born July 9th, 1858. Died Jan^y 19th, 1876.

99.

Sacred to the memory of Charlotte Lawrenson, widow of Colonel George Simpson Lawrenson, C.B., Bengal Horse Artillery, who departed this life on the 14th December, 1868, aged 50 years.

100.

In memory of Harrietty, widow of Joseph Longmore, Esq^r, of The Mythe House, Gloucestershire. Died Feb^r 2nd, 1875.

(To be continued.)

1704.—WILLIAM PHELPS, OF TEWKESBURY, 1592:—(Reply to No. 1677.) I cannot supply any further particulars of Mr. Phelps; but let me inform your correspondent that the "curious entries" may be found at full length in *The Old Cheque-Book, or Book of Remembrance, of the Chapel Royal*, pp. 31, 32, edited by Edward F. Rimbault, LL.D., and printed for the Camden Society, London, 1872. The Society's books, as a rule, are to be found in good public collections (e.g., in the Bristol Museum and Library), and therefore the entries referred to need not be transcribed.

ABHRA.

1705.—RESTORATION OF CONDICOTE PARISH CHURCH.—The interesting Norman church of St. Nicholas, in the Cotswold village of Condicote, has been re-opened after a work of restoration which occupied six months. The church had gradually fallen into a state of decay; and the villagers, the diocese, and the Church at large, are chiefly indebted for its preservation to Mr. E. T. Godman, of Banks Fee, the Hon. Mrs. Godman, and Mr. Dugdale. The Rev. Robert Hall, in his *Local Names of Gloucestershire Translated*, states that the name "Condicote" means "wood top." Up to a year ago the church was one of the few remaining of un-restored churches in the diocese. It was in outline an almost perfect Norman structure, consisting of a nave 34 feet by 16 feet, a chancel 22 feet by 14 feet, and a small south porch. There is a fine Norman entrance-doorway in the south wall of the nave, and a highly enriched chancel arch of the same date. Norman windows remain in the nave and chancel, and in the west wall of the nave are good specimens of enriched horizontal Norman string-courses. The chancel was altered in the 12th century, as was shown by the Early English window and the piscina in the south wall; and in later times Perpendicular windows were introduced into the east wall of the chancel and the side walls of the nave.

The roof of the nave is of considerable antiquity, and very good in effect, though the timber had in parts somewhat perished, and also the laths. The chancel roof was of the commonest possible description, constructed like, and looking no better than, that of an ordinary stable or farm shed. There was a modern gallery at the west end of the building, and the seats in the nave were of plain panelled deal; in fact, with the exception of the walls of the whole building and the roof of the nave, there was nothing possessing archaeological or artistic interest. A modern bell-cot, surmounted with a large cross, had been erected on the west wall of the nave. The restoration has been carried out by Mr. Mark Hookham, of Stow-on-the-Wold. One of the most striking changes which the church now exhibits is the removal of the east window to another part of the building, and the substitution of two Norman lights similar to those which are supposed to have existed originally. The Perpendicular window now occupies a position in the north wall, contiguous to a small one-light window of a much earlier insertion. The fine chancel arch stands as it was, save that it has been cleaned, and the arch over the south door has been similarly treated; the porch has been rebuilt, and its side walls improved by the insertion of some striking old stones found in the walls during the restoration. The gallery and the modern bell-cot have been removed, and a bell-cot more in the style of the building substituted. A "leper window" in the south wall of the chancel and the Early English piscina remain, together with a large square window in the same wall. The plastered walls have undergone thorough cleaning, and are left unplastered, a state of things much more in keeping with the antiquity of the church; and though the roof has been re-tiled the old oak rafters remain as before. A prominent feature in the recent additions is the introduction of a new heating apparatus (Grundys); and near the stove, in its proper position, stands the old font, which has been removed from near the north side wall. A new pulpit of dark oak has been erected, and the church has been furnished with new seats throughout.—*Gloucestershire Chronicle*, January 26, 1889.

1706.—EARLY DAYS OF MR. GLADSTONE IN GLOUCESTER.—During the recent sale [January 10, 1889] of the library, paintings, engravings, and a rare collection of gold, silver, and copper coins, medals, and tokens, the property of John P. Wilton, Esq., Surgeon, who is leaving the city, one of the lots sold (No. 262) consisted of "20 old notes of Gloucester Banks, including a note printed for, but not issued by Gladstone, Turner, & Montagu—Cheque signed 'James Wood'—State Lottery advertisement issued by James Wood—&c." Some years ago a local solicitor wrote to Mr. Gladstone on the subject of his early connection with Gloucester, and the right honourable gentleman courteously replied as follows:—



"Hawarden, Jan. 9/80.

"Sir,—It is the fact, as you have been informed, that in early life I spent some time in Gloucester. My father took a house at the Spa, attracted thither by Dr. Baron's reputation for the use of iodine, and anxious about the health of his eldest daughter. I went there repeatedly from Eton to spend the holidays. I think in 1825 I recollect the hot summer, and the thermometer one day at 92 degrees in the shade. I knew pretty well the ins and outs of the town. Particularly I recollect the bore, the little shop of Mr. Wood's bank, a dry but learned or able clergyman named Maitland, the rolling thunder of the Bishop's voice in the Cathedral, an execution, and, I think, a Mr. Taylor, who said, 'I have just been to see those poor fellows turned off' You will perhaps consider this sufficient evidence. I have not spoken of the noble Cathedral, which I have visited since, but I remember, as if it were this morning, my first view of the tower as I drove on the outside of the mail from Cheltenham.

"I remain, Sir,

"Your faithful Servant,

"W. E. GLADSTONE.

"Jas. Buchanan, Esq."

The "bore" mentioned is of course the phenomenon caused by the tidal wave in the Severn. The "little shop," Jemmy Wood's bank in Westgate-street. The "dry, but learned or able clergyman," was the Rev. Mr. Maitland (afterwards Dr. Maitland, and librarian at Lambeth Palace), author of *The Dark Ages* and other essays on ecclesiastical history. The "Bishop's voice," that of Dr. Monk. And the "execution," that of Mark Whiting and James Caines, two young men who were hanged, August 11, 1825, for a murder at Bitton.

Some time ago the writer of this notice, sitting by Mr. Gladstone at dinner, mentioned to him the existence of the bank note plate with his father's name upon it, when Mr. Gladstone said, "I do not remember that my father was ever engaged in business at Gloucester, but he was of active business habits, and it is not at all improbable that during his residence in Gloucester he may have contemplated joining a bank, or instituting one, in the city." It is probably fortunate for Mr. Gladstone that his father did not do so; for shortly after that period a commercial crisis took place, which caused the suspension of many local banks, including some at Gloucester.

Other bank notes in the above-mentioned lot, No. 262, were notes (one for one pound, another for a guinea) on the bank of Evans and Jelf, countersigned "Thos. Powell." Sir James Jelf, who was mayor of the city in 1814, was father of Dr. Jelf, afterwards of King's College, and grandfather of Mr. Jelf, Q.C.; and Mr. Powell

was cashier of that bank ; afterwards of the bank of Turner and Morris in Gloucester, and father of Judge Powell, of the County Court, Lambeth, and formerly M.P. for Gloucester.

SENEX.

1707.—THE SUPPRESSION OF VILLAGE FEASTS A CENTURY AGO.—In a letter dated Gloucester, September 4, 1786, and published in the *Worcester Journal*, this statement appears :—The suppression of feasts held in the villages at this time of the year has been attended with so many good effects that the justices in the different parts of the county are bent on persevering in the use of means for the maintenance of good order. With this view they have adopted the resolution of prosecuting with the utmost rigour every person in the parish of Haresfield who shall presume to sell any exciseable liquor in that parish at the approaching feast without a license.

1708.—“CIZITER” MOP.—The following paragraph from the *Stroud Journal*, October 10, 1885, deserves to be admitted :—The first of the annual statute hiring fairs or Michaelmas mops was held on Monday, and the event came, continued, and concluded with much of its ancient “glory” thick upon it. The day was somewhat unfavourable for a large influx of country cousins, and yet not more “draggle-tail” than what apparently pleased many of the attendants, the total of whom nearly came up to that of recent years. “Mop,” indeed, is dying hard, even if it be dying at all ; and after Monday’s experience the much-invaded townfolk may well and easily conclude there is life in the fixture yet. Its business utility for the ladies may happily be said to have almost ceased, for very few servant girls are foolish enough to perform the risky feat of “standing mop,” and the number of men and youths who thus get situations is decreasing yearly. In the business department we were informed comparatively little business was done. Probably the same cannot truthfully be said of the pleasure part of the fair where catchpenny, twopenny and threepenny attractions were as plentiful as blackberries even in this prolific fall. Among all these temptations to incipient profligacy the fair attendants took their choice of which “wonderment” should be seen, then paid their money, and saw it. The day passed with tolerable quiet and good order. J. G.

1709.—APPROPRIATE SURNAMES.—In the *Illustrated London News*, August 2, 1884, this paragraph appeared :—

“What’s in a name” reminds me that in Gloucester we have some curious and appropriate names, the record of which may be of interest to your readers. By an extraordinary conjunction, there resides in Southgate-street a cooper named Fear, and next his shop is the Talbot Inn, kept by a Mr. Fright. It is, however,

only natural that Fear and Fright should come together. Amongst some well-named persons in trade may be cited Barkworth, timber merchant; Phillpotts, corn merchant; Rust, ironmonger; Baker, baker; and Wareing, tailor. Until very recently there was a butcher named Sheepway. We have Brown, Jones, and Robinson in the corporation.—W. R. WEST, Gloucester.

The foregoing may serve to elicit the mention of other and perhaps more striking instances of "appropriate" surnames.

J. G.

1710.—THE MERCHANT VENTURERS OF BRISTOL.—The following description of this guild is from the pen of Miss Annie Wakeman, the American lady who made herself so popular when the National Association of Journalists visited Bristol last year (1888). It is not only interesting and ably written, but it lets us see ourselves as others see us:—

BRISTOL, Eng., Nov. 8, 1888. "And whose extended field is this?" "It belongs to the Marquess of Carabas, sire." "And whose this mile-long orchard?" "The marquess', sire." "And whose this splendid palace?" "They all belong to the marquess, sire." I could not but think, as I drove through the ancient streets of the capital city of the West of England, of the old-time fairytale of "Puss in Boots," so gorgeously mounted at the Drury Lane pantomime last Christmas, by Augustus Harria. For there seems a sort of Marquess of Carabas here, though, like every kind of occupation, his, too, has been turned into a limited company.

"And to whom belongs this magnificent down?" I asked my driver, as we spun over a 500-acre plateau of turfy grass, inhaling ozone from the Severn channel, and feasting the eye on picturesque scenery.

"To the city, mum. 'Twas give the city by the Society of Merchant Venturers." And he touched his hat, lapsing again into the profound coma of the British hackman.

"And whose handsome house is this?" I queried shortly after.

Again the tip to the hat—"I dont know his name rightly, mum, but he was one year Master of the Merchant Venturers, I ric'lect."

And who lives there?" I continued, pointing to another imposing dwelling.

A sharp awakening from approaching insensibility, again the finger to the hat, and again, yes, again I heard of the Merchant Venturers. "He be Master this year, mum, and a gent as I drove home from their hall, when they giv their midsummer dinner, said as how no such dinner had never been giv afore there; though you must mind, mum, they gives the best dinners in Bristol. I heered 'um say the peaches was stacked up in hundreds, and they was two shillings apiece at that time."

I became interested, despite myself, in this society that gave away land immensely valuable by the hundreds of acres, and dispensed

dinners reputed to be the best in a city celebrated throughout all England for its groaning tables, its splendid hospitality, its rare and generous old wines. We drove on through Bristol's charming suburb of Clifton. "Who's lord of the manor here, do you know?" I asked.

Galvanic hat tip and the reply, "I don't rightly know, mum, but I suspect it's the Merchant Venturers."

Determined to find something that this octopus had no tentacle upon, I waited until we got down into the city proper, and passing a tasteful and elaborate structure, evidently a great school, I securely asked what it was.

"The technical school, mum, 'twas built and everything put in it by the Merch—"

But I broke in hurriedly, "Can't you show me something the Merchant Venturers have nothing to do with, never had, and never will?"

"That I can, mum," and he grinned a trifle sardonically, and pulled up before a building on which appeared the sign, "Head-quarters Liberal Committee for Bristol." "There never was no Merchant Venturer as was ever anything but a Tory," said the hackman, "and there's one place (pointing) you won't never see none of them." And after this bit of humour he became torpid again.

I began to understand about this society. It was certainly a survival, a mediæval relic; perhaps the only ancient guild in Bristol. Ability, and perhaps luck in its investments, had probably made it wealthy, and the judgment and splendour of its munificence had kept it alive. Its coevals, the other municipal guilds of the middle ages, had all been swamped in the river of time. The tylers, the plasterers, the lorimers, the merchant tailors, all have vanished; but the Merchant Venturers bloom in perpetual youth. "Tell me all about this guild," I said to a delightfully talkative Bristol friend, a mine of antiquarian lore, not drybones sort of stuff, but fresh and vivid when distilled through his genial heart and warm imagination.

"The 'Merchants'," said he—and I could note his inward delight at the prospect of a patient listener—"are our one surviving ancient guild. Some one or two others claim to live, I believe, but they are in the languor of extreme age. Of course, being the only survival, our society is prominent in Bristol. If we, like you in London, had 72 ancient guilds still in existence; if there were here a mercers' company and a drapers' company, with \$400,000 a year each; if our companies had a total property, like the London guilds, of \$75,000,000, with an income of \$4,000,000, why our 'Merchants' would be overtopped. But they stand alone. Their beginnings are wrapped in mystery. There is a suggestion of a body to govern the shipping interests of the city as far back as 1314; but records are defective until a century and a half later,

when a complete organisation of the guild was undertaken, and it appears in a way to have had municipal functions, and to have been attached to the town council as a sort of committee on commerce."

"Dear me," I thought, "what a flood I have evoked." But there was no stopping him.

"In 1552," he ran on, breathless, "the society was incorporated by royal charter under the name of the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of Merchant Venturers of the City of Bristol, and under the auspices of the society an extended trade was carried on. Our stout old ancestors," rambled on my friend, "whose forefathers from time immemorial had been Bristolians, were permeated with a passion for adventurous trade. Their little vessels were seen in every accessible port of Europe, and carried our city's coat of arms to such far off and outlying places as Archangel, the Canaries, even Thule in Iceland; but not Ultima Thule to Bristol, for her indomitable mariners, led by Sebastian Cabot, and aided by the Merchant Venturers, soon passed beyond, and were the first to cast anchor by the mainland of the new continent."

Here was my chance to stem the tide. "I remember," I cried, "it was, I believe, at a 'Merchants' dinner that the following occurred:—An American travelling through Bristol was invited to one of these banquets, and was eager for information about all ancient things, which his kindly entertainers readily supplied. 'Did you know,' said one, 'that the discoverer of the mainland of the American continent was a member of the Society of Merchant Venturers?' 'No,' said our fellow-countryman, much interested; 'if I may I will just jot that down in my note-book.' And then the Englishman saw his guest write down, Columbus was a member of the Society of Merchant Venturers."

"That is funny," said Antiquary, and then he remorselessly resumed: "The history of the guild is full of romantic association with America. It owned large plantations in Virginia and New England. It imported tobacco from the one, codfish from the other. Its records contain extended regulations for the government of its plantations, and these prove conclusively how able were the brains that controlled the society during the stirring times of Tudor Henry and his despotic daughter. It goes without saying that so vigorous an organisation spent time and energy in the search for what was to the mariners what the philosopher's stone was to the alchemists—I mean the North-west passage. Privateering was a favourite and lucrative pursuit of the Venturers, and some fat galleons of Spain from the South Sea were diverted from their intended ports to enrich the coffers of the society. They contributed of their funds to suppress piracy; they made up purses to redeem British captives from the Algerine and the corsairs of Tripoli; they sent agents abroad to stimulate trade, and some of their letters of instruction to their representatives are models that might with advantage be literally copied and dispatched to-day."

I escaped from my antiquarian friend by a ruse. I gained nothing, for I turned soon after to a pleasant acquaintance who had solemnly assured me that in this ancient city he was the only thing modern, and that he positively knew nothing behind yesterday's paper.

"The Merchant Venturers!" said he. "Yes, old society, very rich, intensely respectable. They have a lot of land around here which they hold on to severely, and do what they like with. They are Irish landlords, too; but I must say they are reported to be pretty good ones. They remained too long a practical thing. They ought to have been enjoying a dignified leisure a century ago, but when our new docks were built in 1809 they, by the charter, had a powerful voice in their management. They were not by their constitution fitted for this work, and between this time and the year 1848, when things were altered, they did the city a lot of harm. Too slow. They ought to have been most progressive. The era of steam was beginning. The Great Western, the first steamer—except the little Savannah—to cross the Atlantic, was launched from Bristol in 1837, but the result of her triumphal passage was the establishment of the Cunard line from Liverpool. Had the 'Merchants' been alive, reduced dock dues, &c., perhaps we might have captured some of the ocean steam trade that Liverpool subsequently gobbled up."

I thought I noticed a certain suppressed bitterness in my modern friend's tone, and as I had begun to understand a little the ins and outs of Bristol, I innocently asked, "Are you a Liberal?"

"Yes, indeed," he said; "a Radical."

Some moments after I queried, "By the way, have you ever dined with the 'Merchants'?"

"No," came the feeling answer. "I am not one of the elect. I am a Radical and a Dissenter, and it is much easier, I hope, for the benefit of a large class of my fellow-men, for a rich man to get into heaven than for such as I to taste the delights of one of their Apician banquets."

Ah! Then I understood why the "Merchants" had badly managed the docks. Poor humanity! But then my modern friend was reputed to be so fond of a good dinner. My lucky fate soon brought me face to face with a prominent member of this ancient guild. "Tell me all about it, please," I implored.

"Let us go to head-quarters," said he. "Will you go down to our hall with me, and have a chat with our treasurer, Mr. Pope, who will be charmed to show you all our possessions? His ancestors have been uninterruptedly represented in the society since 1650, and he is a mine of information, in which you can dig at pleasure for curious lore about our past."

But the time-table would not permit this. "I must leave for London in an hour," I said, "so tell me about it."

"That's a pity," answered he; "I should like you to see our

ancient charters, the first one dating from Edward VI. It is a formidable parchment, I assure you, with its great waxen seal, as big as a dinner plate, and twice as heavy. You should see our oaken-pannelled council chamber, our antique portraits, our elaborate banquetting-hall, our handsome plate. I should like to show you our ancient records, our musty old regulations for the guidance of our almshouses. A series of regulations, dated 1650, shows how carefully we looked after the souls of our pensioners. They are directed to be careful to pray privately every morning and evening in their chambers. They forfeit their week's allowance if they are absent without excuse from church on Sunday, and the same penalty is exacted if he or she be found at any time to be drunk. If any be heard to swear, he is mulcted in the same amount. The same rules obtain now in theory. We have at present about thirty in our almshouses. They must have been seamen, and we give them a room, six shillings a week, coals, blankets, &c. We have established a technical school, most completely equipped, which I wish you could find time to see, where we now have over one thousand pupils, and which is so far from self-supporting that it costs us £1,500 a year. The first cost of the building and equipment was £35,000."

"What must be done, and who must one be, to be a member of your society?" I asked.

"Members are elected by the society, but they must be freemen of the city, that is, born within the limits of the ancient thirteen parishes, now the heart of the city. Freemen are becoming scarce, as few now reside in these ancient parishes, they all being devoted to business. But an apprentice to a freeman becomes a freeman upon the expiration of his indentures. Hence some of our grave and reverend seignors who aspired to join us, and who are not freemen, are apprenticed regularly to some freeman, and thus, after some years, are eligible to join us. By the way," he continued, "a man who marries a freewoman of the city becomes *ipso facto* a freeman, but I have never, I believe, heard of a man marrying that he might thus be entitled to join our society."

"I should think not," I said with dignity. "I should, after all I have heard, like to join your society myself, but I would not marry your most stalwart freeman to thus unlock your doors." And I thanked him and came to London.

1711.—INScribed PILLAR IN GLOUCESTER.—In Rudder's *History of Gloucester* (1781), pp. 33, 34, it is stated that there was lately a pillar on the Great Key (Quay), made of timber, and having this inscription on a brass plate near the top:—"1650. Qui feliciter optat civitati Glevensi, non ut Herculeam Columnam, sed perpuellam. Hoc pignus amoris est gratitudinis." In the middle were these arms: On a chevron three roses, and on a canton an Ulster, to denote that they belonged to a baronet.

Some years ago I occupied an idle hour or two in searching books of heraldry, English, Scotch, and Irish, to find out to whom these arms belonged, but without success. In one of the books I found the arms of BLACKADER described as Az. on a chev. arg. three roses gu., but without an Ulster. I cannot find that any one named Blackader was ever connected in any way with Gloucester. Can any of your readers supply the desired information?

J. J. P.

1712.—THE SISSMORE FAMILY, OF MAISEMORE.—In No. 1629, p. 194, there is mention of a marriage with "Packinton," A.D. 1562; and in No. 1656, pp. 229, 231, 232, 235, other members of the Sissmore family appear. Additional information from parish registers, wills, and other sources, will be most gratefully received.

T. L. SISSMORE.

54, Billing Road, Northampton.

1713.—GLOUCESTERSHIRE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, 1491-92.—In the parliament—7 Henry VII.—summoned to meet at Westminster 17th October, 1491, and dissolved 5th March, 1492, the following represented Gloucestershire and its boroughs:—

The County...	...	...	Sir Edmond Monforde, Thomas Morton.
Gloucester ...	...	...	Walter Ronde [or Rende], William Marmyon.
Bristol ...	...	...	John Sycamore [?], John Pynke.

Some of the names in the MS. are slightly indistinct, and must be read a little doubtfully. I shall be glad of genealogical information respecting any of the foregoing. This parliament—the names of the members in which have been fortunately recovered—is of interest as coming nearly mid-way in the missing period, 1477-1529.

W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

1714.—WILL OF JOHN PYNKE, OF BRISTOL, 1494.—The following particulars may be noted:—"I John Penke the younger of bristol Merchant"—"my body to be buried in the parish church of Alhalowys in Bristowe"—"to Alice Peake my wyf viij pipes of Woods And a tonne wyne"—"to my sustre Annes Penke ij pipes of woode Also a Brasse potte And a panne A Coverlet of verdure A dozen of pewter vessells A Bason and a Ewer"—"to my suster Johane Penke iij Tonne of gascoyne wyne the ffurst that shall come frome Burdeaux of myne"—"to my brothur iij Tonne wyne comyng ffurst frome burdeaux of myne, and I forgeve him all soche money

as I have lent him before this tyme"—"to maist^r Thoms Cornyshe Suffrigane at Wells a pipe of wyne"—"to Syr John of London A pype of wyne"—"to John Bonway a tonne of wyne"—"to Thomas Baron a tonne of wyne"—"to Symon Gerveis a pipe of wyne"—"to John Shipman a hogeseid of wyne"—"Alice Penke my wiff", sole Extrix.—"my ffadre John Penke and Thomas Snygge the younger," Overseers, to the former of whom for his labour "v mesures of woodes," and to the latter £3 6s. 8d. Witnesses, "John Bowlay merchant, Symond Gerveis merchant, Edward Gybbes maryner, And Othur."

Dated 14 Sept. 1493, and proved 1494 (probably in April).

P.C.C., 8 Vox.

The abovenamed testator, or his father—more likely the latter—was in all probability the John Pynke, M.P. for Bristol in 1491-2. May I ask if anything further is known of him, or of his family? The Pynkes, or Pinckes, belonged to Hampshire, but persons of the name, apparently in good position, were in Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire in the 15th and 16th centuries, if not earlier.

W. D. PINK.

1715.—BRISTOL MEMBERS IN THE LONG PARLIAMENT.—These were, Humphrey Hooke and Richard Longe, both aldermen of Bristol, and both expelled the House May 12, 1642, for being "Beneficiaries within the order of the House." New writs were ordered the same day, and John Glanville, Sergeant-at-law, and John Taylor, alderman, were elected. Both these members were disabled as Royalists in 1644, and Taylor died shortly after. Writs were ordered to fill the vacant seats, Jan. 1645/6, and on Jan. 26, Richard Aldworth, alderman, and Luke Hodges, of Bristol, were returned. Aldworth and Hodges sat, I believe, till the end of the parliament in 1653; but from the circumstance of neither being included amongst the Rumpers, who returned to the House in 1659, they were, I imagine, dead before that date. In most lists of members of the Long Parliament, Hodges is said to have died before 1648, and to have been succeeded by the notorious William Prynne. This, however, is an error. Prynne, in the few weeks that he sat in this parliament, represented Newport in Cornwall, and Hodges was certainly not dead for some time after. I am desirous of ascertaining particulars of all these members, save Serg^t Glanville. Alderman Hooke was member for Bristol also in the short parliament of 1640.

P.S.—Since I forwarded the foregoing, I have ascertained some particulars, which enable me to reply in part to my own query. Alderman Hooke was of Kings Weston, and is supposed to have been son of Robert Hooke, formerly of the Hospital of St. Lawrence.

He was sheriff of Bristol in 1614, and mayor in 1629 and 1643. "Sir Humphrey Hooke" was knighted on Feb. 21, 1661; but whether the knight was the same as the alderman, or his son, I shall be glad to learn. Alderman Richard Longe was sheriff of Bristol in 1621, and mayor in 1636. He doubtless was the "Richard Longe of Bristol, merchant," who compounded for his estate in the sum of £600. Alderman Taylor, sheriff in 1625, and mayor in 1640, was slain when the force under Sir Thomas Fairfax took Priors Hill Fort, Sept. 9, 1645. Alderman Richard Aldworth was sheriff in 1627, and mayor in 1642. There seems some little doubt whether his name should be Richard or Robert. He was, however, father of Robert Aldworth, of Lincoln's Inn, who represented Bristol in all the Cromwellian parliaments. The Aldworths of Bristol may have derived from Thomas Aldworth, merchant and alderman, and M.P. for the city in 1586/89, and who was third son of Robert Aldworth, of Wantage, Berks. I shall be obliged for further genealogical particulars of any of the above.

W. D. PINK.

1716.—A PLAGUE OF COCKCHAFFERS, A.D. 1574.—I have read (but where, I do not remember) that there are records of the frightful damage done by cockchaffers in various districts as early as the year 1574. It is stated that in that year such immense swarms were driven into the Severn that their bodies choked the mills, and prevented them from being worked. Can anyone refer me to particulars?

J. G.

1717.—THE WESTERN TOWERS OF BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.—In the *Guardian* of January 16, 1889, in a review of the *Memoir of George Edmund Street, R.A., 1824-1884*, the following short paragraph occurs:—We cannot help asking one question, Why did Street cumber Bristol Cathedral with western towers, when the church is clearly not long enough for them? The answer given was that the towers marked it as the cathedral church. But many cathedral churches do very well with a single tower, and at Bristol the cross form is distinction enough. Owing probably to the mutilation of St. James's Priory, St. Augustine's Abbey is actually the only cross church in the city.

BRISTOLIENSIS.

1718.—DERIVATION OF THE NAME "BLANKET."—A correspondent has written as follows in *Notes and Queries* (7th S. vii. 106), Feb. 9, 1889:—

In Mr. Stanley Lane Poole's recent *Life of Viscount Stratford de Radcliffe*, vol. i., p. 2, we are told that blankets take their name from Thomas Blanket [of Bristol], "a wealthy clothworker and shipowner." Dr. Murray, on the other hand, informs us [in his *New English Dictionary*] that *blanket* comes

from the Old French *blankete*, *blanquette*, that is, *blanc*, white, with the diminutive suffix *ette*, and he adds that "the Thomas Blanket to whom gossip attributes the origin of the name, if he really existed, doubtless took his name from the article." I am of opinion that the dictionary-maker is correct, and the biographer has made a slip; but in such matters mere opinion ought to go for nothing. Can absolute proof be furnished one way or other? What evidence have we that Thomas Blanket is not a mere creation of the fancy?

ASTANTE.

1719.—ELIZABETH DOWDESWELL, *née* VENABLES.—John Bridges, Esq., of The Mythe, Tewkesbury, married Eleanor Buckle, of Chaceley, and dying in 1731, without issue, was buried at Tewkesbury. By his will (which I have seen at Somerset House) he left the abovenamed estate to "one Elizabeth Venables," desiring that she should bear the arms of BRYDGES. He also mentions his "kinsman," Richard Buckle, Esq., of Chaceley (no doubt his wife's brother), who on April 24, 1731, married Elizabeth Venables. They had eight children, all baptized at Chaceley. The fourth son was named Peter; and the third daughter, who married the Rev. E. Carne, was Sarah. Richard Buckle died in 1758, and his widow, Elizabeth, married secondly, Charles Dowdeswell, Esq., of Fort-hampton Court, and dying in 1801, aged 89 years, was buried at Chaceley. As Mrs. Dowdeswell, she was examined before the House of Lords on the Chandos peerage case, with Thomas Waldron, the testimony of these "two aged witnesses" being considered necessary to prove the extinction of issue male from Charles Brydges, of The Mythe, next brother of Sir John Brydges, who was father of James, 7th Lord Chandos. Mrs. Dowdeswell (then in possession of the estate under the will of John Brydges, Esq., son of the said Charles, and who had died, as already stated, in 1731) exhibited four important letters in support of what she was produced to establish.

Amongst old family papers are the following notes:—"Sarah Venables Dyed 1712-13 aged 23 years. Anne y^e dau. in 1712 aged 1 year. Peter Venables dyed August 7th 1720 aged 70 years. Elizabeth dau. of Peter and Sarah dyed Dec. 18th 1712." It is not mentioned whence they came.

I shall feel much obliged to anyone who can help me to trace the parentage and arms of Elizabeth Venables, and to which branch of the Venables family she belonged.

M. LOVELL.

Fairlawn, Ryde, I. W.

1720.—A TWOPENNY BANK-NOTE.—Under this heading a correspondent has written in *Notes and Queries* (7th S. vii. 148), Feb. 23, 1889, as follows:—

Among some old cuttings I came across one headed

"A Twopenny Bank-note."

"The editor of the *Tyne Mercury* acknowledges the receipt from a correspondent of a curious specimen of our early currency, namely, a very handsomely engraved note of the Woodmancote Bank, Gloucestershire, dated about half a century ago, and bearing the extraordinary value of 2*d.*"

I regret that the date of the paper from which the above was cut is unknown. I should be glad to know if any reader could tell me more of this bank-note.

G. S. B.

1721. — ADMIRAL LORD RODNEY'S VISITS TO BRISTOL. — Mr. Nathan Windey, of Bristol, whose MS. "Place-Book" is dated "1796" on the title-page, has recorded therein the following details of Lord Rodney's two visits to Bristol:—

1782. In the Autumn of this Year Admiral Lord Rodney landed at Lamplighter's Hall, near the City of Bristol, from Jamaica, about 8 o'clock P.M., having defeated the French Admiral Count de Grasse's fleet off that Island after a tremendous battle upon April 12th preceding. When M^r Tyndall* at the Royal Fort, in that City, was inform'd of his Lordship's arrival on his way to London, he invited him to his House for the night. M^r Jn^o Weeks, the spirited Landlord of the Bush Tavern in Corn Street, in the aforesaid City (a truly loyal man for his King & Country), immediately upon hearing of Lord Rodney's arrival, although late in the evening, assembled sev^l hundred of his friends (amongst whom was the writer of this memorandum), who by torch light went in procession, with flags flying, through M^r Tyndall's park to the House, to welcome his Lordship's arrival. When in the Court yard, Lord Rodney appeared at a window, attended by two of his Captains; after making a speech he thanked his friends for the honor they did him: soon after they left his Lordship, giving him repeated cheers. As Lord Rodney could not then remain in Bristol, he promis'd to return. A few months after he fulfill'd his promise, and made his triumphal entry into the City, to dine by invitation with the society of Merchants at their Hall in King Street. M^r Jn^o Weeks again display'd his loyalty in promoting a subscription amongst the Citizens for the purpose of receiving Lord Rodney in the City in the most splendid and spirited manner; sev^l hundred of the citizens met & form'd a magnificent cavalcade, consisting of equestrians and carriages forming a long line, interspers'd with bands of music embosom'd in laurels in boats plac'd upon wheel'd carriages; also three persons in the characters & costumes of Mars, Britannia, & Minerva,

* In Christ Church, Bristol, there is this inscription to his memory:—In the cemetery of this church are deposited the remains of Thomas Tyndall, Esq., late of this City, who died April 17th, 1794, aged 73 years.—ED.

seated upon Thrones, likewise in wheel'd carriages with their attendants at their feet. In the cavalcade was a vessel about 40 tons burthen, drawn also upon a wheel'd carriage by Horses (having swivels on board which were fired occasionally), commanded by M^r Jⁿ Shaw, son of the celebrated Capt^a John Shaw, formerly of the port of Bristol, and several other Gentlemen were also on board in Sailors dresses; the vessel from that time was named the Lord Rodney; every insignia & trophy that could add splendour to the scene were resorted to. The cavalcade pass'd through the principal Streets of the City amidst the acclamations of the Spectators, the music playing, bells ringing, flags flying, & guns firing, joined [†] by the smiles and the waving handkerchiefs of the fair Lasses of Bristol. His Lordship slept at the Bush Tavern that night, & after breakfast the following morning left the City in a chaise & four for Bath, the spirited landlord, John Weeks, claiming the honor of driving the wheel Horses. N.B. This great victory over Count de Grasse was the saving of Jamaica to England.

1722.—SIR STEPHEN NASH, NOT "NASH," KNT.—(Reply to No. 1678.) Mr. Mayo spells incorrectly the surname of this Bristol knight, Stephen Nash, who was elected a common councillor of the city on the 29th June, 1785, and as was the practice, was appointed one of the sheriffs on the following charter day, 15th September. In that capacity he was one of the deputation which presented a congratulatory address to George III. on his merciful escape from the knife of a lunatic in 1786. Like many scores of others, he forthwith became a "Knight of the Order of Peg Nicholson." His last attendance at the council was on the 14th December, 1791. In the minutes of the next meeting, held 14th March, 1792, his name does not appear in the list, and he must have died in the interval. He was buried in All Saints' Church, in the vault, or supposed vault, of the Colston family. According to the local journals of September, 1843, when this discovery was made, his coffin described him not merely as a knight, but as an LL.D. Sir Stephen's signature, a bold and legible one, appears many times in the corporate records, and there can be no question as to his surname.

J. L.

His father was Stephen Nash, woollen draper, who was admitted to the freedom of the city of Bristol, having duly served his apprenticeship with Samuel Merrick, on the 23rd April, 1731. Stephen Nash, the subject of inquiry, was admitted to the freedom of the same city as "Stephen Nash, Esquire the son of Stephen Nash, woollen draper, deceased," on 23rd June, 1784, apparently for the purpose of qualifying for the offices following. He was elected on the common council 29th June, 1785, and sheriff 15th September in same year. After the king's escape from the attempt

on his life by Margaret Nicholson on the 2nd August, 1786, it was resolved at a meeting of the council that an address of congratulation should be presented, and that the mayor and sheriffs, with some of the aldermen whom they might select, should prepare it. The minutes do not show much fervour on the occasion, and no further entry on the subject appears. It would seem that Mr. Nash, as sheriff, presented the address to the king on the 18th August, and thereupon received the honour of knighthood. He was afterwards a very regular attendant at the meetings of the council until the 14th March, 1792, from which date his name disappears; the vacancy caused by his resignation was not, however, filled up until the 12th June, 1793. This delay may be accounted for from the fact that the council had in the interim some specially important business.

JOHN MACLEAN.

Glasbury House, Clifton.

1723.—COMPULSORY CHURCH-GOING. — *Felix Farley's Bristol Journal* of January 29, 1757 (a period, it may be observed, when the poor were suffering extremely from the dearth of corn, which had risen to an almost unprecedented price), contains the following paragraph:—

We are informed from the Parish of Elberton in Gloucestershire, that the Justice of that Place having, by the Churchwardens, given Notice to the Inhabitants to attend Divine-Service on Sundays, either at the Parish Church or some other Place of Publick Worship, otherwise they should be oblig'd to inflict such Penalty on every Offender, as the Law directs; in Consequence of which necessary Notice, the several Places of Worship has each Sunday been attended with much greater Number of Persons than the oldest Parishioners ever remember to have seen. By the 1st of ELIZ. Cap. 3. all Churchwardens are required to levy 1s. upon every Person for every Offence or Neglect above-mentioned, by Distress and Sale of Goods, for the Use of the Poor of the Parish where such Offence shall be committed. Also by the 23d of ELIZ. Cap. 1. every Person above the Age of 16 Years, who shall not repair to some Church, or usual Place of Common Prayer, not having lawful Excuse or Impediment, and is thereof lawfully convicted, shall forfeit for every Month 20l. The aforesaid Laws are intended to be duly put in Execution for the Relief of the Poor, the Benefit of the Publick, and for procuring the Favour and Protection of Divine Providence, which we stand so much in Need of at this Time; an Example worthy to be imitated throughout this Nation at this critical Conjunction, and when the Worship of Almighty God is so shamefully neglected.

J. L.

1724.—EXTRACTS FROM THE CHARLTON KINGS PARISH REGISTERS: MARRIAGES, 1538-1811.—(See No. 53.) The following extracts

have been kindly furnished by the Rev. Thomas M. Middlemore-Whithard, M.A., now Rector of St. Helions, in the diocese of Exeter:—

[*Heading of the earliest volume.*]

“Anno Dñi Millesimo Quingentessimo Tricesimo Octavo, secunda computatione Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, et Anno Regni Dñi nostri Henrici Octavi tricesimo, per me Walterum Rolfe, Rectorem hujus Ecclesiæ Charlet. Regis.”

1538.	Nov. 28.	Christian Kenricke and Agnes, his wife.
1540.	Oct. 21.	John Dowdeswell and Alyce.
1542.	May 14.	Raynould Whitterne and Margret.
—	Nov. 9.	Edmund Benbow and Alice.
—	Nov. 29.	Robert Percivalle and Pernill.
1543.	Feb. 3.	Walter Elborough and Margrett.
1544.	Oct. 20.	Thomas Cleveley and Agnes.
1547.	May 29.	William Pate and Elizabeth Bennett [Kennet]
—	July 15.	Raynould Cleveley and Alice.
1548.	Nov. 15.	John Rogers and Alice.
1549.	Feb. 5.	Robert Simons and Jane.
1550.	Oct. 16.	Thomas Whittorne and Franca.
—		John Cleveley and Joan.
1551.	May 5.	William Hiata and Agnes.
—	Nov. 3.	Gylbert Typpinge and Margrett Blake.
1552.	July 21.	William Newman and Joan Bidell.
—		John Hewes and Elizabeth Hibbert.
—	Sept. 17.	Henry Alexander and Elizabeth Stubbs.
1559.	Oct. 21.	William Whitterne and Agnes Winslow.
1564.	Oct. 20.	John Strawford and Margrett Whitterne.
—	Nov. 2.	William Brebell [?] and Alice Pates.
1568.	June 27.	Richard Dowdeswell and Elinor Kenrika.
—	July 17.	Richard Whitterne and Kathrin Dowdeswell.
1571.	Oct. 20.	Richard Beard and Alice Baylye.
—	Nov. 10.	William Mans [?] and Margrett Whitterne.
—	Nov. 24.	Thomas Newth [?] and Margrett Whitterne.
1572.	Oct. 6.	William Haines and Mary Alexander.
—	Oct. 11.	Thomas Gelfe [?] and Agnes Alexander.
1573.	June 22.	Thomas Weller and Joane Hedges.
—	Nov. 21.	Nicholas Digason and Margret Cleveley.
—	Nov. 27.	Robert Kennet and Elizabeth Write.
1574.	Jan. 20.	Phillipe Cokeshotte and Margret Pate.
—	Jan. 22.	William Whitterne and Maud Smith.
—	Jan. 24.	William Gribell and Ann Lowe.
1575.	Nov. 24.	Thomas Mason and Agnes Currier.
1576.	Oct. 29.	Thomas Alexander and Agnes Whitterne.
1577.	May 10.	William Houlder and Grace Dugdale.
1578.	Nov. 13.	Robert Grene and Anne Alexander.

1580. Oct. 3. Thomas Rydge and Katherin Galle.
 — Nov. 26. John Bastide and Elizabeth Hibbert.
 1581. Jan. 21. Edward Gale and Margery French.
 1581. Oct. 2. Edmund Cartwrite and Judith Rudgdalle.
 1582. Oct. 1. John Packwood and Alice Smart.
 1582. Mar. 1. Thomas Cunningsbye and Jewdith Gribell.
 1584. June 30. John Bayly and Margery Millard.
 1586. Oct. 17. Thomas Arthur and Margret Ridley.
 1587. May 26. Henry Cleveley and Sible Reynoulds.
 — June 23. Thomas Lodggood and Alice Leyghton.
 — Nov. 23. Conway Bowler and Joane Stransford.
 1589. May 7. Nicholas Whitterne and Agnes Persivalle.
 — May 27. William Hewes and Margery Kylbye.
 — Nov. 15. Ralph Churches and Margret Whitterne.
 1591. Nov. 22. John Belcher and Kathrin Smith.
 1592. Apr. 17. John Whitterne and Elinor Houlder.
 — May 8. John Cox and Jane Cleveley.
 1593. Nov. 5. William Whitterne and Alies Milton.
 1594. Apr. 22. Edmund Harwood and Anne Boughen.
 1594. Feb. 15. William Crompe and Katherin Galle.
 — Feb. 17. Richard Syamens [?] and Joane Galle.
 1595. May 31. John Dowdeswell and Margrett Whitterne.
 1596. Nov. 25. Sam. Butler, of Minchin Hampton, and
 Eliz. Milton, of this parish.
 1594. Jan. 10. William Houlder and Margery Whitherne.
 — Feb. 7. Robert Lightfoote and Alies Hawis.
 1598. Apr. 24. Richard Davis, of Blokely, and Margrete
 Whitterne.
 1600. Oct. 13. Nicholas Whittorne and Phillis Heywoode.
 — Dec. 18. Alice Cuffley and Lewis Cleveley.
 1601. Sept. 13. John Kennet and Alice Gaell.
 1602. May 12. Richard Machin and Marie Hawthorne.
 1604. June 19. Walter Fisher and Elizabeth Whittorne.
 1605. Oct. 14. Charles Roch and Elizabeth Gale.
 — Nov. 23. Richard Gale and Johan Whithorne.
 1606. June 24. Josiah Butt, of Minchinhampton, and Joane [?]
 Whithorne.
 1608. May 3. William Herbart, gent, and Judith Longford,
 of Wincheomb.
 — May 28. Will^m Lichett [?] and Margeret Gaell.
 160. Feb. 6. Edmund Harwood and Elinor Whythorne.
 1610. Oct. 22. John Straford and Katherine Whittorne.
 1611. Mar. 25. Richard Roock and Joane Pates.
 — Sept. 5. Alexander Packer and Rose Grevill.
 — Oct. 28. Thomas Mower and Margery Whithorne.
 1612. Apr. 27. Edward Budding and Elizabeth Higg.
 1613. Apr. 24. Will^m Horton and Margrett Grivell.
 1638. May 1. Edward Webs and M^{rs} Joyce Mortimore.

1639. Nov. 20. Walter Higges and Elizabeth Pattes.
 1654. June 12. Walter Currier and M^{rs} Frances Backhust.
 — Sept. 29. Rich. Hooper and Elizabeth Hawkings.
 1654¹. Feb. 16. Francis Cromy and Alice Stevens.
 — Mar. 24. Thomas Atkins and Frances Coppin.
 1655. Dec. 23. Robert Gale and Margeret Higga.
 1662. June 24. John Byshop and Hester Curtis.
 — Aug. 21. Richard Hyett and Elinor Hunt.
 — Oct. 23. Thomas Seabright and Elizabeth Hobbes.
 1663. Mar. 30. Bethnell Davis and Margret Cambry.
 1666. Apr. 7. Thomas Butler and Sarah Branch.
 1668². Mar. 20. Henry Collet and Elizabeth, his wife.
 1669. Nov. 23. John Holder and Mary Atkins.
 1674³. Feb. 25. Richard Mansell and Edith Whittorn.
 1679. Nov. 3. Will^m Tugwell and Margaret Pomfrey.
 1681. Apr. 3. Thomas Wilkes and Judeth Strowd.
 — June 15. Will^m Crump and Katherine Whiteing.
 1682. July 25. John Morse, of Upton St Leonards, and
 Elizabeth Cooper, *cum Licentia*.
 — Aug. 7. Richard Mason and Susanna Bowstock.
 1687. Sept. 25. Samuell Cooper, gent, and Jane Waggerth.
 — Oct. 4. Anthony Webb and Elizabeth Ashmead.
 1689. Oct. 19. James Ingram and Winefred, d. of Alexander
 Packer, gent, deceased.
 — Nov. 12. Walter Weyte and Isabell Birt.
 — Nov. 18. Walter Mansell and Elinor Hawthorne.
 1691. Nov. 2. Francis Brassington, of Parish Chelt^m, and
 Mary Maching, of this Parish.
 1694⁴. Jan. 29. M^r James Furney, of the city of Gloster,
 and M^{rs} Sarah Cartwright, of this parish.
 1692. May 29. Charles Gillett and Elianor Cambray, both
 of the parish of Broad Derrington[?],
c. licentia.
 1693. Oct. 4. Edward Michell, of the Parish of Cheltenham,
 gent, and Mary Cooper, of this parish.
 1695. Sept. 30. Thomas Roberts and Sarah Gale.
 1695⁵. Feb. 1. Thomas Surman, of, Bishops Cleeve, and
 Elizabeth Sperring, of this Parish.
 1701. Nov. 29. James Horsmann and Frances Weight.
 1703⁶. Jan. 27. Thomas Smith, of Winchcomb, and Mary Higga.
 1704. Dec. 21. William Blake and Margrett Whitthorne.
 1707. Sept. 15. Thomas Bosting and Eliz. Timbrell.
 1710. Oct. 15. Thomas Hall and Margrett Bowyear.
 1714. Apr. 8. Oliver Read, of Stow on y^e Wold, and
 M^{rs} Eliz. Bevis, of London.
 1714⁷. Mar. 24. Andrew Sollis, of Brimsfield, and Mary
 Haines, of Dunsbourne.
 1723. Nov. 7. Rich^d Pates and Jane Percivall.

1724. Sept. 21. Will^m Betterton, of Fairford, and Hannah Clevely, of Dunsbourne, *c. licentiâ*.
1730. Mar. 15. Will^m Bailys and Sarah Johnson.
1733. Oct. 9. Daniell Johnson and Mary Keeble.
1737. Nov. 28. Thomas Ashmead and Mary Gale.
1739. Oct. 10. John Pomphrey and Sarah Gale.
1740. May 1. Rich. Aishwin and Sarah Jeenes.
1742. Feb. 9. Thomas Hill, of Deerhurst, and Isabel Gale.
1741. Mar. 30. Edward Blocksome, of Bodington, and Sarah Jackson, of this parish.
- Aug. 25. John Milton and Eliz. Drinkwater.
- Sept. 18. Richard Shearmer, of Gloster, and Sarah Whithorne.
1751. June 18. Will^m Osbaldaston and Sarah Philpot.
- Dec. 23. John Bently and Eliz. Cumpton.
1752. Aug. 18. Rev. Alex. Markham, of East Claydon, Bucks, and Eliz. Nettleship, of Chelt^m, Spinster, by Licence.
1753. Oct. 25. Rich. Humphris and Sarah Grevile.
1754. Nov. 19. Charles Greville and Mary Newman.
1755. Dec. 31. Charles Higgs, of Alcester, and Susannah Cook.
1756. Nov. 4. Henry Hinckley, M.D., St. Mary, Aldermanbury, London, and Ann Marion.
1757. Apr. 18. William Greville and Mary Buckle.
- June 7. Hugh Frew and Hester Greville.
1758. May 25. John Tanty and Izard Gale.
1760. Jan. 8. Thomas Drinkwater, of Gloster city, and Eliz. Ballinger.
1763. May 14. John Bubb and Sarah Westmacote.
- May 23. William Pates and Judith Hughes.
1764. Oct. 15. William Tuckwell Gale and Ann Buckle.
1771. Aug. 27. Doddington Hunt and Elizabeth Prinn.
1774. Feb. 14. James Grevell, of Winchcombe, and Sarah Westmacote.
1777. Feb. 25. William Tombs and Eliz. Newman.
- Aug. 11. Robert Sollis and Mary Greville.
1783. May 28. Henry Gale and Phoebe Westmacote.
- June 12. Henry Ashmead and Mary Greville.
1786. Mar. 20. W^m Potter and Mary Greenwood.
1789. Apr. 20. W^m Wilson and Elizabeth Osbaldeston.
1792. May 3. W^m Pickering Reid and Elizabeth Higgs.
- Oct. 4. Rob^t Gale and Betty Pates.
1797. Feb. 14. Thos. Fowler and Mary Timbrell.
- Nov. 9. Doddington Hunt (Widower) and Anna Nettleship.
1800. Feb. 17. John Tombs and Ann Low.
1803. Apr. 13. Will^m Humphris and Eliz. Higgs.

1804. Oct. 25. Will^m Roome, Esq., and Sarah Frances Shakespear, in presence of Charles Warre Malet, Philadelphia Longman, &c.
1805. Aug. 22. John Gale and Susanna Higgs.
1807. Nov. 12. John Loveday (Painswick) and Eliz. Greenwood.
1808. Oct. 4. Will^m Ireland Newman, of Lassington, and Margaret Lovesey, of Charlton, in presence of Jn^o Whithorna.
1810. Nov. 27. John Herbert and Sarah Townsend.
1811. Dec. 11. Rev. W. Hawkins Hawkins, of G¹ Farrington, Berks, and Mary Newcombe, of this Parish.

1725.—THE GLOUCESTER CORPORATION RECORDS.—The Town Council of Gloucester having given their consent, a "Calendar of the City Records," and the "Rental of all the Houses in Gloucester in A.D. 1455," are shortly to be published by subscription, in two 8vo volumes. The issue is to be limited to 300 copies, including 50 on large paper. The subscription for the two volumes (small paper) will be 17s. 6d., but either may be subscribed for separately at 10s. 6d. The large paper copies, which will be numbered, will be issued to subscribers at 25s., or 15s. for either volume. The editing has been placed in the hands of Mr. W. H. Stevenson, of the Royal Commission on Historical MSS., and the Rev. William Bazeley, M.A., Secretary of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society; and Mr. John Bellows will be the printer.

The "Calendar" will consist principally of full abstracts, in English, of the early local deeds in the possession of the Corporation. This collection is exceptionally rich in early deeds. There are close upon 1300, and of this number no fewer than 571 are older than the year 1300, some dating from the 12th century. They throw great light upon the history of Gloucester. Amongst the seals appended to them are many fine examples of early date of those of local landowning families. These deeds, which have hitherto lain unused, being practically unavailable for historical and genealogical research, have been carefully arranged and calendared in chronological order by Mr. Stevenson. The "Calendar" will also include abstracts of the royal charters and letters patent, and will give descriptions of the early books, rolls, etc. It is intended to give at least one fac-simile as an example of the early deeds, and reproductions of several ancient seals.

The "Rental" will consist of a transcript of the invaluable Gloucester rent-roll, drawn up in 1455 by Robert Cole, a canon of Llanthony Priory. This roll is written in Latin, on parchment, and measures 33 feet in length by 15 inches in width. It gives an account of every house in the borough, the names of the owner and tenant, the tenant's trade, the amount of rent, the amount payable for landgavel rent, and, in many cases, an abstract of title from the

time of Henry III. On the roll are curious drawings of the various churches, chapels, friaries, wells, the pillory, etc. The work is thus practically a survey and directory as well as a rent-roll of the city in 1455. It is doubtful whether any other borough possesses such a minute survey of so early a date. In printing this probably unique record the original Latin will be given in full (the contracted words being extended), accompanied by an English translation on the opposite page. The interesting drawings in the MS. will be reproduced in fac-simile. On the back of the roll is a most elaborate and carefully compiled pedigree of the kings of England from William the Conqueror to Henry VI., historical sketches of each monarch being given in English. These have a double value, as representing the popular English history of the period, and as specimens of the Gloucestershire dialect in the fifteenth century.

1726.—THE HEALTHINESS OF NORTHLEACH.—The healthiness of Naunton has been noticed in No. 39; of Saintbury in No. 516; of Dyrham in No. 628; and of Hempstead and Fylton in No. 1067. Allow me to send you a cutting from the *Gloucestershire Chronicle*, Feb. 23, 1889, with reference to Northleach:—

LONG LIFE.—During the year 1888 there were ten deaths in this proverbially healthy town, and the aggregate ages of the ten persons who died amounted to 759 years, or an average of but one short of 76 years. The youngest was 61 and the oldest 88 years of age. The population of Northleach at the last census was 1206.

G. A. W.

1727.—EXTRAORDINARY SPEED IN COACH TRAVELLING, 1833.—From Bennett's *Tewkesbury Register and Magazine*, vol. i., p. 131, I have gleaned what follows:—May 1. L'Hirondelle, a Liverpool and Cheltenham coach, left Birkenhead Ferry, Liverpool, at five minutes before six o'clock in the morning, and arrived at the Swan Hotel, in this borough [Tewkesbury], at seven minutes before three in the afternoon, having accomplished a distance of 122 miles in less than nine hours, which is a most extraordinary instance of speed in coach travelling. The first of May is considered a kind of coach anniversary at Cheltenham; but it is to be lamented that horses should be tasked to such a feat, merely to gratify the vanity of an unfeeling coachman: the proprietors should reflect that it is said, upon high authority,—“a righteous man regardeth the life of his beast.”

CHELTONIENSIS.

1728.—“MR. HAVARD'S VOYAGE ROUND TEWKESBURY,” A.D. 1770.—The following statement was drawn up by the late Neast Havard, Esq., of Tewkesbury, solicitor and town-clerk; and the original is endorsed, “Mr. Havard's Voyage round Tewkesbury in the time of the High Flood.” It has, no doubt, appeared in

the *Tewkesbury Yearly Register and Magazine*, vol. i., pp. 140-142; but that good periodical is not to be met with every day, being rather "scarce"; and therefore we think it well to bring what Mr. Havard has recorded under the notice of our readers. In *Records of the Seasons*, etc., p. 209, Mr. T. H. Baker has thus referred to the great fall of rain in 1770:—"Incessant rain in autumn. Great deal of rain this year, 7½ inches in three weeks in December.....Height of flood in the Thames, at Clifton Hampden, 7ft. 5in.....from the middle of October to the end of the year almost incessant rains;" but he makes no mention of what then took place at Tewkesbury. The foot-notes are applicable to the year 1833.

EDITOR.

On Saturday, the 17th of November, 1770, the waters being very high, I went on board the King's excise-boat, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, at the mile-stone near the turnpike* in the High-Street, leading towards Worcester, in company with Mr. William Weale Darke, surgeon, Thomas Kemmett and Francis Mann, fishermen, all of Tewkesbury, and sailed into the bottom of the Lilly-Croft, the Oldbury Field, and near to Mr. Darke's stable. Mr. Darke's ground† was under water, and on sailing there a second time we took up his gates. We then sailed over the road leading to Ashchurch, into the Grove Ground, the greatest part of which ground was under water; from thence we sailed to the Plough back door, where we took into our boat Mr. William Clarke, mercer, and Mr. Richard Terrett, surgeon, both of Tewkesbury. Mr. Terrett had accidentally sunk a boat in his garden, and he was obliged to sit astride his garden wall, although it was covered with old broken glass bottles, until we relieved him. Mr. Terrett did not proceed with us, but Mr. Clarke did. We then sailed up the Gander-Lane into the Church-Street, to Mr. Richard Bayzand's,‡ and returned back into Swilgate; from thence we sailed by the Abbey Orchard, and crossed the road leading to Cheltenham, there being five feet of water on this road, and so to the Ring of Bells.¶ From thence we sailed into St. Mary's-Lane, opposite to Mrs. Fisher's§ back door, and thence to the Church-Street, where the boat was even with some of the houses on either side of the street. We then returned back into the Avon, and sailed round Owner Thomas Smith's house¶ at the

* The turnpike-gate, at that period, ran from the north-east corner of the Bear Inn to near where the elm tree now [1833] stands, on the opposite side of the road, about fifty yards from the river Avon.

† One of the meadows at the bottom of the Oldbury Field, near the road leading to Ashchurch.

‡ This house is now the property of Mr. Petley, and occupied by Mr. Richards, surgeon.

¶ Now called the Bell Inn and Bowling-Green.

§ Mrs. Fisher resided in the house at present belonging to Joseph Cooper Stratford, Esq., and in the occupation of Mrs. Ashmore.

¶ Now a public house, called the Severn Trow.

Quay; we then proceeded to the Long Bridge, over which we sailed, between the withy trees, to near the foot bridge leading into the Upper Avon Ham. There was then more than two feet of water clear of the bridge walls.* We then sailed again to the Lilly Croft, and pursued our former track to the Plough back door, where we disembarked about five o'clock.

The flood rose so fast, during the evening, that before ten o'clock at night the waters from the Avon and the Swilgate united in the Church-Street, and ran through the town from the Gander-Lane to St. Mary's-Lane.

On Sunday, the 18th of November, I went on board the same boat, at the back door of the White Hart,† accompanied by Mrs. Buckle of the Mythe, Mr. Edmund Turberville, her brother, and the two fishermen who conducted the boat on the previous day; we sailed into St. Mary's-Lane, as far as the Quakers' meeting-house, and from thence into the Church-Street, to the Butchers' Arms public-house,‡ kept by Widow Price; we then sailed down the Gander-Lane, into the Swilgate, and immediately returned into the Church-Street; having sailed to the New Inn,|| we returned into St. Mary's-Lane; from thence we went into the Avon, and to the White-Hart back door. Many boats were employed, both in Church-Street and in St. Mary's-Lane, in conveying persons to and from their houses. The waters sunk several inches this afternoon.

At twelve o'clock, the next day, I saw the major part of the south aisle of the chancel of the Abbey Church under water; and in the cross-aisle, particularly near the wedding-door,§ several of the grave-stones had fallen in. It was, however, observable, that the nave was remarkably dry, and there was no appearance of even the least damp on any of the stones in that portion of the church. The bowling-green, and parts of the adjoining garden, were under water; and two tenements, belonging to the Earl of Essex, were swept down by the flood.

1729.—ALDERMAN GEORGE HARRINGTON, MAYOR OF BRISTOL, 1617.—It is recorded of him that during his mayoralty he went through the city trying the weights and measures, and removing all that were faulty. Moreover, he tried all the colliers' sacks,

* A late respectable barge-owner often asserted, that, during this flood, he had himself, in one of his own boats, rowed over the parapet walls of the bridge across Old Avon: many persons did not credit this story, well knowing that, to enable him to perform it, the waters must have been nearly five feet higher than they are now ever known to rise; but if, as is here stated, there was "two feet of water clear of the bridge walls," a light flat-bottomed boat might certainly have passed over them with safety.

† The old White Hart now forms a part of the Swan Hotel.

‡ Now the Masons' Arms.

|| The Hop-Pole Hotel was at that period called the New Inn.

§ The small door in the south transept still retains this name, which it acquired from its being frequently used by wedding parties, who wished to gain admittance to the church with less observation than might attend an entrance at the front door.

cutting to pieces those that did not hold their measure. And when butter was dear, he bought it out of the ships that were outward bound, and had it sold in the market at a reasonable price to the poor. (Poynton's *Memoranda relating to the Parish of Kelston, Somerset*, pt. ii., p. 28.) For reasons assigned by Mr. Poynton, he was probably not a member of the Harrington family of Kelston. He was by trade a brewer, and was chosen one of the sheriffs of Bristol in 1604. There is a portrait of him in the Council House; and at the east end of the north aisle of St. Peter's Church, in the same city, a mural monument of somewhat costly character, on which are represented an alderman and his wife, both kneeling at a desk in prayer beneath an arched canopy, bears this inscription:—
To the memory of the Worshipfull Mr George Harrington, some time Mayor and Alderman of this Citie, who departed this life the second of Januarie, 1639.

BRETOLEIENSIS.

1730.—THE PRESERVATION OF THE FAIRFORD WINDOWS.—A most praiseworthy effort is being made to preserve the celebrated windows of Fairford Church; and the best way, we think, of introducing the subject to our readers is to quote the letter from the vicar of the parish, the Rev. Francis R. Carbonell, M.A., which appeared in the *Times* of January 19, 1889:—

“THE FAIRFORD WINDOWS.

“Some years ago the above heading was often seen in your columns. Archæologists were discussing the date and the authorship of the windows. It was thought that they came from the studio, if not from the hand, of Albert Dürer. Whether this was so or not, they remain a matchless specimen of an art which was for many years completely lost, and perhaps has hardly yet been re-discovered. The splendid work on the windows, written and illustrated by the late Rev. J. G. Joyce, F.S.A., and published by the Arundel Society in the year 1872, has been the means of making known more widely than ever what a treasure Fairford possesses in these masterpieces belonging to the best period of the art.

“Mr. Joyce says very little about the state of repair in which he found the windows; but whatever their condition may have been when he studied them, there is no doubt that now they are rapidly falling into decay. The old lead is giving way, and bulges and cracks are everywhere calling for attention. Mr. Westlake (of the firm of Lavers, Westlake, and Co., of Endell Street, W.C.) has been called in, and he says in his report:—‘Unless the greater number are re-leaded much of the glass will be lost, as it can now be removed in various places by the slightest pressure. . . . Some of the windows ought to be done immediately.’

“Of course Mr. Westlake does not advise any attempt to restore

the glass where pieces are missing, but simply proposes to do what is necessary for the perfect preservation of the windows. He estimates the cost at £1,000. Naturally we in Fairford are very proud of our treasure of painted glass; but we think that the possession of it and the duty of preserving it give us a claim upon the public at large. It is felt here that the windows are, in truth, a national monument. From all parts of the world people come to see them, as our visitors' book testifies. And among those who come there must be hundreds who would gladly help us in the costly work of preserving them, if only it were generally known that they are in such a dilapidated condition. For my part, that sentence in Mr. Westlake's report, 'Much of the glass will be lost,' rings in my ears, and forces me to take the bold step of writing to you. If an account of the present state of these famous windows could only appear in your columns it would reach the eyes of many who would willingly contribute to their preservation. I have no other means of communicating with those who are interested in the windows. In many cases names only, with no addresses, are entered in the visitors' book. I venture, therefore, to send this letter, hoping that you will allow it to appear in your columns, in order that the Fairford windows may be preserved for the admiration and the study of future generations."

The fine old roofs of the church, as some at least of our readers may be aware, are, generally speaking, in a very dilapidated state, and in urgent need of thorough repairs; and for this work, according to Mr. Waller's estimate, £2,000 will be required. But in this article we plead especially for the windows, for the preservation of which £1,000 must be provided. They are (to quote the words of another letter) "in a truly lamentable condition." The old lead is giving way, and the bulging of the windows, and the cracks in the glass, become worse and worse. Fortunately the church is well protected on the south and west by trees and buildings; otherwise some of the windows would in all probability have been blown in long ago. Nothing like "restoration" is contemplated. What is proposed to be done is, to take out the old glass with the greatest care for the preservation of it, and of the lichen growing upon it, and to reread the windows, following the old lines as closely as possible. The glass will not be cleaned or handled in any way more than absolutely necessary. Pieces now inserted upside down, or otherwise out of place, will be put back in their original position. The present order of the Prophets will be changed, and made to correspond with the Apostles on the opposite side of the building; that is to say, the lights will be replaced in their original order. Full particulars of this proper order, and of the changes introduced when (after their removal and burial to save them from iconoclasts) the windows were brought back, are given in Mr. Joyce's splendid monograph, of which mention has been made in the preceding letter.



But this important undertaking cannot be successfully carried out without funds (and from the circumstances of the parish these funds must be looked for from the public at large); and we earnestly urge a speedy and liberal response to Mr. Carbonell's appeal. Contributions, large or small, may be sent direct to him (Vicarage, Fairford), or to the Capital and Counties Bank, Cirencester, where an account has been opened to the credit of the Fairford Church Fabric Fund.

EDITOR.

1731.—ROMAN WAY, NEAR CRICKLADE.—In the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries* (1865), 2nd series, vol. iii., p. 203, Mr. J. Y. Akerman* calls attention to what he considers a Roman Vicinal Way; and he is surprised at the finding of a "ponderous sarcophagus" at Down Ampney, near Cricklade; but a reference to the map of the locality and the old road he describes would seem to explain the matter.

I am disposed to think that this old road is the Cross Fossway from Gloucester through North Cerney to Wanboro' and Speen; for it would appear that there was a cross road, bearing the name of Fossway, intersecting the main Fossway at Baunton Down Farm, near Cirencester; and perhaps this crossing of the two Fossways is what led to the tradition of the monks of Cirencester that the four great ways of the realm met near their town (*Leland*, v. 66).

What is now a secluded spot would appear to have been a somewhat important place in Roman times, and at any rate something more than a cemetery. The names Ampen-ey and Eis-ey imply that they were once islands in the "continually flooded marshy ground," and the very kind of place which, from the description given, the Celts would choose for their strongholds.

In addition to this it appears that Ampney and Eisey are situated just at the junction of this Cross Fossway with the Portway (as Camden calls it) from Gloucester through Cirencester by Birdlip Hill, and of course onwards to this point and Speen. I should consider that this so-called Vicinal Way did not merge in the Fossway, as suggested, but crossed it at the point I have indicated.

From these considerations it is not at all improbable that there was originally a British trackway to these strongholds in the marshes, and afterwards a road to a Romanized settlement, which had its place of sepulture; and the locality may more than likely repay the trouble of further investigation, and lead to important discoveries; for a ponderous sarcophagus is not likely to have been alone, especially as other remains have been found near at hand.

If nothing has been done since 1865, the antiquaries of Cirencester and Cricklade ought to be on the alert.

* Mr. Akerman's paper should be read, if possible, in the first instance.

This so-called Vicinal Way tends to confirm my impression that the *Iter XIII* of Antoninus was not through Cirencester, but through North Cerney (Cern-ey). The distance of 14 miles from Gloucester agrees better with North Cerney than with Cirencester; and as we have from Ptolemy the name of *Corinium* for Cirencester, we do not require to appropriate *Durocornovium* to the same place. Camden says there was *Caer Cori* (i.e., *Corinium*) and *Caer Ceri* (i.e., *Durocornovium* or Cerney).

There appear to be no less than four Ampneys, a circumstance which would imply that the district must have been of importance at some time.

H. F. NAPPER.

Loxwood, Sussex.

1732.—A NEWSPAPER JUBILEE.—On Saturday, March 2nd, 1839—just fifty years ago to day and date—the first number of the *Bristol Times* was published by Joseph Leech. That paper, taken by itself, has therefore to-day attained its jubilee. As the reader has each morning “ocular proof,” the *Bristol Times* has since then united itself with two older local papers; “*Felix Farley’s Journal* (established in 1714) being incorporated with it in April, 1853, and the *Bristol Times and Journal* with the *Bristol Mirror* in January, 1865.” Fifty years ago there were five newspapers in Bristol, namely, *Felix Farley’s Journal*, the *Mirror*, and the newly-started *Bristol Times*, all Conservative, and published on Saturday; and the *Bristol Mercury*, also published on the same day, which was and is Liberal, like the *Gazette*, a mid-week Whig organ, which has since ceased to be. Not one of those five prints was then half the size of any of the three papers now published each morning in Bristol at a penny each; though the price charged for the former was fivepence a copy stamped, and fourpence unstamped. It must be remembered, however, there was then, besides the paper duty, a penny tax upon each news sheet, and eighteen pence duty on every advertisement, however small, that appeared in their columns. The total weekly circulation of the five old papers half a century since did not much exceed six thousand, whereas now each morning paper largely exceeds that number every day. So that the present reader can see what strides the local press has made in a half-century. But as the “taxes on knowledge” have since been removed, and the population of Bristol has nearly quadrupled in the meantime, it is not difficult to understand the great change which has come over the state, size, and spirit of local journalism in the fifty years which have passed since the 2nd of March, 1839.—*Bristol Times and Mirror*, March 2, 1889.

1733.—GLOUCESTERSHIRE WITHOUT ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—(Reply to No. 1490.) Gloucestershire is not alone in being without armorial ensigns, as the following fact will shew.

Some years ago a County Hall was built in Devizes, and on the pediment in front was placed a coat of arms, which was supposed to represent the county of Wilts, but was soon discovered, by the jealousy of Salisburians, to be the arms of their city. A record of the matter runs as follows:—

“ Ah! well is me, and lack-a-day!
 These people of Devizes,
 Have stole our city arms away,
 And want our Spring Assizes!”

To prevent a similar error, when the County Asylum was being erected in 1850, the late Mr. John Swayne, clerk of the peace, visited the Heralds' College, to obtain correct arms. He was informed that no county in England had any arms, and was advised to use the ensign of the West Saxons. Accordingly the “Dragon” was sculptured on the shield over the entrance gateway of the Asylum.

Cornwall uses the arms of Condurus, who was Earl of Cornwall (*temp.* William I.), as county arms: Sa., fifteen vesants, 5. 4. 3. 2. 1. in pale, or.

Among the various arms which the city of Gloucester has borne, are those of the De Clares, Earls of Gloucester: Or, three chevrons, gu.; and they are now borne on the city arms, with the ten torteaux of the see of Worcester (from which this diocese was formed), and standing in this way: Or, three chevrons, gu., between ten torteaux, 3. 3. 3. and 1 of the last.

Gloucester.

G. ARMSTRONG HOWITT.

1734.—THE TRIAL AND PUNISHMENT OF KYD WAKE, 1796.

—The following extract is from the *Universal Magazine* for May, 1796; and I shall be glad to learn what more is recorded of Kyd Wake, why Gloucester was selected for his place of punishment, and why such a sentence was passed upon him:—

Kyd Wake, who was convicted at the sittings after last Hilary term, of having, on the first day of the present sessions of Parliament, insulted his Majesty in his passage to and from Parliament, by hissing, and using several indecent expressions, such as “No George—No war,” &c., was brought up to receive the judgment of the court. The sentence was, that he be imprisoned, and kept to hard labour, in Gloucester Gaol, during the term of five years. That during the first three months of his imprisonment he do stand for one hour, between the hours of eleven and two, in the pillory, in one of the public streets of Gloucester, on a market-day: and that, at the expiration of his imprisonment, he do find security for one thousand pounds for his good behaviour for ten years.

JOHN MULL.

Gloucester.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* (1796), vol. lxxvi., pt. 1, pp. 163, 434, some particulars of Kyd Wake's trial and punishment are recorded.

He was tried in the Court of King's Bench and found guilty on the 20th of February, 1796, and received sentence there on the 7th of May following. The same particulars may be found, word for word, in the *Annual Register* for 1796, chron. pp. 6, 17. The removal of prisoners after conviction to gaols elsewhere was by no means uncommon. Henry Hunt, for example, if we remember rightly, was tried in London, and then sent to Dorchester.

EDITOR.

1735.—COLSTON'S ROOM, BRISTOL.—Can anyone inform me why the large room at No. 1, Colston's Parade, Redcliffe Hill, Bristol (now the residence of the verger, and parish room of St. Mary Redcliffe), is called Colston's Room? A portrait of Edward Colston hangs on the wall, and his arms are on the ceiling; but I know of only one house in Bristol recognized as his residence, viz., that in Small Street, the remains of which now form part of the Guildhall.

J. E. P.

1736.—ST. MARY REDCLIFFE CHURCH.—In *Notes and Queries*, 7th S. vii 146, I have found St. Michael's, Coventry, given as containing more square feet (internal area) than any other parish church in England. Does any reader know what is the exact size of St. Mary Redcliffe Church?

J. E. P.

1737.—SIR JOHN DARCY, KNT., M.P. FOR GLOUCESTERSHIRE, 1584-85.—The returns for Gloucestershire to this parliament are lost. Browne Willis (*Notitia Parl.*) names as the knights for the shire, "Sir John Darcy, Knight," and "William Bruges, Esq." Inasmuch as the last-named gentleman was elected to the parliament next succeeding in 1586, it is highly probable that he was also returned in 1584. He was afterwards the 4th Baron Chandos. But who was Sir John Darcy? I am unable to trace any knight of this name at the date under notice. Does he appear in any other way to have been connected with Gloucestershire?

W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

Atkins, Rudder, and Fosbrooke state that the manor of Almondsbury, near Bristol, was conveyed by Miles Partridge, 7 Edw. VI., to Arthur Darcy; that in the first year of Queen Elizabeth Henry Darcy had livery of it; and that he afterwards sold it to Thomas Chester. This may perhaps serve as a clue to trace Sir John Darcy.

EDITOR.

1738.—BRISTOL MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, 1685-87.—These were, Sir Richard Crumpe, a Bristol merchant, and Sir John Churchill, master of the rolls, cousin of the first Duke of Marlborough, and who had been recorder of Bristol since April, 1683.

Sir John Churchill died sometime in the summer vacation following his election, when a new writ was ordered by the House to fill his seat. Who succeeded him as M.P. for Bristol during the remainder of James II.'s parliament? I am inclined to think that it was either Sir John Knight or Sir Richard Hart, both of whom had represented the city in previous parliaments, and were returned to the convention of 1689. Can any correspondent give the precise date of Sir John Churchill's death? I do not find it recorded in any of the pedigrees of the family. What is known of Sir Richard Crumpe, or Crompe?

W. D. PINK.

1739.—SAPPERTON CHURCH: MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—In 1880 accurate copies were taken of the seventeen inscriptions* in the parish church of St. Kenelm, Sapperton:—

1.

(Chancel.)

Anno Dom. 1584. | Here leieth byried | Nicholes Moring,
Gentelman, | whoe departed the daye of Avgovst, | in the
26 yer of the Rayne of y^o | Sovigne Lady Elizabeth. †

2.

Here lieth the body of | Elizabeth, eldest daughter | of Iosiah
Greenwood, | Rector of Sapperton, | and Elizabeth, his wife, | who
was born the 9th day | of August, and buried | the 21st day of
the | same month, Año Do. | 1685.

3.

In memory of Iosiah | Greenwood, Rector of | Sapperton 12 years,
who | dyed the 5th day of Jan^r, | 169⁵/₈, ætatis suæ 46.

4.

In memory of | the Hon. and Rev. | Allen Bathurst, † | Rector
of this Parish, | who died 21st Aug., 1767, | ætat. 38. | This
marble was erected | by his aff^r sister & brother, | Leonora & John.

5.

Sacred | to the memory | of the Honorable | John Bathurst, || | at
honest, benevolent, virtuous man. | He died the 8th of May, 1777,
aged 55.

6.

(Nave.)

Sacred | to the memory of John Yarnton, Esq^r, | of Coleman
Street, London. | He was a true and pious Christian, | a kind and
affectionate husband, | a ready and sincere friend. | His

* An index to them has been given in vol. 1., p. 316.

† This inscription, which is on the north wall of the chancel, has been described as "very fairly legible in 1871;" but it can scarcely be said to be so at present.

‡ Fourth son of Allen, 1st Earl Bathurst, and brother of the Lord Chancellor. He held likewise the rectory of Beverton.

|| Of Sapperton, third son of the same earl.

general conduct through life sufficiently evinced | the genuine purity of his heart, | the honest independence of his principles, | and his firm and steady attachment | to his King & Country. | He died July 3^d, 1803, aged 73.

7.

Sacred | to the memory of | Sarah Yarnton, | wife of the above John Yarnton, Esq^r. | Through a long and painful illness her | patience and resignation never forsook her. | She beheld the approach of death with | perfect calmness, affording to her surviving | friends a bright example of Christian | piety, true faith, and a meek submission to | the Divine will. | She departed this life | at Sutgrove, in this County, | universally respected, | November 13th, 1809, | aged 75 years.

8.

(North chapel.)

Sir Devervx Poole, | being bvt of tender age, | was for his worthynes and valovre knighted | in Fravnce by Henry the | 4, the French King after | his owne order, and | there ended his daye, | and was here bvried. | 1590.

9.

Here Resteth the Bodies of Sir Henry Poole, | Knight, & of Anne, his wife, Daughter to Sir | William Wroughton, of Broadehintō, in the The Cōty | of Wilts, Knight, By Whome hee had Issu 3 Sonus | & 4 Daughters, That is to say, Deuerux, Gyles, & | Henry, Elinor, Francis [*sic*], Dorothey, & Anne. | Elinor married Sir Richard Fettiplace, of Beyels | leigh, in the County of Barck^e, Knight. Francis | Married Sir Neuell Poole, of Oaksey, in the County | of Wilts, Knight. Dorothey Married Sir John Suedg, | of Elmley, in the County of Worcester, Knight; & Ann | Married Sir Theobald Gorgee, of Ashley, in the | County of Wilts, Knight. These Both loued & | liued Together Many Yeeres, Much Giueuen to | Hospitallity, He Was Alwayes Faithfull to his Prince, | & louinge to his Cuntry, True to his Frinde, & Bountifull | to his Seruants. Being 75 yeeres of age, Deceased Anno Dōni 1616.

10.

(South chapel.)

In memory of S^r Robert Atkyns, of Pinbury Park, in Gloucester Shire, Knight, son of S^r | Robert Atkyns, one of y^e Justices of y^e Court of Common Pleas in y^e Reign of K.C. 11^d, afterwards Lord | Chief Baron of y^e Exchequer, and Speaker of y^e house of Lords, and Grand-Son to S^r Edward Atkyns, who | was one of y^e Barons of y^e said Court. | While He lived He was beloved and honoured, and when He died y^e loss of him was lamented | by all who knew his private and his publick Vertues. | He was alwayes Loyal to his Prince, Loving to his Wife, Faithful to his Friends, Charitable to y^e Poor, Kind & |

Courteous to his Neighbours, Just to All, Sober and Serious in his Conversation, and a Peace-Maker to his | utmost Power. | His obligeing Vertues endeard him to his Country, who chose him for their Representative in | Parliament as often as He would accept of their Choice. He lived with great indifferance for life, and | without y^e fear of Death: and dyed of a Dysentery at his House at Westminster on y^e XXIX day of | November, in y^e year of our Lord MDCCXI, and of his Age LXV. He left behind him Lovise Lady | Atkyns, Daughter of S^r George Carteret, of Hawns, in Bedford-Shire, his most dear and sor!rowful Widow, who erected this monument to his memory, though He left behind him one more | durable, THE ANCIENT AND PRESENT STATE OF GLOSTER-SHIRE. | This Lady who was altogether worthy of so Good and Great a Man, | Was Her-Self Interred in the same Vault with him. She died the 2^d of Dec, 1716, | Aged 63.

11.

(*Brasses on floor of chancel.*)

Memoriae Sacrum | Ambrosij Rogers, Artium Magistri, | necnon hujus ecclesiae Rectoris | vigilantissimi. Obijt vicesimo nono | die Decembris, Año Doñi 1683, | ætatis suæ 44.

12.

In memory of | William Hall, of | Frampton, Yeoman, | who departed | this life the 25th | day of January, | Anno Dom. 17¹¹/₁₈.

13.

(*Flatstones in chancel.*)

Heere lyeth buried y^e body of Edward Rogers, of y^e Citie of Glovcester, Esq., late hvsband vnto y^e Lady Elinor Fettiplace, davgh. to S^r Hery [*sic*] Poole, of Saperton, Knight, who depted this life the 21 of Ivne, Anno Dom. 1623.

14.

Here lyeth the body of Mary, daughter of the Reud. M^r Tho. Thache, Rector of this place, by Rachell, his wife, who departed this life April the 15th, in the year of our Lord 1715. Here resteth the body of M^{rs} Rachel Phillipps, y^e daughter of y^e Reverend M^r Thomas Thache, Rector of this Parish, who departed this life [no date].

15.

In memory of John Grimes, Gen^t, who departed this life July the 5th, 1716.

16.

In memory of Richard Waller, late Groom to the Right Hon. Allen, Id. Bathurst, who departed this life Feb. the 21st, 1748, aged 69.

17.

(East window.)

In memory of William Henry Pye, Lieu^t Bombay Staff Corps, Adj^t 11th Reg^t N.I., eldest son of William Pye, Rector | of this Parish, died at Nuseerabad, East Indies, Nov^r 10, 1868, aged 31 years. Also of Katharine, infant daughter | of the above-named William Henry Pye and Katharine, his wife, died at Bombay February 11, 1865, aged 14 days. ABHBA.

1740.—WILLIAM TAYLOR, HOUR-GLASS MAKER.—The following obituary notice from *Farley's Bristol Advertiser* for May 31st, 1746, records an unexpectedly late survival of an ancient branch of industry, a few details being omitted:—

Sometime last Week dy'd, advanced in Years, M^r Wm. Taylor, an Hour-Glass-maker without Lawford's Gate, possessed of a good Fortune. He being a Batchelor, and having no near Relations, by his Will left great Part of it to Charitable Uses, particularly £1,000, the Interest whereof to be divided among poor Housekeepers of that large Out-Parish of St. Philip and Jacob for ever, and the Residue of his Estate amongst his nearest Relations, But the latter Part of his Days being in a *State of Insanity*, (or *delirious*), by some artful Management he was prevailed on to burn his Will; and thereby his Charitable Intentions will be defeated, to the great Detriment of the Poor. J. L.

1741.—PAYMENTS FOR "SACK FOR A STRANGE MINISTER."—In the parish accounts of St. John the Baptist's, Bristol, there are sundry strange entries under the above heading. Two of them are as follows:—"1690. April 30. Paid 1 quart sack for a strange minister, 1s. 10d."; and, "June 8. Paid for one quart of sack to a strange minister, 1s. 10d." The same charge is repeated at least seven times, viz., under June 30, July 3, September 25, November 27, and December 21, 1690, and January 8, and February 12, 1692.

G. A. W.

Sack would appear to have been a favourite beverage; for in the disbursements of the churchwardens of Tewkesbury in 1673 this entry appears:—"Spent on the Bishop [John Pricket] at the visitation, a quart of mulled sack, for his morning draught, 2s. 4d."

That the taste for sack was not confined to Gloucestershire, is evident from an extract from the parish register of Havering-atte-Bower, Essex:—"At a vestry held at St. Marie's Chappel, Havering, y^e 9th of Nov. 1717, [among other things it was agreed:] Likewise that a pint of Sack be allowed to y^e Minister y^e officiates y^e Lord's Day y^e Winter Season."

And that this and other such beverages were in favour, not with clerics only, but with laymen, is also evident from some extracts

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from a MS. volume of accounts, inserted by Mr. Woolf, of the Guildhall, Worcester, in *Notes and Queries* (3rd S. vi. 55), July 16, 1864:—

“1666.—For tenne pounds weight of fine Sugar given to Deane Thomas at his first coming	0 · 11 · 8
For six bottles of Sack and six bottles of Clarett given him then.....	0 · 16 · 0
For five quarts of Sack and two gallons of Claret, sent to M ^r Maio ^r at Christmas Sessions...	0 · 16 · 8
For twoe quarts of Sherry, 2 quarts of Canarie, and six quarts of French Wyne to Mr. Maio ^r at Easter Sessions	0 · 12 · 0
1667.—Payd for 3 quarts of Canary, 3q ^{ts} Claret, 6q ^{ts} of Shirrey sent to Mr. Maior at Christmas Sessions	00 · 18 · 00
For a gallon of Sacke and a gallon of Clarrett, and fower sugar loaves at thirteene pence half-penny the pound, weighing 19 pounds, given to the Judges at the same tyme	01 · 14 · 04 ¹

EDITOR.

1742.—A GLOUCESTERSHIRE ROMANCE OF THE PRESENT CENTURY.—The case, “Gardiner v. The Attorney-General—Gardiner cited,” has been heard by Mr. Justice Butt in the Probate and Divorce Division. It was an application of Mr. Charles John M’Taggart Gardiner, son of the late Mr. Thomas Charles Gardiner, of Woodchester, Gloucestershire, for a declaration of legitimacy, and involved the validity of a Gretna Green marriage. Mr. Searle appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. Leohnis represented the Attorney-General, who had been cited.

Mr. Searle said the petitioner prayed, under the Legitimacy Declaration Act, for a decree of the validity of the marriage of his father and mother, Mr. Thomas Charles Gardiner and Elizabeth Gardiner, which took place at Gretna Green on the 5th March, 1846, and also a declaration that he was their legitimate son. The father and mother of the petitioner made a runaway marriage at the time when the lady was fifteen years of age, and, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Smith, who were relatives, went to Gretna Green, in Scotland, and were married there. They then returned to where their parents were living, and previous difficulties as to the consent of the parents were settled, and the parties lived together and were recognised as man and wife. On the 12th December, 1848, they were persuaded to go through a second ceremony of marriage, which they did at St. Mary’s Church, Cheltenham. Petitioner was born before the second marriage. The husband had died, and Mrs. Gardiner had married again, but was now a widow. The original

certificate of the marriage at Gretna Green had been lost, but a copy of it had been found among the papers of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, who were now dead.

Mrs. Elizabeth Emma Blackwell (formerly Gardiner) said she was the mother of the petitioner. Her maiden name was Adams. In 1846 she was living at Woodchester, and was acquainted with Mr. Thomas Charles Gardiner, who afterwards became her husband. They made up their minds to be married without the consent of their parents; and, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Smith, proceeded to Gretna Green, where, on the 5th March, 1846, they went through a ceremony of marriage, which was performed by a Mr. Thomas Little, a short, stout man. Her husband produced a ring, which was put on her finger; and after they were married Mr. Little joined their hands, and said that they were man and wife. First of all Mr. Little asked Mr. Gardiner if he would have her for his wife, and he said, "Yes." He then asked her if she would have Mr. Gardiner for her husband, and she said, "Yes." The ring was then placed on her finger. After the marriage she had to sign a paper; but that being soiled another was signed, which was now lost. Mr. and Mrs. Smith had preserved the soiled one, which was now produced. She signed her name "Elizabeth Emma Adams, Woodchester, in the county of Gloucester." Her son, the petitioner, was born on the 13th of January, 1847. She went through another marriage ceremony in December, 1848. Her father was a fidgetty man, and he and the rector [perpetual curate, Francis Close, M.A.] desired the second marriage, and as she and her husband did not object it was done (laughter). Her husband died in 1878.

Mrs. Blackwell, replying to the Judge, said that the marriage at Gretna Green took place in a room.

Mr. Leohnis—Are there any of the relatives of Mr. Gardiner alive?

Witness: Heaps of them.—Who was the man who married you at Gretna Green?—Mr. Little. I know nothing else of him except that he was a short, stout man, and wore breeches and gaiters (laughter).—How was it that you went to Mr. Little? We went to an hotel, and Mrs. Smith asked the landlady who would be the best man to go to, and she said Mr. Little.—Did you know anything about Mr. Little? No. He wanted his son to play the bagpipes, but I objected (laughter). Mr. Smith was the spokesman all through. He said that some parties wanted to get married, and asked Little what he would do it for; and he would not take less than five guineas.—Well, and then? Well, there was a sort of raised place in the room, and we stood there and were married (laughter). There were no prayers.—Was any book signed? I cannot remember. All I can remember was signing two certificates.—Can you tell me why there has been this delay in instituting the proceedings? Because we did not consider there was any occasion for it; everybody considered I was married.—Re-examined, witness

said: No idea of the necessity of a declaration of legitimacy for the two children born before the church marriage had ever occurred to anybody until the petitioner wished to deal with some property, of which he had the reversion through her. The Mr. Gardiner cited, but who did not oppose the petition, was the first son after the church marriage.

Mr. Bonnor, registrar of the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, proved the second marriage.

A clerk from the office of the late Mr. Gardiner's solicitors stated that a search had been made for the marriage certificate sent by Mr. Gardiner to the firm, but it had not been found.—Mr. Smith, merchant, Bristol (son of the late Mr. Smith who witnessed the Gretna Green marriage), stated that he found the certificate identified by Mrs. Gardiner among his father's papers. Witness knew of his own knowledge that before the church marriage Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner were regarded by all their friends as man and wife.—Proof was given of the affidavit to procure the special license for the church marriage in 1848 and of the marriage itself. In the affidavit the late Mr. Gardiner recited the circumstances of the Gretna Green marriage.—Mr. Robertson Campbell, a Scotch lawyer, gave evidence that a marriage performed as Mrs. Gardiner had described her marriage to have been was, according to the law of Scotland, a good marriage in 1846.—Mr. Charles J. M'Taggart Gardiner, the petitioner, stated that the necessity of a declaration of his legitimacy had never been thought of until he proposed to deal with his reversion.

Mr. Justice Butt pronounced a declaration of the petitioner's legitimacy and that the marriage of his father and mother at Gretna Green was a valid one.—*Gloucestershire Chronicle*, March 9, 1889.

1743.—WOODCHESTER CHURCH: MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, ETC.—In 1879 accurate copies of the sixteen inscriptions* in the parish church of St. Mary, Woodchester, were taken, all the monuments, with the exception of Mr. Dunn's (No. 2), having been transferred from the old church:—

1.

Near to this place is deposited all that is mortal of | Robert Bridges, Esq^r, | who departed this life the 6th day of March, 1722, aged 72. | In memory of whom this monument was erected, and of | his brother-in-law, M^r Richard Hicks, and Jane, his wife, sister | of the said M^r Bridges, who lies in the chancel | of this church. | Also near to this place lies the body of M^{rs} Elizabeth Browning, | sister to the said Robert Bridges, Esq^r, who departed this life | December the 4th, 1733.

* An index to them has been given in vol. I., p. 182.

2.

In | sacred remembrance | of | Thomas Plummer Dunn, | of
this Parish, Gent., | born November 9th, 1802, | died November
22nd, 1867.

3.

M. S. | Johannis King, A.M., | hujusce Ecclesie Rec^{te}. | Ob.
4^o Julij, Anno Domⁿⁱ 1723^o, | ætat. suæ 70^{mo}. | Et Eleanoræ
King, | viduæ ejus. | Ob. 31^{mo} Jan^{rii}, Anno Domⁿⁱ 1728^o, | ætat.
suæ 72^o. | Omnia mors æquat.

4.

In memory of | Robert Paul, Esq^r, | Commander of his
Majesties Sloop | Pheasant, | who died whilst cruising off Trinidad, |
Jan^y, 1805, | in the 27th year of his age, | and was buried at
Grenada. | His public conduct repeatedly procured for him | the
admiration and the thanks | of his country, | and his private
virtues | alike endeared him to his friends.

Not feigned the sorrow, nor suborned the tear,
That pays due tribute to this early bier.
Each sailor wept, and each with misty eye
For his loved captain heaved a parting sigh.
So mourned his friends, too proud, alas! to claim
A kindred interest in his rising fame.
For his firm breast the ocean had its charms,
The war of elements, the shock of arms.
And tho' no stone may mark his distant grave
On shores where rolls the transatlantic wave,
Here in this vale shall memory speak his praise,
And fond affection here this tablet raise.

5.

In remembrance of | Charlotte, | wife of Robert Snow Paul,
Esq., | of the Hill House, Rodborough, | who died at an advanced
age, | December the 3rd, 1838. | Also of the abovenamed |
Robert Snow Paul, Esquire, | who died on the 27th of February,
1849, | in the 81st year of his age.

6.

This monument is erected | in memory of | Nathaniel Peach, of
this Parish, Clothier, | who died August the 19th, 1719, aged 43. |
Margaret, his widow, who died October the 18th, 1741, aged 58. |
Also Deborah, wife of Nathaniel Peach, son of the said
Nathaniel and Margaret Peach, and sister of Samuel Paul, of
| Rodborough, Esq. She died May the 16th, 1765, aged 58. |
Also Nathaniel Peach, Esq^r, third son of the said | Nathaniel and
Margaret Peach, and husband to the said | Deborah. He died
the 25th of Dec^r, 1780, aged 68.

7.

This monument is erected | in memory of | Edward Peach,
late of Ebley, in this County, Clothier, | eldest son of Nathaniel

and Margaret Peach; | he died July 5, 1770, aged 60 years. |
 And also of | John Peach, late of the City of Bristol,
 Merchant, | second son of the said Nathaniel & Margaret Peach; |
 he died at Bath September 20, 1774, aged 63. | Likewise of
 William Gaisford Peach, of Rooksmore, Esq^r, | nephew to the
 above Edward and John Peach; he died at | Wootton Underedge
 the 14 day of April, 1785, aged 42 years.

8.

Sacred to the memory of | Nath^l Peach, Esq^r, | of Bownham-
 House, in the | Parish of Rodborough, | who departed this life |
 the 2^d of May, 1788, aged 39.

9.

Sacred to the memory | of Elizabeth, | wife of Nathaniel W.
 Peach, Esq^r, | and eldest daughter | of John Goodman, | of Oara,
 Wilts, Esq^r, | who departed this life | the 5th of July, 1809, | in
 her 26th year.

10.

Underneath | lie the remains of | James Smith, Gent., | who
 departed this life Feb. 7, | Anno Dom. 1757, ætatis suæ 72 |
 Also the remains of Mary, | relict of the above | James Smith,
 Gent., who | departed this life Sep. 23, 1762, | in the 67th year
 of her age. | To the memory of Mary, daughter of the | above-
 named James & Mary Smith, | and wife of Thomas Pavey, Esq^r, |
 of this Parish, who departed this life | August 23rd, 1764, aged
 30 years. | Also of Mary, daughter of the above | Thomas &
 Mary Pavey, and | wife of James Harrison, Gent., | of this
 Parish; she departed this life | August 29th, 1805, aged 49 years.

11.

In memory of | Elizabeth Cooper, | eldest daughter of | Sir
 Samuel Wathen; | she died July 20th, 1808, | aged 31 years. |
 Also of | Anne Maria Dighton, | daughter of Sir Sam^l Wathen; |
 she died October 3rd 1813, | aged 28 years.

12.

Sacred | to the memory of | Mary Wathen, | eldest daughter
 of the late William Caruthers, of Brownshill, Esq., | and wife of
 Nathaniel Peach Wathen, Esq., | of Arlingham Court, | both in
 this County. | This exemplary woman | had learned to estimate all
 the duties of life by the Gospel, and to practise them | with
 Christian diligence and humility. | But the great and endearing
 excellence of her character is, | that while her heart was possessed
 with the love of God her Saviour, | her hope of immortality was
 exclusively built on his love to her. | She meekly fell asleep in |
 Jesus | April 9th, 1817, aged 44 years. | This monument was
 erected by her | afflicted husband, N. P. Wathen, who died Dec^r
 18th, 1846, in his 75th year.

13.

(*Brasses under windows.*)

To the glory of God, and in affectionate memory of Henry Daniel, youngest son of Sir Mountague Cholmeley, Bar^t, of Easton, Lincolnshire, born April 4, 1810, died June 1, 1866; | also of his first wife, Georgiana Millicent, youngest daughter of the Rev^d Lewis Way, born February 29, 1820, died May 5, 1855, this window is erected.

14.

To the glory of God, and in memory of John Williams,* D.D., | sometime Priest of this Parish, | and those of his children who here fell asleep.

15.

To the glory of God, in memory of Basil Williams, | B.D., Priest, who rested on the Eve of the Epiphany, 1862.

16.

To the glory of God, & in memory of John Woollright, | and Wilhelmina, Emily, and Julia, his three children.

There is likewise in the present building "a handsome raised tomb [which was] in the chancel [of the old church, as recorded by Rudder, p. 843], for Sir George Huntley and his lady, who are represented lying along under a canopy supported by pillars, with their ten children round the tomb. There are the Huntley arms with quarterings upon the canopy [which has disappeared], but no inscription"

In the belfry the following may be seen:—

M^r John Box, of this Parish, Black-Smith, gave Anno Domⁱ. 1761 the treble bell belonging to this peal. Sam. Marlin, W^m Kirby, Tho. Browing, Geo. Davis, W^m Wood, Jos. Hoddinott, Ringers.

In the surrounding churchyard are the following (copied in 1879), with others:—

1.

Sacred to the dear memory of George Henry Evans, 19 years Rector of this Parish. Born May 24, 1805. Entered into rest Jan. 13, 1878. Also of Charles Farrington Evans, son of George Henry & Maria Harriet Evans. Born March 21, 1859. Taken home June 24, 1875.

2.

In loving memory of Henry Mills, who died August 16, 1875, aged 47 years.

* Died June 30, 1857.

3.

Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Joseph Mitchell, of this village. She departed this life March 18th, 1865, aged 67 years. Also of the abovenamed Joseph Mitchell, who departed this life July 6th, 1869, aged 61 years.

4.

In loving memory of Amy, wife of George Pearce Serocold, Esq., only daughter of John C. Richardson, Esq., of Glanbrydan Park, Carmarthenshire. Born 17th Sept., 1840. Died 15th Aug., 1872.

5.

In memory of Susan Stevens, who died January 26, 1866, aged 38 years.

6.

In memory of William, eldest son of the late Henry White (of Little Britain Farm). Born Dec^r 6th, 1808. Departed this life Dec^r 5th, 1873. This stone is erected by his three sisters.

7.

Here lieth Fanny, wife of William Playne Wise, of Griegsbot House, Rodborough. Born Nov^r 28, 1816. Departed July 13, 1868.

—
The following (copied in 1879) are, with many more, in the old churchyard:—

1.

In memory of the Rev^d Thomas Brand, A.M., Rector of Wath, [Yorkshire,] and Prebendary of Lincoln. He died 26 April, 1814, *etatis* 64.

2.

In memory of Edmund Browne, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., son of Edmund Browne, Esq., Counsellor-at-Law, late of the Parish of Rodborough, who died August y^e 30th, 1754, in the 36th year of his age.

3.

Georgiana Millicent, the beloved wife of Henry D. Cholmeley, died in the faith of Jesus Christ, May 5th, 1855, aged 35 years. Henry Daniel Cholmeley, youngest son of Sir Montague Cholmeley Bar^t, of Easton, Lincolnshire, died trusting in his Redeemer's merits, June 1st, 1865, aged 55 years.

4.

Here resteth the body of Sarah, the daughter of Thomas Veals, and wife of Thomas Deane, Clothier, who deceased the 28th of September, 1707.

5.

Beneath are deposited the mortal remains of Margaret Peach Dunn, the beloved wife of Thomas Plummer Dunn, and eldest daughter of Obadiah Paul Wathan, Esq^r, who died Oct^r 9th, 1850,

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.

It is intended to issue, with each alternate part, as heretofore, some pages of critical notices of recent publications. With this in view, books, etc. (to be sent to the Editor, 26, Meridian Place, Clifton, Bristol), are desired; and they will receive, with as little delay as possible, a careful consideration. Works in any way connected with the civil or ecclesiastical history of Gloucestershire or the neighbouring counties particularly welcome.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

“Gloucestershire Notes and Queries” is a good medium for literary and other suitable advertisements, which will be received by the Editor. As the space is limited, an early communication is recommended. The work is published quarterly; and to secure the insertion of an advertisement in the forthcoming part, it will be well to forward particulars not later than the 1st of March, June, September, and December, respectively. Advertisements of patent medicines and such like will not be accepted on any terms.

Scale of charges:—page (same size as circular), £1; half-page, 12s.; quarter-page, 6s. 6d.; inch, 5s.; half-inch, 2s. 6d.—in good legible type, well displayed, and across the page.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

A very few copies of each of the following:—

1. *Brief Sketches of the Parishes of Booterstown and Donnybrook, in the County of Dublin; with Notes and Annals.* Four Parts. Dublin, 1860-74. Sm. 8vo, pp. viii. 488. In neat cloth binding, price 5s., post-free.

2. *Monumental Inscriptions in the Parish Church of Cheltenham.* Privately printed. London, 1877. 4to. Price 3s. 6d., post-free.

Application to be made to the Rev. B. H. Blacker, 26, Meridian Place, Clifton, Bristol. No copies of the *Charlton Kings Inscriptions* now on hand.

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Gloucestershire Notes and Queries,

EDITED BY THE

REV. BEAVER H. BLACKER, M.A.

*"Of ancient writ unlocks the learned store,
Consults the dead, and lives past ages o'er."* POPE.

"Excepting that peace, which, through God's infinite mercy, is derived from a higher source, it is to literature, humbly speaking, that I am beholden, not only for the means of subsistence, but for every blessing which I enjoy; health and activity of mind, contentment, cheerfulness, continual employment, and therefore continual pleasure."

SOUTHEY.

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1889.

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GENERAL NOTICES.

Part XLIV., price 1s., or by post, 1s. 1d., will be ready for the 1st of October. An extra half-sheet is given with the present part, in lieu of "Notices of Recent Publications" unavoidably postponed.

The annual subscription for the work, which is published quarterly, (including April double part) is 5s., or by post, 5s. 5d.

Communications of a suitable character will be most acceptable. The loan of documents and newspapers, literal copies of monumental inscriptions in churches, churchyards, memoranda of noteworthy facts in any way connected with the county, extracts from scarce books or pamphlets of local interest, or from parish registers, churchwardens' accounts, is invited; and anything entrusted for the purpose will be carefully preserved, and returned without unnecessary delay. Correspondents requested not to make use of any contractions in their transcripts, except when they occur in the originals, and to write upon one side only of the paper. Names of persons and places should be very distinctly written.

All contributions should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. The signatures of contributors are appended, unless a wish to the contrary may have been expressed.

Books, etc., sent to the Editor for review, will receive due attention.

The binder is requested, in arranging the illustrations of Vol. I., to attend to the directions given for his guidance, p. xvi. "Bishop John Talbot's Monument" will be found in Part VI., and the "Map of the County of Gloucester" and "Over Bridge" in Part XI.

Special covers for the volumes have not been provided, the matter of binding being left to the taste of each subscriber.

Vol. I. being out of print, copies can be supplied only as they may turn up from time to time, and then only to purchasers of the second volume. Some odd pieces, however, are still on hand. Vol. II., comprising Parts XIII.-XXIV., can be procured from the Editor until further notice, price 18s., or by post, 18s. 6d. Vol. III. comprising Parts XXV.-XXXVI., price 15s., or by post, 15s. 6d. Three shillings offered for copies of Parts II., VII., and IX., and full price for Parts XIV.-XXI. and XXII., if fit for binding. A liberal price will be paid for copies of Vol. I.

Subscribers are requested to remit their subscriptions (the receipt of which will be duly acknowledged) to the undersigned; and Post Office and Postal Orders should be made payable at either BRISTOL or CLIFTON. Thanks are given to the many who have promptly replied to (and in sundry cases have even anticipated) applications for payment, and who have thereby prevented much trouble and expense.

26, Meridian Place,
Clifton, Bristol,
July 1st, 1889.

(Rev.) B. H. BLACKBURN

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIBERS.

(For lists of Subscribers see the covers of Parts IV.-XXII.)

Bryan, John, Esq., Elton House, Gloucester.
Jones, David, Esq., Norton Lodge, Wallington, Surrey.
"Leicestershire and Rutland Notes and Queries," Editors of, Leicester.
"Monthly Chronicle of North Country Lore," Editor of, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Pranker, Peter D., Esq., The Knoll, Sneyd Park, Bristol.

Probably some names which should appear in the lists, have been unintentionally omitted: if so, particulars are requested, which will at once be attended to. The names of additional subscribers are likewise desired for insertion in the next quarterly list.

aged 43 years. Also of Ellen, Hawtrej, Julia, Peach, & Herbert Wathen, children of the aforesaid. Thomas Plummer Dunn fell asleep Nov^r 22nd, 1867, aged 65. To the memory of Amy Bateman Dunn, who died Nov^r 20th, 1878, aged 31 years.

6.

Underneath are deposited the remains of three children of Charles and Mary Hawker. Henry, who died an infant, buried April 6th, 1818. Mary, who died an infant, buried June 3rd, 1818. Sophia, aged 9 years, buried Nov^r 20th, 1820. Also of Mary, the widow of Edward Baker, Esq^{re}, of Hill Court, in the County of Worcester, who died May 20th, 1827, aged 79 years.

7.

In memory of Charles Howard, son of W^m & Frances Howard, of this Parish; he departed this life April 26th, 1799, aged 22 years. W^m, their youngest child, died March 12th, 1807, aged 16 years. Ann, their daughter, died 4 June, 1816. Frances, wife of W^m Howard, died Feb. 3, 1818. Also of William Howard, husband of the abovenamed Frances Howard; he died Jan^r 28th, 1847. Likewise to the memory of Henry Workman, of this Parish, who departed this life Dec^r 18th, 1849. Also of Mary, his wife, daughter of the abovenamed Will^m and Frances Howard, who departed this life [no date given]. Likewise of Hannah Howard, their youngest daughter, who departed this life Sept^r 17th, 1850. Sacred to the memory of John Howard, Esq^{re}, of Littleworth, in the Parish of Minchin-Hampton, who departed this life January 9th, 1853, aged 71 years.

8.

Anna, the relict of William Merrick, Esq., of Weston, in the County of Hereford, died the 29th of October, 1754, aged 64.

9.

Elizabeth, the relict of Nicholas Paul, of this Parish, Clothier, and daughter of Thomas Dean, died August y^e 11th, 1739, aged 54 years. Francis, the son of Onesiphorus and Catharine Paul, died June y^e 26th, 1753, aged 8 months. Jane, the wife of Onesiphorus Paul, died May the 26th, 1748, aged 41 years.

10.

In memory of Dean Paul, Gent. He died Nov^r 17th, 1761, aged 57 y^{rs}. Also of Elizabeth, his wife, and daughter of John Andrews, of Stonehouse, Gent. She died August 4th, 1741, aged 37 y^{rs}. And also of Anna, his second wife, and daughter of John Self, of Cirencester, Gent. She died September 7th, 1745, aged 41 y^{rs}. In memory of Margaret Paul, third wife of Dean Paul, Gent., and daughter of Philip Hampton, Gent., of the Parish of Westbury, in the County of Gloucester. She died March the 11th, 1764, aged 59 years.



11.

To the memory of Catharine, Lady Paul, second wife of S^r Onesiphorus Paul, Bar^t, eldest daughter of Francis Freeman, of Norton Malerward, in the County of Somerset, Esq. She departed this life y^e 20 day [of Oct^r], 1766, in y^e 56 year of her age. S^r Onesiphorus Paul died Sep^r 21st, 1774, aged [68 years], and lies buried near this [place].

12.

Susanna Paul, daughter of George Paul, LL.D., obiit 18th May, 1767, ætatis suæ 43. Here lie the remains of Elizabeth Snow, wife of George Snow, Esq^r, of this Parish, and daughter to Onesiphorus Paul, of Hill House. She died the 7th of Jan^r, 1772, aged 24 years. Valentina Elizabeth, her daugh^r, died an infant, and is buried near her.

13.

In memory of Sir Geo. Onesiphorus Paul, Baronet, who died the 16th day of December, MDCCCXX, in the 75th year of his age.*

14.

This memorial is inscribed to John Wade, Esq^r, late of Pudd-hill, in this Parish, who departed this life May the 31st, 1793, ætatis 75. He served his God truly, was a good neighbour, & charitable to the poor.

15.

Sacred to the memory of Catharine, the most dear wife of Joseph Wathen, of Stanley Park, Esq., born Feb. 2nd, 1782, died Nov. 27th, 1848. Also of Joseph Wathen, of Stanley Park, Esq., born Dec. 29th, 1779, died June 24th, 1819. Also of Frances Christiana Caruthers, born March 7th, 1816, died March 31st, 1836. Also of Joseph Henry Caruthers, born Dec. 3rd, 1822, died July 23rd, 1836. Children of the above Joseph & Catharine Wathen. Also of Catharine Caruthers Wathen, daughter of Joseph & Catharine Wathen, who died July 18th, 1857, aged 35 years.

ARHRA.

1744.—CANALIZING THROUGH GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—A correspondent, who says he prefers canalizing to rowing over long reaches of the Thames, has sent to *Land and Water* (September, 1888) a sketch of his experiences in a voyage "from Oxford to Oxford" on canals. He passed through Abingdon, Swindon, Chippenham, Calne, and from Bradford-on-Avon to Bath. Proceeding with his narrative he says:—The next day was a long and dreary one for us. In the morning we started at half-past nine, and arrived at Bath top lock about a quarter to twelve. We then put our boat on a truck obtained at the lock, and had it conveyed to the Midland Railway station, and started with it to Stonehouse. From Stonehouse we

* In the nave of Gloucester Cathedral there is a monument, with a fine bust by Sivie, and bearing a well-deserved inscription, which has been given in vol. i., p. 252. A mistake, however, of eleven months is made in the date of his death!

went to Brimscombe, only a few miles, but had eleven locks to surmount. At Brimscombe there is an inn by the station, but there were no beds to be had that day, as the "missus" was not at home, so back again we had to go by train to Stroud. On the following morning we started about eleven, and reached Sapperton about half-past two. We stayed some time there for lunch and rest after the long chain of locks which had brought us through the far-famed Golden Valley. The scenery from Bradford to Bath, and from Stonehouse to the Tunnel, is some of the finest in England, more resembling the banks of the Wye than any other part I can call to mind. At four o'clock we entered the Sapperton tunnel, wisely provided with two sticks and a horn lantern. This tunnel is two and a quarter miles long, and nowhere is it wide enough to permit of rowing. Two of us seated on the thwarts as in rowing, pushed the boat along from the sides with the sticks we had obtained at the inn, whilst the third steered. This mode of progression is easy enough at first; but, during the last half mile, the sticks seemed to grow remarkably heavy. About a mile from the entrance we became aware that we were not the only occupants of the tunnel. Shouts were heard echoing through the vault, and the red light of a barge loomed ahead. On nearing it we shouted, asking if there was room to pass. "What beam?" was the reply. "Four feet eight inches," was our trembling response. "Oh, you can pass anything anywhere." We were reassured. They were two barges being worked through; and, as their beam was only 7ft. lin., we passed them easily, though in the narrowest part. We were told that the tunnel was only 11ft. broad, so we were afraid we should have to return; however, it must have been slightly more. In some places, where it is cut out of the solid rock, it is much wider; only, beware of digging the sticks too high into the rocks, or shouting, lest a piece fall upon your head. About half-way through a small spring escapes from the north side of the tunnel. You can hear it from a long distance, but it is not formidable. Time occupied in going through the tunnel, 1h. 4min., including stoppage by barges. The country, on leaving the mouth, is unlovely. The first object of interest is the head-water of the Thames, which rises near a bridge trickling out of an old dyke; then another bridge, and then the Cornish beam pumping machine engine, which pumps the water of five springs into the summit level. Our stay that night was at Cirencester, on a branch a good mile long, leaving the canal just above the Siddington locks. The hotel at Cirencester is the King's Arms, by far the best hotel we had stayed at, and one of the most moderate. In the morning we left Cirencester about eleven o'clock, and, with a short stop to see the quaint town of Cricklade, reached Lechlade easily by six. The canal, after leaving Laltorm locks, where it is joined by the North Wilts Canal, is very weedy and the towing paths are lined with bushes, which makes towing no

light matter. We stopped at the New Inn at Lechlade, a fourth-rate house with first-rate charges, the latter above even the Clarendon at Oxford, and far above the comfortable hotel we had left. By starting earlier you could easily push on to Radcot Bridge, on the Isis, about eight miles from Lechlade, where there is a comfortable little inn. The village of Eynsham is some distance from the river. The weir-keeper at the bridge will attend to your boat, clean it, and draw the weir for you in the morning, making everything comfortable. We put up at the Swan, an inn of the most unprepossessing appearance from without, but most comfortable within, with its old-fashioned coffee-room looking on to a small but pretty garden. The bill was very moderate, being more than 50 per cent. less than the Lechlade one, and the accommodation better. Let me advise no one who does not like hard work to try this trip backwards. I well remember, two years ago, starting from Eynsham in the early morning after a 6.30 a.m. breakfast, and at sunset coming in sight of Lechlade steeple, having had nothing to eat since morning. Oh! that steeple—steeple in front of you; steeples to right of you; steeple to left of you; steeple behind you! but never getting nearer. Tired, hungry, and savage, we pulled and pulled, with that riling old steeple waltzing round us. At nine, and in the dark, we reached where we thought the lock cutting should be; nothing but a ditch; no rowing up it; as much as the boat could do to get between those masses of bulrushes on either side. Try somewhere else. "What is that rumbling in the blackness ahead!" "Easy, backwater hard." Its the weir! Back again we go to try this stream. "What? aground. Let me jump ashore and see our whereabouts." I then discovered that there was a little public-house hard by the weir, so we crawled in there, and made ourselves comfortable for the night.

1745.—AN AMERICAN'S IMPRESSIONS OF BRISTOL.—(See No. 1710.) Dr. W. O. Perkins, of New York, author of several books on music, paid his first visit to Bristol during the Musical Festival of 1888; and he has published his impressions, under the heading of "An English Cathedral City," in the *Boston Evening Transcript*. From his sketch we make some extracts:—

A ride of 118 miles from London by the Great Western Railway, through a delightful agricultural country, brings one to Bristol, a city of 250,000 inhabitants, in Gloucestershire, on the river Avon (not Shakspeare's Avon), about four miles from its confluence with the Severn. By the way, the word "Avon" is the Welsh word for river, and there are several rivers called "The Avon," which simply means the river. A writer in the time of Queen Elizabeth says:—"Bristow is one of y^e greatest and famous citties in England, and standeth upon y^e river of Avon, w^{ch} 4 myles thence falleth into y^e Severn."

The etymology of the word "Bristol" is somewhat obscure. The word "stow" is common in all the derivations—"stow," "stol," and "stold," German for a stockaded place, settlement, or town; also "stal" or "stald." The word "brig" is the Saxon for bridge; hence "Brig-stow," a town with a bridge or bridges. Bristow was the common English name until the middle of the seventeenth century; Bristollia the Latin; or possibly "bric" and "stow," Bric-stow, a town on the breach of the rocks—the "cliff-town," or Clifton (Bristol Heights). The other forms best known are Brystowe, Brigestowe, Bricstowe, Briegstow, Bricton, Briston, Bristowe, Bristo, Bristovia, Brystallum, Bristoll, and many others—forty-six in all. Bristol is a modern town. No reliable record of it appears till about the year 1000, when it was a town of considerable note, but did not become prominent till late in the Saxon period, when in commercial importance it ranked next to London. When Bath (twelve miles distant) was the Latin empress of western Britain, when Minerva Medica was tutelary deity of the healing springs, and temples and votive altars were raised to her honour, Bristol, or rather its site, was a reedy morass, the haunt of the heron, wild swan, and cormorant. The imperial eagle found in this part of the Avon valley no dry ground whereon to light till he arrived at Clifton hills, where are evidences of a Roman camp. My first tramp was over Clifton-down (Saxon "dune," high ground), on the high banks or cliffs of the Avon, high above the main city. On Durdham-down there is still an old Roman road. Dickens makes Sam Weller walk across these Downs (450 acres) on a windy day, much to his discomfort.

When Venice was mistress of the seas and carried on commerce with the entire civilised world, she supplied England with most articles of trade. Among the successful men who came here "to follow the trade of merchandise," was John Cabot, a naturalised Venetian. His son, Sebastian, while still a young man, probably not more than 20, was, through hearing accounts of the voyages and discoveries of Columbus, fired with a burning desire to discover new lands. Probably the desire of young Cabot inspired the father to prepare for, and embark on, a voyage of discovery. They sailed from Bristol in the ship *Matthew*, in 1497, and on St. John's day, June 24 of that year, discovered what they called Newfoundland—probably what is now called Cape Breton. Thus the Cabots were the first to discover the American continent. This voyage was a private enterprise. The second voyage was made under a charter of King Henry VII., dated February 3rd, 1498, which has recently been brought to light. A copy of this charter I have had the pleasure of reading; its loss has caused historians to confound the two voyages, and to commit many errors in their statements. Several ships with merchants and adventurers accompanied the discoverers on the second voyage. Probably John Cabot died at sea, as nothing is known of him after the sailing of the expedition.

American historians generally incline to the belief that Sebastian Cabot was born in Venice, but I am inclined to believe that Bristol is right in claiming to be his birth-place. Why Americans should desire to rob their Anglo-Saxon cousins of this honour I cannot imagine. He himself should be considered as good authority as it is possible for one to be on such a point. He told his friend, Richard Eden: "I was born in Bristowe, and at four years old was carried by my father to Venice. And so returned again to England with my father after certain years, whereby I was thought to have been born in Venica." This is confirmed by Stowe and Edward Haies, who wrote in 1585, and by the inscription on the so-called "Holbein portrait."

Bristol has been the residence of many other eminent persons. Hannah More, whose father was a schoolmaster in a suburban district, removed to No. 10, Park-street, in 1762, with her four sisters, where they lived many years and carried on a school. Her first book, *Search after Happiness*, was written here. The most eminent men of the day called on her and paid her high civilities. Mr. and Mrs. David Garrick were her intimate friends; Edmund Burke, the statesman and orator; Reynolds and Horace Walpole. Walpole called her his "holy Hannah." Garrick called her Sappho. Dr. Johnson wrote, "I love you both (Hannah and Martha); I love you all five. I never was at Bristol. I will come on purpose to see you. What! five women live happily together! I will come and see." He went, and "found everything lovely." What boy has not read *The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain*, of which over one million copies have been sold! Hannah More wrote several plays, stories, tracts, and ballads, and, last of all, theological works. She died at No. 4, Windsor-terrace, Clifton (a part of Bristol Corporation), in 1833, aged 88 years.

Coleridge and Southey, the poets, lived here when young men, and married two sisters, named Frickers, at St. Mary's church, Redcliff parish. Coleridge, it seems, must have always been in impecunious circumstances, as he was constantly calling on Southey and other friends for assistance. They were both Republicans and Unitarians. Coleridge sometimes preached. He once asked Charles Lamb, "Did you ever hear me preach?" Lamb replied, "I never heard you do anything else, Coleridge." He was fond of descanting on metaphysical subjects. He lectured in Bristol in 1813 and 1814, on Shakspeare and Milton.

In a large, plain house in Dowry-square, Clifton, Sir Humphrey Davy carried on his chemical experiments, where he gained such celebrity that he was called to London. He came to Bristol in 1798, from Cornwall, to assist Dr. Beddoes in his Pneumatic Institute, where he claimed to cure consumption by the administration of certain gases. Davy experimented with the gas discovered by Dr. Priestley (oxygen), and made a new discovery, nitrous-oxide or "laughing" gas. Southey was one of the

victims on whom Davy experimented. He (Southey) wrote to his brother, July 12, 1799, "Oh, Tom! oh, Tom! What a gas Davy has discovered! It is oxyde. I have had some; it made me laugh and tingle in every toe and finger-tip. I'm going for some more this evening; it makes me strong and happy—so gloriously happy! Tom, I am sure the air in heaven must be this wonder-working gas of delight."

David Hume, the historian, was a merchant's clerk at No. 16, Queen-square, several years. He often corrected his employer's English. Mr. Miller said, "I tell you what, Mr. Hume, I have made £20,000 by my English, and I won't have it mended." This was a conclusive argument in favour of his English, and Hume was discharged. Mr. L. A. Lathrop, the efficient United States consul, is located on the opposite side of Queen-square. Lord Jefferies, "the unjust judge," who transported many persons to America, when sitting in the assizes of this circuit, worshipped at St. Nicholas church, which still continues to ring the curfew at nine o'clock p.m. Curfew is from "couvre-feu," cover fire, and the custom of covering the fire and putting out the lights at the ringing of the curfew bell at sunset was established by William the Conqueror. Bishop Latimer preached at this church in Lent, 1528.

Among the other prominent men of Bristol I may mention Henry Abyndon, Mus. Bac., Cambridge, 1463; Edward, Edmund, and Thomas Blanket, the first manufacturers of articles of that name; Edmund Burke, for many years member of Parliament for this district; Joseph Butler, author of *Butler's Analogy*, long Bishop of Bristol; Rev. Alexander Catcott, one of the fathers of geology; William Cavendish (Duke of Portland), lord high steward 1786-89; William Cecil (Lord Burleigh), Queen Elizabeth's prime minister; Chatterton, the boy poet, born here and baptised at the Redcliff church; Sir A. Cockburn, lord chief justice of England, once recorder of Bristol; Thomas Cromwell (Earl of Essex), recorder in 1540; Henry Cruger, born in New York, was Burke's colleague in Parliament. In 1792 he surrendered his aldermanic gown and returned to New York. He lived in a house adjoining Hannah More's. Robert Dudley (Earl of Leicester), Elizabeth's favourite lord high steward, 1570-88; William Grocyn, first teacher of Greek at Oxford, and a friend of Erasmus, born in Bristol in 1442; Canon Charles Kingsley educated there; Thomas Mark Lucas, inventor of stenographic printing for the blind; John McAdam, inventor of macadamising roads; Sir William Penn, father of the founder of Pennsylvania, born in Bristol in 1621, buried at Redcliff Church, the finest church in the city; Edward Seymour, lord high steward 1540-52; William Smith, founder of adult schools in England; Sidney Smith, the "witty prebendary"; Charles and Samuel Wesley, celebrated musicians, born 1757 and 1766, nephews of Rev. John Wesley.

The old house is now standing where lived Clarkson, who commenced the agitation against slavery carried on by Wilberforce and others to a successful issue. The Abolition Act was passed about 1830. More than \$750,000, of the \$160,000,000 paid to British subjects, was paid to citizens of Bristol, as compensation for slaves liberated in the colonies.

The ex-Empress Eugénie was educated at a young ladies' school in Clifton; the house is one of a long row standing on a high terrace, commanding a picturesque view of the river and country beyond.

Woodes Rogers, a Bristol merchant, brought Alexander Selkirk ("Robinson Crusoe") from the island of Juan Fernandez. Dr. (and Captain) Thos. Dover, the inventor of "Dover's Powder," which have soothed the pain of so many invalids, was the principal owner of the Duke, the ship that accompanied Rogers. They arrived Jan. 31, 1709. The Duke brought \$850,000 as the result of the voyage. A merchant ship then was only another name for a privateer—a high-toned pirate.

The Great Western, one of the first steamships to cross the Atlantic from this side, left Bristol April 8, 1838, and arrived at New York April 23. The American steamship Savannah had previously crossed in thirty-one days. The success of these voyages, and those of the Sirius, induced Mr. Cunard to establish his line for regular Atlantic service.

The oldest church in Bristol is St. James's, built by Robert of Gloucester, son of Henry VII., in 1140.

In the tobacco shop of Messrs. Wills may be seen a genuine letter of George Washington:—

"Virginia, 25th Nov., 1759.

"Gentlemen,—Some time this week I expect to get on board the Carey for your house forty hogsheads of tobacco, of my own and Jno. Parke Custis, which please to insure in the usual manner.

"I am, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

"G. WASHINGTON."

Several knights, gentlemen, and merchants from Bristol, Plymouth, and other large towns on the west coast of England, were allotted lands by King James I. in Northern Virginia, which made settlement there in 1607. Many also went to the Massachusetts colony later. There is no greater aid to ethnological data than geographical names. Such town names as Plymouth, Falmouth, Barnstable, Bridgwater, and Taunton indicate that the settlers of Cape Cod and south-eastern Massachusetts came from the south-west of England.

Dr. Perkins's reference to St. James's as "the oldest church in Bristol," led to the publication of some letters in December, 1888, in the *Bristol Times and Mirror*, two of them being as follows:—

(1) "An American's Impressions of Bristol," published in this day's issue of your paper, state that "the oldest church in Bristol is St. James's, built by Robert of Gloucester, son of Henry VII. (*sic*), in 1140." The late Mr. J. F. Nicholls, city librarian, in an interesting paper read before the Junior Architects' Society on their visit to St. Peter's church, as reported in your impression of Thursday, July 19th, 1883, stated:—"This church (St. Peter's, Bristol) is probably the oldest ecclesiastical edifice in Bristol. About 1100 Robert Fitzhamon, by whom it was possibly erected, gave this rectory to the Abbey of Tewkesbury. The gift was confirmed by King Henry I, 1106, and in this it is incidentally mentioned, and also in a deed of about the date 1130, as the earliest church in Bristol." This account corresponds with that given in the *History of Bristol, Past and Present*, by Messrs. Nicholls and Taylor.—W. T. HOLLINS.

(2) When Dr. W. O. Perkins, of New York, stated St. James's to be "the oldest church in Bristol," he meant that it was the oldest *now existing* there, and not, as the Rev. W. T. Hollins infers, the earliest of local foundation. Neither Dr. Perkins nor his guide was ignorant of the fact that a church, dedicated to St. Peter, existed in Bristol long before Robert, Earl of Gloucester, founded the church of St. James, of which the original Norman nave, clerestory, and west front are still preserved.—W. G.

1746.—INSCRIPTIONS IN THE NEW CEMETERY, NEAR CHELTENHAM.

(Continued from No. 1703.)

101.

Sacred to the memory of Emily Mary Montague, the beloved wife of Robert Scott Lorimer, died 27th August, 1876, aged 25 years.

102.

In memory of M^{rs} Mary Ludlow, who departed this life on the 26th of July, 1870, in the 92nd year of her age.

103.

Sacred to the memory of Richard Kershaw Lumb, Esq^{re}, J.P., of The Elms, Cheltenham, son of William Kershaw, Esq^{re}, of Warley House, near Halifax. Born March 28th, 1789. Died Feb^r 3rd, 1870.

104.

In affectionate remembrance of Dorathea Mac Munn, widow of Andrew Mac Munn, Esq^{re}, of Cranny, County Donegal, Ireland, who died at Cheltenham 18th September, 1876, aged 79 years.

105.

In memory of Catherine, relict of the late Rev^d Henry Major, Vicar of Killbarron, Diocese of Raphoe, Ireland, who died May 3rd, 1875, aged 95.

106.

Sacred to the memory of Captⁿ George Manners, late 13th Light Dragoons, who departed this life Augst 26th, 1868, aged 71 years. Also of Mary, the beloved wife of Major Charles Manners, Royal Artillery, who fell asleep Nov^r 15th, 1871, aged 79 years. Also of the abovenamed Major Charles Manners, R.A., who died Oct^r 23rd, 1874, aged 83 years.

107.

Sacred to the memory of Jane, the dearly beloved wife of Wilhelm Masius, of Bangkok. Born 13th November, 1836. Died 4th January, 1874.

108.

Sacred to the memory of Major-General Robert Augustus Master, C.B., late Bengal Cavalry, who died at Cheltenham 27th Jan^r, 1865, aged 58 years.

109.

Sacred to the memory of John Henry Matthews, Lieutenant-Colonel Retired List, late Paymaster 31st Regiment, and Invalid Depot, Chatham, who died on the 22nd March, 1868, aged 83 years. Sacred also to the memory of Sophia, his wife, who died May 23rd, 1871, aged 75.

110.

In memory of Ellen Eliza Minchin, daughter of Colonel John Squire Minchin, of Billesden, Leicestershire, and Oundle, Northamptonshire, who died at Cheltenham July 7th, 1867, aged 29 years. Also of Col^l John Squire Minchin, who died Feb^r 2nd, 1874.

111.

Sacred to the memory of Anne, wife of Robert Bertram Mitford, Esq^r, and [youngest] daughter of Sir Francis Ford, Bart., who died June 29th, 1870, aged 69 years.

112.

Sacred to the memory of Captain William Morris, Royal Artillery, eldest and beloved son of Richard & Eliza Morris, of Ballycanvan, C^o Waterford, Ireland. Died 1st December, 1864, aged 35 years.

113.

Here lie the mortal remains of Sarah, widow of Major-Gen^l Alexander Munro, R.H.A., who fell asleep Dec^r 10th, 1874, aged 71.

114.

In memory of Stephen Hemsted Murley, who died Feb^r 28th, 1875, aged 87 years. Also of Catherine Murley, who died March 27th, 1875, aged 83 years. Also of the Rev^d Charles Hemsted Murley, M.A. Born March 3rd, 1823. Died September 28th, 1873.

115.

Sacred to the memory of William Persse Newenham, Commander Royal Navy, who departed this life April 4th, 1866, aged 76.

116.

In loving memory of Richard Newlove, M.A., for 36 years Vicar of Thorner, Yorkshire, Rural Dean, & Honorary Canon of Ripon Cathedral, who died at Cheltenham October 5th, 1874, aged 68 years.

117.

To the memory of Matthew Nisbet, M.D., H.E.I.C.S., who died on the 17th January, 1871, aged 74.

118.

Beneath this stone are deposited the mortal remains of Mary Nunn, widow of the late Joshua Nunn, late High Sheriff, J.P., and D.L., of Saint Margaret's, Hill Castle, and Camlin, in the County of Wexford, Ireland. She died at Cheltenham Nov^r 26th, 1874, aged 83 years.

119.

In fond remembrance of Eliza Maria Oliver, widow of the late Lieu^t Colonel John Oliver, Bengal Army, who departed this life February 23rd, 1871, in her 75th year, deeply regretted by all her children.

120.

Sacred to the memory of Marie Margaret, third daughter of the late Major Sutherland G. G. Orr, of the Madras Army, and Commandant of H.H. the Nizam's Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, who died at Cheltenham on the 11th June, 1872, aged 21 years.

121.

Lucy Caulfield Osborne, Feb. 3, 1875.

122.

Sacred to the memory of Benjamin Pentland Priest, late Captain in the Royal Navy, who departed this life at Cheltenham May 28th, 1866, aged 53.

123.

Sacred to the memory of the Rev^d J[ohn] C[arysfort] Proby, M.A., [Rector of St. Peter's, Cheesehill, Winchester,] who died 18th May, 1868, aged 70 years.

124.

Sacred to the memory of Catherine Radcliff. Born June 26th, 1767. Died November 28th, 1867. Erected by her children in memory of a beloved mother. Also to her grandson, Captain William Fred^t Metge, late of the 8th Reg^t, who died September 25th, 1868, aged 38 years.

125.

In memory of Cap^{tn} Francis Ramsay, R.A. Born 20th Nov^r, 1815. Died 25th Dec^r, 1867, aged 52 years. Also of Georgina Hay [née Home], wife of Cap^{tn} Francis Ramsay, R.A. Born 18th Oct^r, 1815. Died 10th Jan^r, 1876, aged 60 years.

126.

Sir Alexander Ramsay, Baronet, of Balmain, Kincardineshire. Died at his residence in Cheltenham March 3rd, 1875, aged 61.

127.

Sacred to the memory of Louisa Georgina Rice, only daughter of the late Thomas Rice, Esq^{re}, who died at Cheltenham June 3rd, 1876. Erected in loving affection by her only brother.

128.

Lavinia Ann Ricketts, third daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Rob^t T. Ricketts, Bart., D.C.L., of The Elms, Cheltenham. Died 20th June, 1874, aged 61 years.

129.

In memory of Joshua Healey Riley, Esq^{re}, who died at Cheltenham on the 29th of April, 1875, aged 72 years.

130.

To the beloved memory of Harriet, wife of Francis Roe, Esq^r, of Cheltenham. Died March 9th, 1866, aged 82.

131.

Beneath this stone are deposited the remains of Elizabeth Penelope Graves Russell, third daughter of the late James Graves Russell, Esq^{re}, of Clifton, Bristol. She departed this life at Cheltenham on the 13th day of January, 1876, aged 85 years.

132.

Sacred to the memory of Eliza Sadleir, widow of Richard Sadleir, Esq^r, of Scalaheen, Co^r Tipperary, who died Sep^r 30th, 1867, aged 87.

133.

In fond and loving remembrance of Elizabeth, the devoted and affectionate wife of Henry Sandford, Esq^{re}, who fell asleep in Jesus on the 17th March, 1870, in the 35th year of her age.

134.

Sacred to the memory of Frederick Hervey Sandys, L^t Gen^l Bengal Army. Died December 28th, 1874, aged 83.

135.

To the memory of Augusta S. Saunders, the beloved wife of the Rev^d James T. C. Saunders, who died 20th May, 1870, aged 77 years.

136.

To the beloved memory of Fortune Ann, widow of the late Morris Sayer, Esq^r, of Kingston, Herefordshire, who departed this life July 23rd, 1866, aged 69.

137.

Sacred to the beloved memory of Henrietta Augusta, youngest daughter of Major Robert Shawe and Mina, his wife, who departed this life at Bournemouth March 16th, 1872, aged 23.

138.

Sacred to the memory of Grace, wife of Samuel Shedden, Esq^{re}, of Cheltenham. Died April 20th, 1870, aged 80 years. Also of

Samuel Shedden, Esq^{re}, who departed this life on the 3rd of January, 1871, in his 87th year.

139.

Sacred to the memory of James Alfred Shipton, C.E. (late of Wolverhampton), who died at Cheltenham November 24th, 1865, aged 38 years. Also of Constance Anne, niece of the above, and beloved child of Thomas Morley Rooke, M.D., and Mary Ellen, his wife. Born July 24th, 1864. Died March 18th, 1867.

140.

In loving remembrance of Eliza, widow of the late John Shittler, of Elston, Wilts, who died 26th April, 1872, aged 62 years. Also of Eliza, second daughter of the above, who died 5th Feb^r, 1875, aged 32 years.

141.

Sacred to the memory of the Rev^d Matthew Slinger, who died at Cheltenham March 10th, 1875, aged 88 years.

142.

Arthur Richard Stert, [of Lonsdale House, Cheltenham,] Priest, December 24th, 1875, *ætat.* 66. Jesu mercy.

143.

In memory of George Stevens, who, having received fatal injuries from a sudden accident, departed this life at Emblem Cottage, Cleeve Hill, on the 2nd of June, 1871, in the 38th year of his age. The integrity of his principles, and the uniform propriety of his conduct, obtained for him the confidence of the public, and engaged in no common measure the respect and esteem of his employers. In the intimacy of social life his unassuming merit, fine temper, and pleasing manners inspired a genuine attachment. His name will be inscribed with honor in the annals of the turf, for his general character, and for his accomplished and successful achievements, and never mentioned without regret by the patrons of that national institution. This monument, raised by a subscription among the numerous friends who best knew him, is a slight memorial of his many virtues, and of deep, general, and unaffected sorrow for his loss.

144.

In memory of Samuel Stinchcombe, died November 22nd, 1870, aged 66 years. Also of Thomas Robert Stinchcombe, who died May 5th, 1873, aged 30 years.

145.

In memory of Major John Rodway Stock, late of the 74th Reg^t E.L.C. Born Dec^r, 1792. Obiit Feb^r, 1868.

146.

In memory of Maria Stuart, who departed this life 25th March, 1871, aged 86 years.

147.

Sacred to the memory of Henry John Stucké, who was drowned at Aberystwith Sep^r 10th, 1866, aged 37 years.

148.

Here rests Charles Sturt, formerly of the 39th Regiment, and of Grange, Adelaide, South Australia, 2nd son of Thomas Lennox Napier Sturt, Esq^{re}, C^o Dorset. Born 28th April, 1795. Died 16th June, 1869. His name lives in Australia, the scene of his great discoveries, so conducted that they form an honourable and reproachless page in her history. "Sans peur et sans reproche."

149.

Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Frances, the much loved wife of Henry Swinhoe, Esquire, who departed this life August 11th, 1866, aged 35 years. Also of Henry Swinhoe, Esq^{re}, who died 14th July, 1876, aged 53 years.

150.

Sacred to the memory of Emily, relict of Samuel Swinhoe, General in the Bengal Army, who departed this life on the 10th February, 1876. Here also lie the remains of Edith Frances, third daughter of Lieu^t Col. Swinhoe (Royal Bengal Artillery), who died March 17th, 1866, aged 8 years & 4 months.

151.

Of those to whose memory this stone is inscribed—Martha, the dear and deeply lamented wife of W. M. Tart, Esquire, J.P., died the 4th of January, 1867, aged 68 years.

152.

Charlotte M. Tennyson, wife of Horatio Tennyson, Esq., & youngest daughter of Dudley C. Carey Elwes, Esq. Died Oct. 31st, 1868, aged 33.

153.

Marmaduke Thompson, Surgeon-Major H.M. Bombay Army. Born March 25, 1807. Died April 7, 1867.

154.

In affectionate remembrance of George Thomson, Esq^{re}, of Boynsmill, Aberdeenshire, and Ellingham House, Cheltenham, who died June 15th, 1867, aged 63 years. In memory of Ann, daughter of George Thomson, Esq^{re}, and wife of Andrew Thomson, Esq^{re}. Died August 16th, 1875, aged 30 years.

155.

In memory of Sarah, the beloved wife of the Rev^d Robert Tomes, who died at Cheltenham April 9th, 1876, aged 66.

156.

In Memoriam. Alexander Decimus Toogood, Captain late Bengal Fusiliers. Born July 4th, 1826. Died December 3rd, 1874.

* For an obituary notice see *The Register, and Magazine of Biography* (August, 1869); vol. ii., p. 99.

157.

In affectionate remembrance of Colonel William Langley Tudor, late of H.M. 86th Reg^t, died in Cheltenham April 1st, 1873.

158.

In memory of Sophia Tuke, widow of John Edgcumbe Tuke, Esq^{re}, of Dawlish, Devon. Died March 23rd, 1875.

159.

To the memory of John Tulloh, Esq^r, Commander R.N. Died 23rd January, 1872, aged 83.

160.

Sacred to the memory of M^{rs} Harriet Turner, relict of the Rev^d Power Turner, of Warwickshire. Born May 2nd, 1801. Died Jan^y 11th, 1876.

161.

Sacred to the memory of George Vinter, Esq^{re}, who departed this life the 15th of April, 1874.

162.

Jane Walker, widow of Samuel Walker, Esq^r, J.P., of Pendleton, Lancashire. Born March 4th, 1799. Died October 10th, 1870. Obdormiuit.

163.

Sacred to the most dear and cherished memory of Edward Walker,* D.C.L., Rector of Cheltenham for fifteen years. He departed to be with Christ, July 3rd, 1872, aged 49 years. Until the day break, and the shadows flee away. In most tender memory of the Rev. Edward Charles Walker, B.A., Curate of Whalley Range, in the Diocese of Manchester, the beloved eldest son of Edward and Mary Jane Walker. He fell asleep in Christ May 29th, 1872, aged 23 years. With Christ, which is far better.

164.

In loving remembrance of Sarah Mary Anne, daughter of the Rev^d Richard Henry Wall, D.D., of Errislannan, C^o Galway, who fell asleep in Jesus 24th April, 1868.

165.

In memory of M. P. Wallace, of Priory Lodge, late Captⁿ in the 12th Lancers, died August 12, 1869, aged 83 years.

166.

Charles Walter, died 15th May, 1876, aged 79 years.

167.

Sacred to the memory of William Ward (formerly Russell), who died Sep^r 12th 1868, aged 37 years.

* The inscription on the monument erected in the chancel of St. Mary's, Cheltenham, in memory of Dr. Walker, may be found in *Monumental Inscriptions in the Parish Church of Cheltenham*, p. 5.

168.

Here rests the body of the Rev^d Randall Ward, of Trinity College, Cambridge, eldest son of the late Rev^d James Ward, D.D., of Coltishall Hall, in the County of Norfolk. Born 17th August, 1797. Died 23rd October, 1868. Also of Caroline Gertrude, granddaughter of the above, infant child of [his second son] Captain David Ward, Royal Engineers. Born 17th August, 1866. Died 27th January, 1869.

169.

Sacred to the memory of Rear-Admiral Thomas Vernon Watkins, R.N., third son of the late Rev^d William Watkins, of Court Coleman, C^o Glamorgan, J.P., and Rector of Port Eynon, in that County. He died at Cheltenham on the 5th March, 1870, aged 77 years, having served his country well and truly for 59 years, of which 40 were spent in active and distinguished service.

170.

Ann Webb, of Chadnor Villa, Cheltenham, who died Dec^r 22nd, 1875, aged 79 years.

171.

Sacred to the memory of Mary, widow of Isaac Welbourn, Esq^r, who died March 11th, 1869.

172.

Sacred to the memory of Charles Whately, who departed this life March 31st, 1875, aged 69 years. Elizabeth, third daughter of Henry Pidcock Whately, Esq^r, late of Handsworth, Staffordshire, deceased 4th April, 1876. R. I. P.

173.

Sacred to the memory of Emily, the beloved and sixth daughter of Major-General Arthur Wheatley, late of the Bengal Cavalry, who departed this life January 10th, 1869, aged 24 years.

174.

Sacred to the memory of Mary Oatridge Wickes, daughter of the Rev^d Thomas Floyer Wickes, late Rector of Cornwell, Oxfordshire, died March 6th, 1867, aged 77 years. Also of Elizabeth Wickes, sister of the above, died April 15th, 1872, aged 69 years.

175.

William Withycombe, late of Gothelney, Somerset, died 6th May, 1876, aged 46 years.

176.

Sacred to the memory of Peter John Willats, late of Her Majesty's 48th Reg^t, who died 20th February, 1875.

177.

Sacred to the memory of Isabella Louisa, relict of the Rev^d Henry Lloyd Williams, who departed this life on the 1st of June 1873, in the 81st year of her age.

178.

In memory of Anna Maria Nasmyth, the beloved wife of Alexander Selwyn Stewart Willson, Esq^{re}, of Stroate, in the County of Gloster, and of 13, Pittville Parade, Cheltenham, who departed this life April 24th, 1865, aged 43 years. Also of Alexander Selwyn Stewart Willson, Esq^{re}, husband of the above, who departed this life July 28th, 1876, aged 57 years.

179.

Sacred to the memory of Mary Fisher Wilson, the beloved wife of Cap^t John Crawford Wilson, R.N. Born 1840. Died 1870. Also to the memory of her brother-in-law, Major-General Francis Gilbert Hamley (late 50th Queen's Own Reg^t), who died on the 12th Jan^y, 1876.

180.

Sacred to the memory of Edward Wood, Esquire, who died at Cheltenham on the 21st of August, 1866, aged 76 years.

181.

Sacred to the memory of Margaretta Ann, widow of the Rev^d Edward Woodhouse, of Dome House, Bognor, Sussex, who died Augst 26th, 1868, aged 63 years.

1747.—GILL'S ELEGY ON MISTRESS PENELOPE NOEL.—(See No. 206.) Mr. W. Douglas Hamilton, the editor of *Papers relating to Milton in the State Paper Office* (Camden Society, 1859), has written as follows, p. 65 :—"Of Milton's literary friends and contemporaries there are a few papers of interest in the State Paper Office which may be worth preserving. It was whilst at St. Paul's School that Milton first became acquainted with Alexander Gill, son of the head-master, and at that time usher there, who was about eleven years older than himself, and a great proficient in the composition of occasional verses, written as scholars then deemed scholarly, in classical languages and upon classical models, many examples of which have been preserved to us in his beautiful collection of Latin and Greek lyrics published in 1632* ; but as none of his English pieces are known, I shall here insert one which turned up the other day amongst the Domestic Correspondence in the State Paper Office [see *Calendar, 1633-1634*, p. 373], entitled 'An Elegy dedicated to the eternal memory of the most beautiful and virtuous Lady, Mistress Penelope Noel, daughter to the Lord Viscount Campden, 1633,' and which, as it was written in the same year in which Milton is believed to have commenced his immortal lyrics, cannot fail to be of interest." The inscription on the monument erected in Chipping Campden Church by Lord and Lady Campden "to

* *Parerga, sive Poetici Conatus*, London, 1632, 12mo. A notice of Alexander Gill, D.D., who succeeded his father as head-master of St. Paul's School in 1635, will be found in Wood's *Athena Oxonienses* (ed. Bliss), iii. 42.

the Deare Memorie of their unvaluable Loese," has been given in vol. i., p. 191, and the following elegy will, I think, form a suitable appendix :—

How fast my griefs come on ! how thick a shoal
Of sorrows throng about this frightened soul !
Was't not enough my dear Amyntas late
Was taken from me by too early fate ?
Was't not enough, that on great Sweden's hearse
My muse, astonish'd, pinned her mournful verse ?
But thou, blest saint ! before with careful heed
My wounds were heal'd, mak'st them afresh to bleed ;
And in my sorrows claimst as large a share,
As thy rare beauty and thy virtues were !
But 'tis the hand of heaven, whose doom doth cross
My dearest hopes, and triumphs in my loss.
Henceforth (though with regret of heart) I'll strive,
Where any lives whom I would keep alive,
To love with less intention, lest I seem
To plot with Death against myself and them.
But sure, this was not all, not my desire
Of thy long life did shoot that raging fire
Into thy veins, that burning ague's flame
Which did to ashes bring the goodliest frame
That ever Nature wrought, and did calcine
By too strong chymistry the richest mine
Of Virtue's precious ore. Thine own bright soul,
Inflamed with love divine, did still control
All earthly thoughts, so that thy ague's fire,
Working with that of zeal, did soon conspire
(To make our sorrows and thy wishes even)
Hence to translate a soul allied to heaven.

And yet, since heaven was sure enough at last,
What needest thou t' have made such nimble haste ?
How many noble branches first derived
From thy immortal womb might here have thriv'd
To cedars ? but thy virgin soul was meant
Home to return as spotless as 'twas sent,
And thy fair corps chose rather to abide
By a cold grandsire's than warm husband's side.
Yet canst thou never die so long as Fame
Hath imp't her wings with record of thy name ;
And choice endowments of thy mould and mind
In sad remembrance left with us behind.
Such was the lustre of thy angle hue
That, when thy limbs shall in proportion due
Meet in a better world thy better part,
Thou canst not shine much brighter than thou wert ;

So full of mildness were thy words and looks,
 They well might serve for church and laymen's books ;
 Thy mind so pure, thy thoughts so chaste were all,
 Thou scarce knew'st sin, but what's original.
 Farewell, sweet saint ! accept this obsequy
 From one whose heart so truly honor'd thee,
 That if his small experience, or just grief,
 Wrest not his thoughts to a perverse belief,
 Thinks that with thee more of perfection died
 Than now doth live in all thy sex beside.

ABHBA.

1748.—TRANSCRIPT OF WHADDON PARISH REGISTER, 1674-1711.—The earliest register of Christenings, Marriages, and Burials now remaining in the parish chest of Whaddon, dates from 1674 ("30th day of December") to (probably) 1711. It consists of fifteen sheets of parchment, containing thirty pages for entries : the size is small quarto, and the lower portions would seem to have been pared away. It has suffered much from damp ; and in consequence, the entries at the bottom of many pages are illegible, as well as those on several pages near the end of the volume. The years are clearly marked at the beginning, but are difficult to trace elsewhere. There are several entries connected with the parish of St. Aldate, Gloucester.

H.

Register of the Parish of Whaddon.

1674. The 30th day of December Elizabeth, the daughter of Lawrence Allen, of Tuffley, and Elizabeth, his wife, was baptized.
- The 30th day of January Margaret Dewell was buried.
- The 24 day of February was baptized Richard, the son of John Jones and Elenor, his wife, of Tuffley.
1675. The 8th day of June was baptized Tho: the son of Thomas Lysons and Mary, his wife.
- February the 2^d William Gratian [?], of Minsterworth, and Sarah [Webb] were married.
- was Baptized John, the son of and Ester, his wife.
1677. February the ii was baptized Margaret, the daughter of John Jones and Elenor, his wife.
- Feb. 25 was baptized Daniel, the son of Charles Smith and Elizabeth, his wife.
- Feb. 25 was buried Amos Jones, Rector of St. Michaels in Gloster, and Minister of this pth.
1678. May the 7 was baptized Richard, the son of Richard Harris and Mary, his wife, of Tuffley.
- June y^e 29 was baptized Sarah, y^e daughter of John Brown and Ester, his wife.

1678. July the 27 was baptized Samuel, the son of Giles Merret and Mary, his wife.
 — September the 15 Ann, the wife of Robert Lycens [?], was buried.
 — Sept. the 22 was buried Sara, the of John Matthews.
1679. November the 4th was bapt^d Richard, the son of John Harris and Sarah, his wife, of Compass furlong.
 — Jan^{ry} y^e 14th was bapt^d John, y^e son of Richard Harris and Mary, his wife, of Tufeley.
 — Feb^{ry} the 17 was buried Gyles Merrett the elder.
1680. May the 4th was bapt^d Henry, the son of Lawrence Allen and Elizabeth, his wife, of Tufley.
 — May the 17th Sarah, the daughter of William Gratian, of Minsterworth, was buried.
 — May the 25th was Bapt^d Mary, the daughter of Robert Harris and Mary, his wife.
 — was buried Henry, the son of Lawrence [Allen and Elizabeth,] his wife, of Tufleigh.
1681. March the 29 was buried Lawrence, the son of Lawrence Allen and Elizth, his wife, of Tufley.
 — May 8th was bapt^d William, y^e son of Richard Townesend and Mary, his wife, of Coulthrop.
 — May the 12th, being Holy Thursday, was Born, and on y^e 15th was Baptized, John, the son of John Harris and Sarah, his wife, of Compass Furlong.
 — May the 22nd was Married John Wittecombe, of the p^{sh} of Hempsteed, and Ann Laud, of y^e p^{sh}.
 — May the 24 was Buryed Mary, y^e daughter of Giles Rogers and Mary, his wife, of Tufeley.
 — June the 14th was buried Anne, the daughter of . . . Corline and Jone,
 — March the 9th was Buryed Witt. [? Wittecombe] Merrett, Gent.
1682. April the 23 Thomas Laud and Mary Merrett was married, both of y^e p^{sh}.
 — April y^e 25 was Baptized James, y^e son of Richard Harris and Mary, his wife, of Lower Tufeley.
 — July the 13th was Baptized Joane, the daughter of Rich^d Gardner and Mary, his wife, of Upper Tufleigh.
 — July y^e 24 was Born, and upon y^e 27 was Baptized, Sarah, y^e daughter of John Morris and Sarah, his wife, of Compass Furlonge.
 — August y^e 30th was Buryed William Thomas, a youth related to Richard Woodcock, of y^e p^{sh}.
1683. Sept. y^e 8th was Buryed Thomas Harris, of y^e p^{sh}.
 — Sept. y^e 8th was Buryed Will^m Webb, Lab: of Tufley.

1683. Oct. y^e 4th was Buryed Roger Brettridge, Gent, who came out of Ireland, and dyed at Tuffley.
 — Sept. 23rd was Baptized Thomas, s. of Tho. Laud, of y^e Lower Sheephouse.
 — Feb. 27 was Buryed John Jones, Jun^r, of Upper Tuffley.
 — March 19 was Buryed John Paine, of Lower Tuffley.
 — March 24 was Buryed Richard Townsend, of Coulthrop.
 1684. April 7 was Buryed Sarah Rogers, of Upper Tuffley.
 — May 25 was Buryed Hester, y^e d^r of Mary Merrett, of Whaddon.
 — July 23 was Buryed Nath : Organ, of Upper Tuffley.
 — Sept. 10 was Baptized John, the son of Nath. Organ, of Tuffley, and Joica, his wife.
 — Oct. 22 was Buryed M^{rs} Sarah Merrett, of Whaddon.
 — Oct. 24 was Baptized Tho : y^e son of George Eagles.
 — Nov. 11 was Baptized Henry, son of Rich. Gardner.
 — Dec. 4 was Buryed M^{rs} Ed [?] Webb, of Whaddon, wife of M^r Dan. Webb.
 — Feb. 23 was Buryed Joseph Humphris, of
 1685. Aug. 14 was Baptized Thomas, son of Rich. [Crowd]y and Mary, his wife, of Lower Tuffley.
 — Sept. 19 was Buried William, son of Rich. Crowdly, of Lower Tuffley.
 — Oct. 31 was Buried Sarah, wife of George Eagles, of Upper Tuffley.
 — Nov. 5 was Baptized Mary, the daught. of James Crowdly and Mary, his wife, of Tuffley.
 — Nov. 7 was Buryed W^m Dowell, of Whaddon.
 — Dec. 2 was Buryed Toby Chamberlaine, of this parish.
 — Jan. 24 was Married John Simons and Abigail Board, both of the parish of Moreton Valence.
 — Feb. 3 was Married Samuel Wyman, of y^e p^{sh} of Moreton Valence, and Mary Carter, of Wheatenhurst.
 Baptized Edmond, y^e son of Edmond
 Mary Curtice, of Tuffley.
 1688. April 26 was Buried Hum : Laud, of this parish.
 — May 10 was Baptized Hum : son of Humphrey Harris and Mary, [his wife].
 — Dec. 15 was Baptized Solomon, the son of Mary K.
 — Jan. 5 was Buryed Walter Matthews, of Tuffley.
 — Jan. 17 was Baptized Thomas, son of Samuel Organ and Jone, his wife, of y^e Parish of Painswick.
 — Feb. 6 was Buried Elizabeth, y^e wife of Richard Laud, Sen^r, of this Parish.
 — Feb. 7 was Married Rich. Hobbs and Anne Benson, both of the Parish of Leonard Stanley.
 — Feb. 9 was Married Thomas Browning, of the Parish of Longney, and Sarah Tombs, of the p^{sh} of Morton.

1689. April 2 was Married Giles Johnson, of Brookthrophe, and Joane Chamberlaine, of Whaddon.
 — April 7 was Married Tho: Smyth, of the p'sh of Brookthrophe, and Ann Laud.
 — Sept. 18 was Buryed Isabell, wife of Rich. Harris, Senr.
 — Oct. 10 was Buryed Richard Payne, of Lower Tuffley.
 — Dec. 7 was Buryed Ann Payne, Widdow, late the wife of Rich. Payne, of Tuffley.
 — Dec. 9 was Baptized Mary, y^e daughter of Humphrey Harris and Mary, his wife.
 — Feb. 21 was Baptized Robert, son of Robert Laud and Mary, his wife, of Tuffley.
1690. May 25 was Married John Kingman and Anne Selwyn, both of y^e p'sh of St. Michaels in Glouc^r.
 — July 29 was Baptized Esther, daught. of M^r Daniel Webb and Mary, his wife.
 — Aug. 15 was Buryed Mary Wadley.
 — was Baptized Esther, y^e daughter of and Mary, his wife.
 — Jan. 12 was Buryed M^{rs} Elizabeth Jones, widow, of this parish.
 — Jan. 15 was Baptized Anne, the daughter of frances _____ spurius [*sic*].
1692. May 5 was Buryed Thomas, y^e son of Mary Hannia, of this parish.
 — May 21 was Buryed Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Perry and Mary, his wife.
 — July 18 was Baptized Anne, daughter of Thomas Smyth and Margery, his wife.
 — July 20 the said Anne, daughter of Thomas Smyth and Margery, his wife, [was buried].
 — was Buryed Mary, wife of Richard Crowdy, Sen^r, of Lower Tuffley.
 — July 5 was Baptized Richard, y^e son of Thomas Smyth and Margery, his wife.
 — July 7 was Married Stephen Hobbs and Elizabeth Cook, both of the Parish of Painswick.
 — Aug. 2 was Buryed Margaret Merret, widow.
 — Aug. 6 was Married Sam. Hill and Sarah Edwards, both of the parish of Standish.
 — Aug. 14 was Married Jeremiah Walker, of Painswick, and Margaret Franklin, of Lydiard, in the County of Wilts.
 — was baptized Daniel, the son of Daniel Webb [?]
 and
1695. July 7 was Buryed Samuel, y^e son of William Merret.
 — July 26 was Buryed Richard Laud, Jun^r, of Whaddon.
 — July 28 were Married Thomas Hamlet, of Elkstone [Elkstone], and Ester Hooper, of Brimpsfield.

1695. Aug. 7 was Buryed Richard Laud, Sen^r, of Whaddon.
 — Oct. 20 was Baptized Thomas, y^e son of Humphery Harris and Mary, his wife, of Whaddon.
 — Nov. 3 was Buryed Richard, y^e son of Thomas Smyth and Mary, his wife.
 — Nov. 7 was Baptized Ralph, the son of Charles Burroughs.
 — Jan. 23 was Baptized John, y^e son of Thomas Evenis and Anne, his wife, of the parish of Whaddon.
 March 5 was Buryed Mary Hannis, of Whaddon.
1696. April 12 were Married Nicholas Matthews and Sarah Merret.
 — July 26 was Baptized Mary, the daughter of Robert Laud and Mary, his wife.
 — Aug. 15 was Buryed Henry t, of Whaddon.
 — March 14 was Baptized Sarah, y^e daughter of Nicholas Matthews and Sarah, his wife.
1697. May 24 was Buryed Esther, y^e daughter of Thomas Evenish and Anne, his wife.
 — May 30 was Buryed Katherine Woodcock.
 — June 3 was Buryed John Matthews, of Tuffley.
 — July 21 was Buryed Mary, y^e wife of Giles Rogers.
 — July 23 was Buryed Giles Rogers, of Tuffley.
 — Aug. 2 were Married William Randle, of Harsfield, and Anne Hopkins, of Whaddon.
 — Sept. 16 were Married William Horniold, of Lessington, and Winnefrid Smyth, of Twyning.
 — Sept. 16 was Buryed Daniel Goddard, of Whaddon,
 — Oct. 19 were Married Edward Harris and Eliz. Laud.
 — Oct. 20 was Buryed Joane Johnsons, of Whaddon.
 — Nov. 12 was Baptized Rebecca, y^e Daughter of Daniell Prout and Katherine, his wife.
 — Dec. 13 was Baptized Sarah, y^e daughter of Humphry Harris and Mary, his wife.
 — Feb. 6 was Baptized Robert, y^e son of Charles Burroughs and Hannah, his wife.
 — Feb. 28 were Married Richard Brian and Mary Pugh, widow, both of y^e City of Glouc^r.
1698. were Married Robert Millard and Anne, of the City of Glouc^r.
 — Jan. 23 was Baptized Thomas, y^e son of Robert Laud and Mary, his wife.
1699. April 23 was Buryed John, y^e son of Richard Harris and Mary, his wife, of Tuffley.
 — May 15 was Baptized Samuel, the sonn of Clement Hayward and, his wife, of the City of Glouc^r.
 — May 15 was Baptized Richard, the sonn of George Eagles and Margaret, his wife, of Tuffley.
 — June 26 was Baptized Thomas, y^e son of Thomas Evemis and Anne, his wife.

1699. July 11 were Married Mr John Hutchins, of y^e parish of Up-Ottery, in y^e County of Devon, and M^{rs} Mary Widdows, in y^e private Chapel of y^e Rev^d father in God Edward [Fowler], lord Bishop of Gloucester.
- was Baptized Anne, y^e daughter of Matthews, of Tuffley, and Anne, his wife.
- March 11 was Baptized Anne, y^e daughter of Humphry Harris and Mary, his wife, of Whaddon.
1700. June 9 were Married Samuel Makepeace, of Glouc^r, and Elizabeth Hopkins, of Whaddon.
- June 23 was Baptized Joane, y^e daughter of Daniel Prout and Katherine, his wife, of Whaddon.
- July 14 was Baptized Mary, y^e daughter of Charles Burroughs and Hannah, his wife.
- July 17 was Buryed Mr Daniel Webb, of Whaddon.
- Sept. 15 was Baptized William, y^e son of Edward Dowell.
- was Buryed Thomas Chamberlaine, of Tuffley.
- was Baptized Anne, y^e daughter of and Mary, his wife.
- [was Baptized] Mary [?], y^e daughter of Giles. . . .
1701. March 31 was Baptized Robert, y^e son of Thomas Evemis and Anne, his wife.
- April 8 was Baptized Joseph, y^e son of Richard Harris and Mary, his wife, of Tuffley.
- April 10 was Buryed Joane, y^e daughter of Daniel Prout and Katherine, his wife.
- April 22 was Married William Evans and Mary Gill.
- July 8 was Baptized Humphrey, y^e sonn of Robert Laud and Mary, his wife.
- Sept. 14 were Married John Stephens and Elizabeth Rudhall, both of the City of Glouc^r.
- Oct. 12 was Baptized Hannah, y^e daughter of John Hill and Hannah, his wife, of Tuffley.
- Feb. 8 was Baptized Mary, y^e daughter of William E[vans and Mary, his wife].
1702. was Buryed Sarah, y^e daughter of [Nicholas] Matthews and Sarah, his wife.
- July 12 was Baptized Edmond, y^e son of Edmond Dowell and Mary, his wife.
- Aug. 27 were Married Giles Lovegrove, of y^e City of Glouc^r, and Sarah Pool, of Maismore.
- Sept. 6 was Baptized Joseph, the son of Ffrancis Spring and Mary, his wife.
- Sept. 13 was Baptized Rowland, y^e son of Charles Burroughs and Hannah, his wife.
- Jan. 10 were Married Nathaniel Beach, of and Anne Hayes, of y^e City of Glouc^r.

1702. Jan. 10 was Baptized Mary, daughter of
and Anne, his wife.
- Jan. 10 was Baptized William, y^e son of and
Anne, his wife.
1703. Sept. . . was Baptized Sarah, the daughter of John
Smith and Mary, his wife.
- Dec. 14 was Baptized D, y^e daughter of John
Griffin and Elizabeth, his wife.
- Dec. 26 was Baptized Anne, y^e daughter of Robert
Laud and Mary, his wife.
- Dec. 28 was Buryed Anne, y^e daughter of Robert Laud
and Mary, his wife.
- Dec. 31 was Baptized Jonathan, y^e son of Jonathan
Matthews and Alice, his wife.
- Feb. 13 was Baptized Joseph, y^e son of Sarah Luers :
of St. Aldate's parish. Spurious.
- Feb. 14 was Buryed Robert Laud, of Whaddon.
1704. April 23 were Marryed and Bugby,
both of Moreton Valence.
- Feb. 4 was Baptized William, y^e son of
and, of St. Aldate's parish.
- Feb. 7 was Buried Joane Laud, Widow.
- Feb. 25 was Baptized Martha, y^e daughter of John
Stratton and Mary, his wife, of St. Aldate's parish.
- March 17 was Buryed Edward Winchcombe.
1705. April 8 was Baptized Elizabeth, y^e daughter of [John
Stratton] and Mary, his wife, of St. Aldate's parish.
Was Baptized Anne, y^e daughter of Edward and
Mary, his wife, of Whaddon.
Was Baptized Hannah, y^e daughter of and
Alice, his wife.
Was Baptized John, son of Thomas and,
his wife, of St. Aldate's.
Was Baptized John, y^e son of John Randle.
Nov. . . was Baptized Mary [?], y^e daughter of Mary
Robins, of Whaddon. Spurious.
Nov. 5 was Baptized Thomas, y^e son of Alanbury,
of Tuffley, Esq^{re}, and Frances, his wife.
Nov. 20 was Baptized Thomas, y^e son of James Farley
and Jane, his wife, of [St. Aldate's].
Nov. 30 was Buryed Mary, y^e daughter of James
Matthews and Anne, his wife, of Tuffley.
Dec. 3 was Baptized Edward, the son of Robert Laud
and Mary, his wife, of Whaddon.
Dec. 23 was Baptized Mary, y^e daughter of James
Matthews and Anne, his wife, of Tuffley.
Dec. 23 was Baptized [Francis ?], y^e son of [Richard ?]
Matthews and Sarah, his wife, of Whaddon.

- Oct. 8 was Baptized Elizabeth, y^e daughter of John Watts and Mary, his wife.
- Oct. 24 were married John Merrett and Joan [f] Bamford, of Whaddon.
- Nov. 7 was Baptized Samuel, y^e son of Robert Board and Mary, his wife, of Whaddon.
- Dec. 18 was Baptized George, y^e son of James farley and Jane, his wife, of St. Aldate's.
- Dec. 22 was Baptized Elizabeth, y^e daughter of James Nash and Anne, his wife, of Whaddon.
- Dec. 31 was Baptized Sa of Richard Chell and Mary, his wife.
- Jan. 6 was Baptized of Thomas Cobb.
- Was Baptized Samuel, y^e son of William and Mary, his wife, of Tuffley.
- Were Married Jonathan Voyl [f] and Price [f], both of the City of Glouc^r.
- Were Married John Bullock [f] and Jane , both of Kempley, at y^e Magdalen Chappel.
- Was Baptized Laura [f], daughter of Williams and frances, his wife, of St. Aldate's.
- Was Baptized John, y^e son of Thomas and Jone, his wife, of St. Aldate's.
- Was Baptized Richard, y^e son of and Mary, his wife.
- Were Married John Spencer and , of M-Vaisins.
- July 11 was Baptized James, y^e son of [James] farley and Jane, his wife, of St. Aldate's.
- July 30 was Buryed John Wood.
- Aug. 2 was Baptized Thomas, y^e son of Thomas Somers and Mary, his wife.
- Sept. 16 was Buryed Richard
- Sept. 22 was Baptized Hannah, y^e daughter of John Griffin and Elizabeth, his wife.
- Nov. 1 was Baptized James, [y^e son] of Edward and , his wife.

1749.—EXTRACTS FROM SAPPERTON CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS, 1730-1787.—These extracts, which have been made *verbatim et literatim*, may prove interesting to some readers, and therefore I send them.

HUGH CROPPER.

Sapperton Rectory, Cirencester.

	£	s.	d.
1730. paid for foxheads	0	2	0
„ paid for a hedghog			2
„ riting my accounts	1	0	

		£	s.	d.
1731.	To a traveling Man		1	0
1740.	p ^d for two Badgers		2	0
"	p ^d for a book of Ackticles		1	0
"	p ^d for twelve Foxes.....	12	0	0
"	Form of prayer		1	0
1742.	p ^d for 4 doz. & a half of sparrows.....			9
"	for a lintorn.....			
"	for lodging a woman with victuals and drink			9
"	a disabled soldier with a pass			6
1750.	a distressed seaman with a pass		2	0
1751.	p ^d for three foxes and a Badgor		4	0
"	p ^d for making & mending y ^e Bell wheels	1	15	0
"	p ^d for Bissums		1	0
"	Paid after Easter—			
	For two pints of wine		2	2
	For 2 Quarts of wine & Bread.....		6	4
	P ^d the Visitation Fees		11	8
	P ^d Expenses at Do.		12	6
1757.	April 19. P ^d Thos. Harbut for Fox		1	0
"	" p ^d ditto for Fox		1	0
"	Do. 23 rd . p ^d Jo. Dunn for 5 foxes		5	0
"	May 2 nd . p ^d Thos. Harbut a Fox.....		1	0
"	" Joshua Bidmead, Do.		1	0
"	" 16 th . p ^d Joshua Bidmead for 5 Foxes		5	0
"	" 26 th . p ^d W. Longford for 6 Do. ...		6	0
"	" Bissoms.....		1	0
1761.	Wee Dwo Denomenate and A Poynt Richard Stratford and Wiliom Garnder Church Worners for y ^e yer in Suing.			
"	The accounts of Richard Stratford, one of of the Churchwardens for y ^e year 1761—			
	Disbursments.			
	Paid for two foxes		2	0
	Paid for two foxes		2	6
	Paid for a presentment ..		1	0
	Paid for waishing y ^e Lining and clainaing y ^e pleat, and Bissums		9	0
	Paid for writing my account		1	0
1778.	Feb. 4. For a form of prayer for Fast			6
"	" The Clarks fees		9	0
"	" Jno. Townsend, 2 foxes... ..		2	0
1781.	Church completely restored at expense of	68	19	2
1787.	Nov. 21. To a poor Distressed seaman...	0	1	0
"	" Henry Arnolds boy for a Doz. Sparrow heads			3
"	" Larums boy, Do., Do.			3

			£	s.	d.
1787.	Nov. 21.	Jas. Townsend, 1 doz. Sparrows			3
"	"	Do., Do., 2 doz. Do.....			6
"	"	Dan ^d Dixes Boy, 20 Sparrows			5
"	"	Humphry Moors Boy, 3 doz. sparrows.....			9
"	"	To M ^r Fowler, for 12 yards & half Holland, for a surplis	1	17	6
"	"	p ^d for makeing, etc.....		4	6
"	"	p ^d to my Partner		9	9
"	"	The Clarks sallarie		9	0

1750.—GREAT MORTALITY AND DISTRESS IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE, 1729.—(See Nos. 255, 316.) We have a melancholy account from Gloucestershire, that a contagious distemper rages there, which kills people very suddenly, and sometimes whole families die together, some by swellings in the throat and other parts of the body, which, except they break, take people off in 24 hours. They have buried in the village of Ashton Underhill (near Tewkesbury) above 45 persons since Christmas last, and of the inhabitants, whose number did not exceed 100, there are found to be more than have dy'd in that place in twenty years past. Most of the other neighbouring villages are in the same miserable condition, and what with poverty and sickness, the people are in the most deplorable circumstances; few labourers are able to work, and those that do have double wages; poor's rates are excessive, being above seven shillings in the pound in several parishes, which, together with the scarcity of corn, has drove the farmers to such despair, that several farms in that rich country are left on the gentlemen's hands, and very few are able to pay any rent.—*Brice's Weekly Journal*, May 9, 1729.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Budleigh Salterton.

1751.—A PLAGUE OF COOKCHAFFERS, A.D. 1574.—(Reply to No. 1716.) I would refer your correspondent to my *Records of the Seasons*, etc., p. 132, under February 24, 1575, where he will find an extract from Holinshed to this effect:—After a flood which was not great at Tewkesbury, there came down the Severn great numbers of flies and beetles a foot thick above the water. The mills thereabout were dammed up with them for the space of four days after, and then were cleansed by digging them out with shovels. From whence they came is yet unknown, but the day was cold and a hard frost.

THOS. H. BAKER.

Mere Down, Mere.

1752.—DERIVATION OF THE NAME "BLANKET."—(Replies to No. 1718.) The following communications have lately appeared in *Notes and Queries*, 7th S. vii. 238:—

(1) Thomas Blanket was one of three Flemish brothers, cloth-makers in Bristol, and was in 1340 ordered by a local court to pay a heavy fine "for having caused various machines for weaving and making woollen cloths to be set up in his houses, and for having hired weavers and other workmen for this purpose." And in a licence to the officers of the port of Bristol permitting the Pope's collector to export certain household goods in the year 1382, are enumerated "duos blanketos pro uno lecto." But we find the word in different forms before the fourteenth century. Ducange gives a quotation from a monastic rule of 1152, where certain clothing is ordered to be made "de blancheto." In an article in the *Quarterly Review* for 1846 the idea that blankets take their name from one Thomas Blanket is ridiculed.—**CONSTANCE RUSSELL**, Swallowfield, Reading.

(2) The derivation of this word is generally attributed to the name of the first manufacturer of the article, who is sometimes said to have been a Flemish weaver settled in Bristol. In an article on this city in the *Saturday Review* recently this latter derivation was given, but Blanket was a surname in England as early as the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, so it is not necessary to search beyond our own country for the name.—**B. FLORENCE SCARLETT**.

(3) I have always understood that these articles of creature comfort were named after the man who first manufactured them, a native, or at all events a parishioner, of St. Stephen's parish, Bristol.—**E. WALFORD**, M.A., 7, Hyde Park Mansions, N.W.

(4) The date of the supposed Thomas Blanket, of Bristol, is 1340, and it would probably be difficult to get behind that. The name, however, was formerly applied to white garments and to a white pear (*Pyrum subalbidum* in Littleton), from which it would appear that *blanc* is the root, as Murray, Skeat, and other modern etymologists tell us.—**C. C. B.**

1753. — THE JEWS' BURIAL-GROUND AT GLOUCESTER. — This "quiet resting-place" opens out of Organ's-passage, Eastgate-street, by a door in the wall. On entering, we find ourselves in a plot of ground of about 14 by 11 paces in extent, and almost wholly occupied by headstones bearing Hebrew inscriptions. By the wall next to Organ's-passage has been a fireplace, the brickwork of which remains, the survival of a watchhouse for protection against "body-snatchers," and for the washing of bodies previous to interment. The case of Dorcas (Acts ix. 37) is familiar to us all. But it is not so generally known that in London in the 13th century there was a special public provision for this purpose. In an article on "Ancient London Cemeteries" by Mr. M. D. Davis, in the *Jewish Chronicle* of Nov. 16, 1888, we find that at the sale of Jewish properties which took place at the expulsion in 1290, amongst

other matters sold was "quasdam petra [super] quam Judei ante humationem eorum post eorum obitum erant lavati appreciata est ad quatuor solidos," (a certain stone on which dead Jews, before their interment, were washed, was valued at four shillings.*) Mr. Davis, in a letter to me in answer to an inquiry about the Gloucester fireplace, says, "No doubt the fireplace was used to wash the dead."

The inscriptions are mostly in Hebrew; but there are two or three in English, and about thirty-five in all. The earliest date I made out corresponds with A.D. 1785; the latest with 1886. Some of the persons buried had been brought from Ross, Stroud, and other places. I was told that the nearest Jewish burial-ground is at Cheltenham. What seemed to me to be the earliest inscription is in the south-east corner, and I read it thus:—

פ"ט
הילד אורי המכונה
פייס בר יעקב
הלוי שנפטר ביום
שק" פרשות + בראשית
ונקבר ביום אחת
מרחשון בראשוני
בבית עלמן זאת
תקמה לפק"
תנצבהח עם
שצ שבגן עדן
אמן

A literal translation may be as follows:—

"Here is buried the child Uri surnamed Feiss, son of Jacob the Levite, who was released on the Holy Sabbath, section *In the beginning*, and was buried on the first day of Marcheshvan, among the first in this long home, '545 by the short number [*i.e.*, 5545—Oct. 1784]. May his soul be bound in the bundle of life [1 Sam. xxv. 29] with the rest of the righteous who are in the Garden of Eden. Amen."

The latest inscription is in memory of the "old Gloucester Jewess," about whom there is a note in the present volume, p. 163. There is also a small footstone inscribed "A.A. 1886." The headstone has two inscriptions, one in Hebrew and one in English,

* Record Office, Q.B. Jews' Bolls ⁵⁵⁹/_{II} mem. 1.

+ Should be פרשת

the latter being in black-letter; and both the stones are Gothic in design. The Hebrew inscription is:—

טוב שם משמן טוב
 פ"ט
 בתולה מיכלה בת ר'
 שעידו צו גלאסטר
 נולד * בא" אב תקנב"
 שבקה חיים ביום ד' אב
 והובאה למנוחת" ביום
 ר' אב תרמ" בת צב"
 שנה במותה ת"צ"בה"

This may be translated as follows:—

"Better is a name than good ointment. Here is buried the virgin Amelia, daughter of R. [Mr.] Isaiah of [German zu] Gloucester. Born on the 1st of Ab, '552 [1792]; departed life on the 4th day of Ab, and brought to her resting-place on the 6th day of Ab, '646 [1886]. A daughter of 92 years in her death. May her soul be bound in the bundle of life."

The following is the English inscription:—

"Sacred to the memory of Amelia, youngest daughter of the late Israel and Sarah Abrahams, who departed this life August 4th, 5647,† 1886, aged 92 years. May her soul rest in peace. She was the last surviving member of the Gloucester Jewish Congregation. A good name is better than riches."

It may be noticed that the father of the deceased is called "Isaiah" in the Hebrew inscription, and "Israel" in the English. The Jews have each two names, the *shem haqqodesh*, or holy name, given at circumcision (or to a girl when her mother first goes to the synagogue), and under which they perform any religious acts, and the duplicate name, called *kinnui*, or surname, by which they are known in the world. The former would more fitly appear in the Hebrew inscription, and the latter in the English.

The note on Amelia Abrahams, p. 163, was what directed my attention to the burial-ground. J. T. FOWLER, M.A., F.S.A.

Durham.

1754.—STRANGE DISCOVERY IN ST. MARY-LE-PORT CHURCH, BRISTOL, 1814.—On the 15th instant, on breaking up a vault in the north aisle of St. Maryport Church, Bristol, a leaden coffin

* Should be נולדה

† Should be 5646.



was discovered about 15 feet below the surface, without any inscription. It was taken up and examined next morning in the presence of several gentlemen. The leaden coffin contained a thick shell of red deal; when the lid was lifted up, some gas of a soapy odour escaped, and the whole became perfectly inoffensive. A very interesting spectacle now presented itself. There lay, in a most perfect state of preservation, the body of a robust man, measuring 6 feet 2 inches. The flesh in some parts resembled supple brown leather; in others it was white, and bore a natural appearance. The features were perfectly distinct, the teeth regular, the nose projecting, the eye so little injured, that the transparent part was still pellucid, like horn. The hands, in admirable preservation, rested upon the upper part of each thigh; and scarcely a bone of the toes was wanting. The throat was swollen very much under the lower jaw, giving the idea of strangulation. The hair was cut off in a ragged manner over the whole head, and was not to be found at all. The body was wrapped up in a quilted counterpane, blue outside, and worked within, curiously, with red roses in bud. Under the counterpane was a wove doublet, buttoned down in front with small wooden buttons worked with thread; with long skirts, and an over flap collar, in the costume of Oliver Cromwell's time. Under this was a fine linen shirt with a worked neckpiece. The body was minutely examined by two professional gentlemen; the lungs were found to be shrivelled and black; but the heart was in such a perfect state, that its vessels, cavities, and valves would have admitted of an anatomical demonstration as easily as a recent one. The muscles were converted into a brown fatty substance. The gristles were elastic; and the bones quite firm, fresh, and sound. The weight of the body had been apparently a good deal diminished, although the limbs had yet considerable plumpness. The high state of preservation of the body and garments has created great astonishment, as no wax, gums, spices, or embalming materials appear to have been used. There is, however, an oblong hole, 10 inches by 4, in the wooden shell, closed by a piece of wood, which has led to a conjecture, that some ardent spirit had been poured upon the corpse; this opinion was strengthened by its flexibility, as, when raised forward, it retained the sitting posture. Very great curiosity is excited respecting the history of this body, but at present it remains in total obscurity.—*Treuman's Exeter Flying-Post*, March 31, 1814.

Budleigh Salterton.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

1755.—A SINGULAR WEDDING IN CHEDWORTH CHURCH, 1815.
—On the 24th ult. was married at Chedworth, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. T. Nutt, Mr. George Payne, late of the parish of Terrington, to Unity, second daughter of Henry Locke, a gypsy. An immense concourse of spectators of all ranks assembled from the neighbouring villages; and during the performance of the

marriage ceremony the body and galleries of the church were completely crowded. When the sacred rite was completed, they adjourned to the gypsy encampment, about half a mile distant, the bells ringing a joyful peal. About two o'clock a plentiful dinner was prepared, of which the party partook on the Downs. A great quantity of provisions was distributed to the poor, and strong beer and spirits were handed about in abundance. Dancing and singing succeeded the dinner, and the party did not break up till a substantial supper had concluded the festive day. It is not known exactly what fortune the lady has; but the father offers 500 guineas with each of his two other unmarried daughters, provided they be united to men of good character and householders.—*Ib.*, Nov. 16, 1815.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

1756.—MARSHFIELD CHURCH CHOIR, 1818.—Sunday's evening, during the evening service, was performed in Marshfield Church, Gloucestershire, by the choir of that town, Handel's Coronation Anthem, in a style which reflected great credit upon the several performers; and it is not more extraordinary than true, that five of the members of the choir assisted in the performance of this anthem in the same church at the coronation of his present Majesty in 1760.—*Ib.*, July 30, 1818.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

1757.—PUNISHMENT FOR CHILD-STEALING IN GLOUCESTER, 1821.—On Tuesday last a man underwent the sentence of the law in Gloucester, by being flogged at the cart's tail through the principal streets of that city, for the crime of child-stealing to an extent, probably, that never before was practised in this country, having stolen no less than five children, three of them of one family, the oldest only four years old. An incalculable concourse of people was collected to see the punishment inflicted. The pin-manufactory and other places of business were deserted during the time. The women were particularly outrageous in their execrations against him; they called out to the executioner that he did not flog him sufficiently severe; and at the conclusion of the flagellation, and on his being untied from the cart, it was with the greatest difficulty he was kept from the women executing their vengeance upon him on his way back to the prison. It is understood that the cruel and unfeeling wretch said that he had been employed to steal children, but refused to tell the motive.—*Ib.*, Sept. 27, 1821.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

1758.—WILL OF JOHN PENKE, OF BRISTOL, 1494.—(Reply to No. 1714). The will of John Penke, merchant of Bristol, is registered in the Great Orphan-book at the Bristol Council House, as well as in "Vox" at Somerset House. The note of probate appended to the Bristol copy states that the will was proved at Lambeth, April 26, 1494, and before the mayor and sheriff of

Bristol, on Friday, March 3, 12 Henry VII. The testator had a brother, Thomas Penke. John Pynke is named in the will of Simon Algede, burgess of Bristol, Dec. 28, 1405; which will is the 149th in the Orphan-book. John Penk was an apprentice of Robert Sturmy, merchant of Bristol, in 1457. John Younge of Bristol, shearman, who made his will in Feb., 1624, according to the Council House copy, desired therein to be buried "in the Church yard of Temple neare the Tombe stone that William Dyer sett on the farther side of it towards M. Pinkes his ground." The name Penke, or Pinke, does not occur on the index to wills in the Bristol Probate-office, so far as I have searched, viz., between 1571, the earliest date for the letter P, and 1780.

THOMAS P. WADLEY, M.A.

Naunton Rectory, Pershore.

1759.—A TWOPENNY BANK-NOTE.—(Reply to No. 1720.) Major Cowburn, of Dannel Hill, near Chepstow, has very kindly sent particulars of one of these notes in his possession, which will suffice to explain their object and character. In the left-hand corner there is an engraved figure of a man, sitting in a chair, and having a tooth extracted, with the motto "Nunquam non paratus"; and excepting the portions here enclosed within square brackets, which are written, the contents are well engraved. They are as follows:—
"Woodmancoat Bank, Gloucestershire. No. [A. 380.] I promise to pay to M^r [Edward Mason] or bearer on demand the sum of Two Pence for Sir W^m Dentist Hellebore, Camphire, & self, [3^d day May, 1792,] JN^o SPENCER. TWO-PENCE. Ent^d Bishops Cleeve." The mention of Bishops Cleeve leads one to conclude that the Woodmancoat in question was the hamlet in that parish, not far from Cheltenham, and not the place of the same name near Dursley.

In *Notes and Queries* (6th S. xii. 69), July 25, 1885, this communication appeared:—"Fivepenny Bank-note. 'Five. King's Bench and Fleet Bank in England, 1811. I promise to pay Mr. [name illegible, apparently filled in with ink] or Bearer on Demand the sum of Five Pence for Value Received. For Plaintiff, Attorney, and Comp^r. No. 11641. JOHN LADD, No. 11641.' The numbers are printed over the promise to pay and the name. In the left-hand corner is a picture of Justice. The above is a copy of an engraved bank-note of the ordinary size. Can any of your readers tell me if such notes were ever in use?"

No reply apparently has been as yet received by the querist, but he may, we think, rest satisfied in the matter.

EDITOR.

1760.—ST. MARY REDCLIFFE CHURCH.—(Reply to No. 1736.) The following "measurements," taken from p. 4 of Archdeacon Norris's *Account of the Church of St. Mary Redcliffe* (revised edition, Bristol, 1888), may interest your correspondent and other readers:—

	Length.	Breadth.
	Feet.	Feet.
Nave, including transept	138	58
Chancel.....	60	58
North transept }	117	{ 47
South transept }		{ 45
Lady chapel.....	42	24

I have not given the height of the tower, spire, nave, and other portions of the building, as such particulars do not come within the scope of the query. But it may be well to give from another source the "area and dimensions" of St. Mary's, and the same of St. Michael's, Coventry:—

	Area.	Length.	Breadth.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
St. Mary's Redcliffe.....	15,500	230	56
St. Michael's, Coventry	22,080	252	110

ABHBA.

1761.—SIR JOHN SEYMOUR, KNT., M.P. FOR GLOUCESTERSHIRE, 1646.—(Reply to No. 1538.) In the absence of more definite information respecting this person whom your correspondent supposes erroneously to have been dead before 1660, the following reference to the will of Sir John Seymour, of Bitton, co. Gloucester, may possibly be of use. It will be found in "Bruce 21" among the registers of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. Dated 14 June, 1663. Directs his "body to be buried in the Chancell of the Church of Bitton." Mentions his daughter Ann Symes; and appoints his son Thomas Seymour sole executor. Proved 17 Feb. 1664. My note of the will does not state whether it is long or short; but I take it to be a short one, for the details just given comprise the whole abstract made of it. If your correspondent wants more information, I advise him to consult the register indicated for himself.

D. J.

Wallington, Surrey.

We advise Mr. Pink to consult also the late Mr. Ellacombe's valuable *History of the Parish of Bitton* (1881-83), from which he may derive abundant information.

EDITOR.

1762.—PRE-REFORMATION INCUMBENTS OF CONDICOTE.—The following list is made from the diocesan registers at Worcester:—

1293, 14 kal. Oct.—Walter de Auneford, acolyte, was instituted to the church of Condicote, and ordained priest in the following year. *Giffard*, fo. 371.

1360, or 1361, Feb. 5.—Richard Batyn to the church of Condicote, presented by William de Stonore, Lord of Condicote. *Sede vacante*, fo. 112.

1374, March 14.—Alan de Newton, presented by Edmund de Stonora. *Sede vacante*, fo. 188.

1375, Aug. 12.—William de Blockeleye, presented by Edmund de Stonora. *Sede vacante*, fo. 194.

1375, Sept. 28.—Walter Clerkes, presented by Edmund de Stonora. *Sede vacante*, fo. 196.

1390, Oct. 15.—John Wynrych, presented by Ralph Stonora. *Wakefield*, fo. 67.

1403, Jan. 24.—John Moryene, rector of Bradele, diocese of Winchester, exchanged with Richard Carpenter, rector of Condicote; presented by the King, guardian of the land and heir of Ralph Stonora, deceased. *Clifford*, fo. 64.

1404, March 10.—William Curteys, chaplain or warden of the chapel of St. Nicholas of Grafton, diocese of Salisbury, exchanged with John Moryena. *Clifford*, fo. 83.

1407, Oct. 25.—John Garsyngton, on the resignation of William Curteys, presented by the King (Henry IV.) *Sede vacante*, fo. 227.

1492, Oct. 26.—William Lye, "in sacerdotali ordine," to hold in commendam the vacant church of Condicote. *Moreton*, fo. 47.

1493, Jan. 20.—Richard Medowe, presented by Sir William Stonour, knt. *Moreton*, fo. 54.

1508, March 23.—Hugh Theso, presented by Sir Adrian Fortescue and his wife Anne (Stonor). *Silvester de Gigliis*, fo. 58.

1513.—Thomas Heithes, rector, taxed *vis. viiid.*; Thomas Lench, chaplain, *vis. viiid.* *Silvester de Gigliis*, fo. 96.

1523, Aug. 5.—Hugh Lydyate, on the resignation of Hugh Eys, presented by Sir Adrian Fortescue, knt. *Jerome de Ghinucis*, fo. 12.

The will of Hugh Lydyate, parson of Condicote, at Somerset House, confirms the tradition that the church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. In his will he directs that he be buried in the chancel of Condicote, "before the ymage of Saint Nicolas, bitweene the awter and the wall of the Chauncele of the northe parte."—"Hogen," fo. 29.

1535, March 14.—Bartholomew Mychell, on the death of Hugh Lydyate, presented by Sir Adrian Fortescue, knt.

1536, Dec. 20.—Nicholas Wyke, on the resignation of Bartholomew Mychell, presented by Sir Adrian Fortescue, knt. *Latimer*, fo. 1.

My learned friend, the Rev. D. Royce, M.A., vicar of Nether Swell, has made a list of Condicote incumbents from the date of the severance of Gloucestershire from the see of Worcester down to the present time.

THOMAS P. WADLEY, M.A.

Naunton Rectory, Pershore.

An interesting note on the restoration of the church of St. Nicholas, Condicote, has appeared in the *Antiquary*, April, 1889, vol. xix., p. 173; but there is nothing to add to what we have given *ante*, p. 316.

EDITOR.

1763.—“THE JEWRY” IN BRISTOL: MEDIEVAL NAMES.—In the patent rolls of 3 Edward I., under date 18th October [1275], is a writ appointing one of the judges and Bartholomew le Juvene, constable of Bristol Castle, to make inquisition as to the guilt of a great number of Bristolians, who had been attached to answer before the justices appointed to the custody of the Jews for damage to the extent of £100 done by them, as was alleged, in “the Jewry of the vill of Bristol” at the time of the last fire therein, and farther as to the perpetrator of such damage in case the persons attached should be shown to be innocent. Some of the names of the alleged culprits are remarkable. For example, Walter Deubeneye, William King, Dunning le Teler, Robert le Shibbe, Nicholas de la Peyse, Richard le Paumer, William de Licheford, Reginald Golde, Nicholas le Coppere, Bischof Salekene, Mabel la Gimplere, John le Lung, Nicholas le Ken, Richard le Prestre, Richemann le Mustarder, and Robert le Prostre. The singularly loose manner in which surnames were at that period given to men, is illustrated by two other documents on the same roll. A commission of gaol delivery was issued to four of the king’s legal staff to try certain persons at “Middelton”—probably in Warwickshire, and shortly afterwards, for a reason which is not stated, it was determined to add another lawyer to the commission. The names of the prisoners to be tried are given in both patents, and the lists are instructive when compared. They are as follows:—

Adam le Taillur,
Robert Attehulle,
William Lok,
Richard Plogg,
Henry le Charpentier.

Bateman le Taillur,
Robert de la Hulle,
Lok’ brother of de la Hulle,
Robert de Neuton,
Henry le Caretter.

The Bristol culprits appear to have been fined £36 13s. 4d. for the above prank. In the rolls of the following year, under the date 26th December, is an acquittance to the constable of Bristol Castle (here called Le Jeovine) for that sum, “being the amount in which certain burgesses of Bristol were amerced.” The Jews, however, had little reason to rejoice over this result. A few weeks before the date of this acquittance the king appointed the abbot of St. Augustine’s and the constable of the castle to open the chest of deeds in the king’s Jewry in Bristol, to make scrutiny of the charters and debts found therein, to enrol the said debts, and to send all the documents to the king under seal. Similar commissions were sent to Gloucester, Worcester, Exeter, Oxford, Lincoln, York, Canterbury, and the rest of the Jewries, doubtless to the intense consternation of the despoiled Israelites. The local “Jewry” stood on the site of what is now Quay-street, and retained its old name until the middle of the last century.

J. L.

Bristol.

1764.—SIR THOMAS PHILLIPPS'S PRINTED PIECES.—(See No. 104.) The late Sir Thomas Phillipps, as is well known, printed at his private press, and for private circulation only, a great number of small works, chiefly of an archæological, genealogical, or topographical character. A few copies only of each, as a rule, were printed, and the distribution of these appears to have been so capricious that none of the large public libraries of the country seem to possess a complete set. At Thirlestaine House, Cheltenham, I suppose the series could be consulted in its entirety, but Thirlestaine House is not accessible to every one. Even a list of the series is to me a desideratum. Is it going beyond the scope of your publication to ask whether such a list might appear in its pages?

D. J.

In Lowndes's *Bibliographer's Manual* (Bohn's edition), vol. iv., pp. 1856-1858, and vol. vi., pp. 225-237, there is a very long list of Sir Thomas Phillipps's productions; and to it this note is appended:—"The preceding is as complete a list as we have found it possible to make." To insert it in our pages is what we cannot undertake to do; but not so with regard to the Gloucestershire items, which we here give in the order in which they appear in the list:—

1. Agreement between Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., and the Cottage Allotment Tenants in Buckland and Childswickham, commencing from 29th Sept., 1837.
2. Buckland and Laverton Tenants, 1834; Childswickham Tenants, 1834. Folio, single sheet.
3. Child's Wickham Farm-Tenants, March, 1835: Broadway Farm-Tenants, 1835. Folio, single sheet.
4. Pedigree of Freeman of Eberton, Blockley, Campedon, Batsford, Evenlode, Oventon, and Bushley (from MSS. Harl.). Large folio, double page.
5. Winchcomb Cartulary abridged. Folio, *lithograph*.
6. Visitation of Gloucestershire, 1569, ex MSS. Ph. Folio.
7. Bigland's Gloucestershire Collections continued, N. to P. Folio.
8. *Pedes Finium*: Index pro Com. Glouc., temp. Geo. I. Folio, *zincograph*.
9. Extracts from Gloucestershire Parochial Registers. Folio, *lithograph*.
10. Index to Gloucestershire Wills. 12mo. *In the Press* [1864].
11. Views of Seats and Churches in Gloucestershire, &c. Folio, *lithograph*.

With reference to No. 7 it should be stated that the unpublished MSS. having become the property of Sir Thomas Phillipps, he printed, in 1839, a small impression of the particulars of eighteen parishes, from Newington Bagpath to Pauntley, inclusive, and ending at p. 316; of which portion sixty-five copies have not long

since been "privately reprinted for Mr. T. Fitz Roy Fenwick," of Thirstestaine House. After a considerable interval, the publication was resumed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, in 1870, and, in accordance with directions in his will, the second volume is almost completed. The first of the later portions, comprising nine parishes, appeared in 1870, and the second, comprising fourteen, in 1871; both prior to his death in February, 1872. See *ante*, vol. i., pp. 73, 111.

A summary of the contents of No. 9 has been given *ante*, p. 263, and to it the reader is referred.

EDITOR.

1765.—FAMILY OF MACE, OF NEWENT.—Can anyone give me particulars of the family of Mace, of Newent, in addition to what appears in Hutchins's *History of Dorset* (3rd edition), vol. i., p. 122, in the pedigree of Gigger? I am acquainted with the pedigrees of Mace in Berry's *Kent Genealogies*, and Tuckett's edition of *Devonshire Pedigrees*; but there is no mention of a Gilbert Mace, son of Mark Mace, the former having been born in 1642. Mark Mace was a Northamptonshire man, but perhaps connected with the Newent Maces, if one may judge by christian names.

E. A. FRY.

King's Norton, Birmingham.

1766.—JOHN STRADLYNGE, OF STANLEY ST. LEONARDS, 1558.—Among the wills registered in the District Court of Gloucester are those of John Stradlynge, of Stanley St. Leonards, and Anne, his wife; his being dated and proved in the year 1558, and her's proved in 1563. I think this John Stradlynge must have been one of the numerous base issue of Sir Edward Stradling, Knt., of St. Donata, Glamorganshire, and of Combe Hawey, Somerset, whose names appear in the pedigrees, and some of whom became heads of recognized branches of the family. Of the John of this generation nothing is recorded in the pedigree but the christian name. Is anything to be found respecting him in the local records? If his parentage should prove to be that surmized, then a sister of his, Grisognon, married Anthony Porter, of Ashton-under-Edge, co. Gloucester, and had issue male. John Stradlynge, the subject of this query, had issue, a son and daughter. William, the son, had issue (as appears by his mother's will), three daughters: Elizabeth (married to—Gylford), Christian, and Jane. The daughter who is designated simply as "my daughter Walkley," had issue two daughters, Julyan and Katherine. I give these details on the chance of their proving useful to some local investigator.

D. J.

1767.—RUDHALL FAMILY, OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE:—William Rudhall was a justice of the peace for the county of Gloucester *temp.* Hen. VIII. Where can I see a pedigree of the Rudhall family? Were the Rudhalls of Herefordshire connected with

those of Gloucestershire? The Herefordshire line became extinct, I think, in the last century: is the Gloucestershire line still in being?

D. J.

1768.—CARNE, OF DURSLEY.—(See No. 1719.) In the query respecting Elizabeth Dowdeswell, *née* Venables, mention is made of the Rev. E. Carne, who married Sarah Buckle, of Chaceley. This Edward Carne was of the family of Carne, of Nash, co. Glamorgan, his father being Richard, third son of Edward Carne, of Nash, who died in 1713. This is all plain enough; but on his mother's side there is some obscurity, which I should be pleased to see cleared up. She appears in a recently published Carne pedigree as "Mary, d. of—Carne, of Dursley." I assume that this unnamed Carne, of Dursley, was descended from a younger son of Carne, of Nash, but there is nothing in the pedigree to shew it; and if any local genealogist can supply the deficiency, I shall feel greatly obliged. My query comes to this: Who was Carne, of Dursley.

D. J.

1769.—A BRITISH TUMULUS IN HORFIELD.—Do you know whether in any of the maps of Gloucestershire, of the last century or earlier, there is marked a British tumulus in Horfield? I can, I think, trace the remains of one; but it was destroyed before any one now living here was born.

F. B.

Horfield, Bristol.

1770.—SUPPLY OF BOWS AND ARROWS IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.—In the *Encyclopædia of Arts and Sciences*, edited by Hall, and published in 1788-91, I find the following under the head of "Archery":—"An order was issued by Edward III. in the 15th year of his reign, to the sheriffs of most of the English counties, for providing 500 white bows and 500 bundles of arrows for the then intended war against France. Similar orders are repeated in the following years; with this difference, that the sheriff of Gloucestershire is directed to furnish 500 painted bows, as well as the same number of white."

The battle of Cressy was fought four years later, A.D. 1346, on which memorable occasion, as chroniclers relate, we had 2,000 archers, and to them the English chiefly ascribed their victory. The battle of Poitiers was fought A.D. 1356, and was gained by the same means. Can anyone tell me why Gloucestershire was called upon to supply 500 painted bows beyond the number required from other counties?

G. ARMSTRONG HOWITT.

Prince St., Gloucester.

1771.—CHEPSTOW BRIDGE: HAIRBREADTH ESCAPE, 1806.—The construction of the bridge across the Wye at Chepstow is extremely curious, as the planks which form the floor rise with the tide, which at certain seasons is said to attain the height of

seventy feet. This floor of the bridge about twenty-four years since it was found necessary to remove, which was accordingly done, and only one or two of the planks remained for the convenience of foot-passengers. This way was well lighted, and a man placed at the end to warn those that approached of their danger. But it so happened that one dreadful stormy night the lamps blew out, and the monitor, supposing that no one would in such a hurricane attempt to pass, wisely retired to shelter. After midnight a traveller knocked at the door of an inn in Chepstow. "Who is there?" said the landlord, who had long retired to rest, and was now called out of bed. The traveller mentioned his name, which was well-known. "How did you come?" said the landlord. "How did I come? Why, over the bridge, to be sure!" "What! on horseback?"—"Yes."—"No!" said the landlord, "that is impossible; however, as you are here, I'll let you in." The host, when the traveller repeated his assertion, was staggered. He was certain that he must have come over the bridge, because there was no other way; but also knowing the state in which the passage was, he could only attribute the escape of the traveller to witchcraft. He, however, said nothing to him that night: but the next morning took him to the bridge, and shewed him the plank that the horse must have crossed over, at the same time that he pointed to the raging torrent beneath. Struck with this circumstance, the traveller, it is said, was seized with an illness, from which he did not speedily recover. — *Sporting Magazine*, Oct., 1806.

In 1812 my mother, when travelling from Gloucestershire to Glamorganshire by coach, passed over this curious and very insecure bridge. She often used, in speaking of the incidents of the journey, to mention the sensation of extreme danger which the passengers felt as the coach slowly drove over the moving timbers of the roadway of the bridge, with space enough between the loose planks to see the great depth at which the water ran beneath them.

D. J.

1772.—MOTTOES UPON GLOUCESTERSHIRE SUNDIALS.—In the second edition of the late Mrs. Gatty's *Book of Sundials*, edited by H. K. F. Gatty and E. Lloyd, and recently published, we have noted the following mottoes as occurring on dials in Gloucestershire. Probably the list is not exhaustive, and some correspondent may be able to add to the number.

B. E. S.

Brockhampton Park—"Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illia."

Charlton Kings Church—"Our days on the earth are as a shadow, and there is none abiding." 1 Chron. xxix. 15.

Chipping Sodbury Church—"So passeth away the glory of the world."

Coberley Church—"Fugit hora, sic est vita."

Coldthorpe, at a farm house—"Sol me, vos umbra."

Dymock Church—"Vmbra Dei."

Gloucester, Southgate-street—"Fugit hora, ora, labora."

Hatherley—"Nos exiguum tempus habemus, sed multum perdimus."

Micheldean—On a pillar in the Rectory garden are these four mottoes :—

"Γνωθι καιρον."

"In hora nulla mora."

"Mispend no time."

"Pereunt et imputantur."

On the plinth are the words—"Rector Rectoris."

Mickleton Church—"Lex Dei, Lux Diei"

Mickleton Manor House—"Noli confidere nocti."

Standish Vicarage—"Nescit occasum lumen ecclesie."

This is a particularly interesting motto, as it was placed by Bishop Frampton, who was deprived of the see of Gloucester as a non-juror, but was permitted to hold the vicarage of Standish, where he died in 1708.* There is of course an allusion to the persecution, as he esteemed it, which the Church was suffering, in the sentence he placed upon the dial.

The motto "Pereunt et imputantur" was formerly on the south porch of Gloucester Cathedral, but during the recent restoration the dial was removed.

One more motto may be quoted though it is not inscribed anywhere within our county. It was composed by a Gloucestershire clergyman, who placed it on a dial from which an older plate had been removed, in the churchyard of his former parish in Lancashire :—

"Nulli optabilis

Dabitur mora ;

Irrevocabilis

Labitur hora :

Ne sit inutilis,

Semper labora,

Neve sis futilis,

Vigila, ora."

Of this motto the following free English rendering is given constructed in the same metre as the Latin :—

"None from Time's hurrying wain

Winneth delay ;

Ne'er to come back again

Speedeth each day :

While its few hours remain

Labour away ;

Lest thou should'st live in vain,

Watch thou and pray."

* See *ante*, vol. i., pp. 69, 394.—Ed.

1773.—**LINES ON SIR BAPTIST HICKES, FIRST VISCOUNT CAMPDEN.**
 —(Reply to No. 1517.) Mr. Bartleet may be glad to know, and therefore I wish to mention, that the lines commemorative of the first Viscount Campden, which he furnished for insertion in your pages, are in Stow's *Survey of London* (ed. 1633), p. 761, col. 2, headed "An Epitaph made in his Memoriall." In the same volume, pp. 760; 761, there is "A brieve Remembrance of such Noble and Charitable deeds, as have beene done by the late Right Honourable Baptist, Lord Hicks, Viscount Campden, as well in his life as at his death: Recorded to the glory of God, his owne honour, and good example of others."
 J. G.

1774.—"FLYING COACHES" IN 1740.—A reference to the coach which, during the summer months, "flew" between Bristol and Gloucester in a single day, has been given.* It appears from a letter, dated 29th April, 1740, and addressed by Mr. Kedgwin Webley, a London lawyer, to his agent, James Shatford, of Hanham, that "flying" coaches succeeded in making the journey between London and Bath in the remarkably short space of two days. Mr. Webley wrote as follows:—

This day I got the deeds executed by M^r Scrope and M^r Cossina, and I intended to have sent them to morrow either by the flying coach or a private hand, but am disappointed in both, for the flying coach goes no further than Bath, and the coachman would not undertake to send them to Bristol on Friday morning, and I could not hear of any private hand,...wherefore I have been obliged to send them to Bath only by Hancock's 2 days coach, which sets out tomorrow morn', & will be in Bath on Thursday evening at the Bell Inn in Stall Street, and I have packed them up in Brown paper, & directed them for you, & to be delivered to your order at the s^d Bell Inn, and I must beg that you'll send for them on Friday morning.....There are two flying coaches, so you'll enquire for Hancock's Coach, & if you send a messenger, you had best send this l^{re} by him, & a note from you to deliver it. My Clerk has not p^d the Carriage.

J. L.

1775.—**THREE MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS FROM OXFORD.**—The following inscriptions are from monuments in the church of St. Peter-in-the-East, Oxford:—

1.

Hic jacet spei eximie juvenis, Daniel Wood, Aulæ S. Mariæ Magdalensæ alumnus, filius Silvani Wood, armigeri, de Brookthrop, in agro Gloucestrensi, qui obiit die Maii XVIII^o, anno MDCLXX, ætatis suæ XIX^o.

[Bigland gives this inscription on a brass plate in Brookthrop Church:—"Here lyes the body of Richard Wood, Gent, who,

after a pilgrimage of 52 years, surrendered his soule into the hands of his Redeemer, Mense Junii, Anno Dom. 1598." For sundry particulars of the family see the *Visitation of the County of Gloucester, 1623*, edited by Sir John Maclean and W. C. Heane for the Harleian Society, 1885, p. 185. At the Heralds' visitations in 1682 and 1683 the only person summoned from the parish was Rowland Wood, Esq.]

2.

John, son of John Gregory, S.T.P., Rector of Hempsted, Gloucestershire, died July 21st, 1695, aged 12.

[Lord Scudamore, patron of the then newly-formed rectory of Hempsted, presented John Gregory, 1669; John Gregory, M.A., 1678; and John Gregory, D.D., 1690. The first was a man of learning, and an author; and was buried in Hempsted Church, with this flatstone inscription to this memory:—"John Gregory, 2^d Rector of this Church, and Archdeacon of Gloster, died Decemb. 10, 1678, in the 50th year of his age." For particulars of the recent restoration of the church, etc., see *ante*, vol. iii. p. 605.]

3.

Mary Saintloe, widow of John Saintloe, of London, Merchant, daughter of Mr Thomas Andrewes, brother of Lancelot Andrewes, Bishop of Winchester. Died July 6th, 1699, in her 93rd year.

[This inscription is not so clearly connected as the other two with Gloucestershire; but the name undoubtedly belonged at one time to the county. The family of Saintloe, or St. Loe, held the manor of Tormarton from the reign of Henry VI. to that of Elizabeth (Rudge's *History of the County of Gloucester*, vol. ii., p. 293); and they seem to have given their name to the endowed school (by corruption called "Sinkley") in the parish of Minchinhampton, which is said to have belonged to Malmesbury Abbey. The advowson of Tormarton belonged to the same.]

Woodchester.

G. D.

1776.—REMARKABLE DISCOVERY IN AN OLD TREE.—A remarkable discovery has just been made at the Cathays yard of the Taff Vale Railway Company. A large elm tree, grown in Gloucestershire, was being cut up into timber when, right in the very heart, a cavity measuring 8ft. by 7½in. in diameter was discovered almost completely filled with the comb of the honey bee, together with a squirrel's skull. No means of access to the hollow was discoverable, neither was decay anywhere apparent, and around the cavity itself no less than fifty "rings," each ring denoting a year's growth, were counted, the outer bark being, too, without a flaw. The hollow was of uniform size throughout, and presented the appearance of having been bored with an auger, and, great though its dimensions were, it was practically filled with the comb, proving that the bees must have been in possession for several

years. Empty combs of the queen bee also showed that they had swarmed. How the bees got there can only be guessed, but it is surmised that a squirrel once occupied a decayed hole in the tree, cleared away the decay, occupied the cavity as its home, and there died. Then the bees entered into possession, and filled the whole with comb, when by some means the entrance, which must have been small, became stopped, the large quantity of grub and fly being taken as demonstrative that the nest was not voluntarily deserted. Then for fifty years the growth of the timber went on. The entrance being absolutely obliterated and the hole being hermetically sealed, the comb was preserved from decay for half a century, to be found at last in the way described. The find is of the greatest interest to naturalists.—*Bristol Times and Mirror*, April 8, 1889.

1777.—RECOVERY OF AN OLD BRISTOL MACE.—St. Stephen's Church, which had many pre-Reformation relics, some few of which still remain to be handed over, according to the annual parish inventory, from the old to the new churchwardens, has recently received a more modern, though still ancient addition. Whilst the dredger was scouring the bed of the river near the church, a few months ago, the head of an old engraved brass mace was brought up, very much indented and mutilated, which had apparently been in the Float for many years, and, passing through various hands, it was ultimately secured by Mr. C. H. Tucker, one of the present churchwardens. From inquiries at the Council House, where many like items are preserved, and communications with several local antiquaries, the mace is found to be of a very unique character, and it is the only one of the kind believed to be now in existence. Formerly there was a city ward of St. Stephen's, and some of the old service books are still labelled "Constables of St. Stephen's Ward." Each constable (of whom there were believed to be twelve) had certain official functions to perform, and held an official mace. The one in question appears to have been carefully and beautifully engraved, with a considerable amount of detail and finish, which must have cost the engraver a large expenditure of time. The engraving represents on one side the then royal arms of George II. (including those of Hanover), and on the other side the civic arms of Bristol, with the ancient warship minutely detailed, surmounted by the mitre of the bishop of Bristol, with the capital letters "C.B." At the bottom of the brass head of the mace is "St. Stephen's, 1748, H.L.I.S." The crown surmounts the whole, the mitre signifying the ecclesiastical, and the crown the imperial, authority which the constable exercised. From the dilapidated appearance of the mace when found, it is believed that it must have been used in the Bristol riots of 1831, as a good deal of the disturbance took place in Stephen's parish, and in some struggle, it is surmised, was thrown

into the river. A portion of the original staff, very rotten, was found embedded in the hollow part of the mace. Messrs Llewelin and James have very cleverly taken out all the indentations without injury to the engraving, restored the crown termination, and added a new ebonised staff. The restored mace is now placed in the church as an item of interest connected with the parish.—*Ib.*, April 15, 1889.

1778.—LIST OF BRIEFS FROM MARGATE, 1676-1729.—Among the MSS. in the Guildhall Library, London, are certain collections made by "the Rev^d Mr John Lewis, of Mergate Herne, in the Isle of Thanet." These collections formed but a mere fragment of this gentleman's MSS., the major portion having after his death been dispersed by sale amongst numerous purchasers. They include, however, "a Copy of a Register of Briefs kept for the Parish of S^t John Baptist and Towne of Mergate, in pursuance of Act of Parlm^t 4 & 5 of Queen Anne;" and part of a similar register kept in the same parish, beginning February, 1672. The following items from the registers in question relate to the county of Gloucester and city of Bristol :—

			£	s	d
1676.	Oct. 9.	Newent in Gloucestershire	0	11	6
1707.	Jan. 4.	Dursley in Glouc. For the Parish Church there	0	6	5
1709.	Aug. 21.	S ^t Mary Redcliffe, Bristol. For the Church.....	0	8	5½
1717.	Sept. 15.	Oldbury in Glouc. For the Church	0	6	2½
1719.	July 12.	Cheltenham and Lechlade in Glouc. Loss by Fire	0	7	0½
1721.	Sept. 10.	Tewkesbury, Glouc. For the Church	1	8	3½
—	Feb. 11.	Addington in Surrey, Randwick and Alverton, co. Glouc. Loss by Fire	0	5	9½
1723.	Aug. 11.	Shennington, Glouc. For loss by Fire of £3422	0	12	7½
1725.	June 20.	Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, &c. Sundry sufferers by fire.....	0	5	0
1729.	Aug. 17.	Gloucester city. For S ^t John Bapt. Church	0	1	11½
The registers end with the year 1741.			D. J.		

1779.—DEATH OF AN AGED CHURCH BELLRINGER.—Giles Mansfield, one of the oldest church bellringers in the country, died at Stroud on Saturday [April 20, 1889], aged 97. For many years he regularly took his place in the belfry at the parish church, and only retired when incapacitated by advancing age. His birthday celebrations, which were attended by ringers from many parts of the neighbourhood, had become a recognised institution. Before he abandoned ringing he always shared in the rejoicings,

and his vigorous handling of the ropes was the admiration of his friends. When unable to join his brother ringers at the church, they assembled in his room and rang a few changes on the handbells. The deceased first rang at Painswick on the 5th March, 1805, and his last essay was at Stroud Parish Church on the 15th October, 1882—his 90th birthday—when he took the sixth bell in a short touch of grandsire triples. He thus had nearly 78 years of bellringing. Writing to an inquirer in 1882, he stated that he went to work at seven years of age, and worked till he was 82 years old, and that he never visited a doctor except to have a tooth drawn. He was twice married, and had 18 children. At his death he had been a widower for 24 years. He was proud of two prizes he had had—one for 35 years' service in one family, and the other for having brought up 12 children without parish relief—and of the fact that he had never had a day's sotting or drinking in his life. The funeral of the worthy veteran took place on Wednesday.—*Gloucestershire Chronicle*, April 27, 1889.

1780.—CAINSCROSS CHURCH: MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—
In 1880 accurate copies were taken of the four inscriptions* in St. Matthew's Church, Cainscross, near Stroud:—

1.

In memory of | Thomas Croome, | of Cainscross, | who died
24th March, 1839, | aged 70 years. | Also of | Elizabeth, his wife, |
who died 22nd January, 1827, | aged 58 years.

2.

In memory of | Thomas Clutterbuck Croome, | of Cainscross, |
who died 10th August, 1859, | aged 53 years.

3.

Sacred to the memory | of | Henry Arthur Phoenix D'Aubeny, |
Lieutenant in H. M. 55th Reg^t, | son of Colonel D'Aubeny,
K.H., | grandson of Archdeacon D'Aubeny, LL.D., | who
departed this life | August 24th, 1837, | at Secunderabad, in the
East Indies, | aged 22. | A monument has been erected in | Christ
Church, Bath, | by desire of his Brother Officers, as a mark | of
their esteem and affection, and as a | testimony of the deep regret
they felt | at the loss of one who had endeared himself | to all by
his gentle and amiable qualities. | Not lost, but gone before.

4.

Sacred to the memory of | the Rev. Charles Francis Ferris, B.A., |
second son of the Rev. | Thomas & Elizabeth Dorothy Ferris, |
of Elford Hawkhurst, in the County of Kent, | who departed this
life June 14th, 1841, | in the 30th year of his age. | He married
Susanna, only child of the | late Charles Milward, Esq., of
Bromley, | in the County of Middlesex. ABHBA.

* An index has been given in vol. i., p. 314.

1781.—CHALFORD CHURCH : MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—In 1880 accurate copies were taken of the nine inscriptions* in Christ Church, Chalford, near Stroud :—

1.

Sacred to the memory of | John Ballinger, Esq^r, | of Skait's Hill, in this Parish, | a man who feared God, | and walked with Him. | He died Dec^r 9th, 1848, | aged 72 years. | And to | Maria, relict of the above, | who entered into rest | Dec^r 31st, 1877, | aged 91 years.

2.

Sacred to the memory of | Walter Ballinger, Esq^r, | who departed this life November 28th, 1852, | aged 30 years, | at the Weir End Cottage, in the Parish of Bridstow, Herefordshire. | His mortal remains lie interred | in the family-vault in this church. | Also to the memory of his infant son, | Charles Edmund, | who departed this life May 25th, 1852, | aged three weeks. | His mortal remains were interred | in Goodrich Churchyard, Herefordshire.

3.

To the memory of | Henry Ballinger, Esq^r, | for some years Churchwarden. | He departed this life, | in the full assurance of eternal life | through Jesus Christ our Lord, | March 31st, 1855, | aged 34 years.

4.

Sacred to the memory of | Joshua Clegg, | who departed this life 4th of May, 1834, | aged 66 years. | Also of Ann, his beloved widow, | who departed this life 19th of May, 1859, | aged 75 years. | And of their son, Nathaniel Clegg, | who departed this life 18th of Nov^r, 1855, | aged 35 years. | This tablet is erected to the memory of one | of the tenderest and best of mothers, and of | a kind father, by their surviving children ; | also to an affectionate brother.

5.

In affectionate remembrance of | M^r Joseph Jones, | who departed this life, | trusting in the merits of Christ his Saviour, | Feb^r 5th, 1839, aged 40 years. | Also of his sister, | Miss Sarah Jones, | who departed this life, | assured of a resurrection to life & immortality, | Dec^r 23rd, 1845, aged 66 years. | She was for many years a painstaking, punctual, & | energetic teacher in the Sunday School of this church.

6.

Sacred to the memory of | John William Jones, | of Grove House, Chalford, | who departed this life Nov^r 30th, 1860, aged 33 years. | This tablet is erected by his widow, as a token of | love for an affectionate husband and father.

* An index has been given in vol. 1., p. 135.

7.

Sacred | to the memory of | Nathaniel Jones, | of Green Court,
in this village, | who died March 7th, 1875, | in his 79th year. |
Also | of his wife, | Hannah (*née* Hinton), | who died November
7th, 1876, | aged 72 years.

8.

In loving memory of | Jane, | the beloved wife of John Lowe,
Esq^{re}, | of Sevilowes, Chalford, | who died August the 18th,
1875, aged 70 years.

9.

Sacred to the memory of | Richard Selby Thomas, | who died
October XI, MDCCCLII, aged LV. | Also of Charlotte, his
wife, | who died December VI, MDCCCXLIII, aged XLII. |
And of two sons of the above. | William, who died May XXVI,
MDCCCXLVIII, | aged XXIX. | Henry, who died January X,
MDCCCXLIII, | aged XVI. | A memento of brotherly affection
by L. Thomas, Sc.

ABHBA.

1782.—THE LOG-BOOK OF CAPTAIN WOODS ROGERS.—The
following correspondence is reprinted from recent issues of the
Bristol Times and Mirror :—

i.

At page 118 of Mathews' *Bristol Guide*, seventh edition (1828),
occurs the following information :—"In 1712, John Rumsey, Esq.,
presented to this church (the Cathedral) the large pair of silver
candlesticks used at the altar. They cost him £114, and were
taken by the Duke and Duchess, privateers, commanded by the
famous Captain Woodes Rogers, of this port; his log-book still
remains in the possession of Gabriel Goldney (mayor of this city
for the present year), whose ancestors fitted out the expedition.
This log-book, in Rogers's own handwriting, contains the original
account of the finding of Alexander Selkirk at Juan Fernandez,
whose adventures gave rise to Defoe's romance of *Robinson Crusoe*."
Can any of your readers inform me where this log-book now is?—
INQUIRER, March 21st, 1889.

ii.

It may be assumed that the *Journal of a Cruising Voyage
Round the World in the Duke and Duchess*, published in 1712,
by Captain Woodes Rogers, was founded on the log-book referred
to by "Inquirer"; and this year a work entitled *Life Aboard a
British Privateer in the Time of Queen Anne, being the Journal of
Captain Woodes Rogers, Master Mariner*, by Robert C. Leslie,
was published by Chapman and Hall. It is long since I saw the
original journal of Captain Woodes Rogers, but the last work
appears to be simply a reproduction of the book with notes.* I
shall, however, be happy to lend it to "Inquirer," if he has not a

* "I have, in the following extracts, quoted Rogers's *Journal* as closely as possible,
adding only a short connecting note here and there, where required."—*Preface*.

copy. I have for years been endeavouring to find out the birth, parentage, and other genealogical particulars of the family of this Bristol worthy, but my enquiries have hitherto met with little success, and the book recently published supplies no information on these points.—E. FRY WADE, Axbridge, Somerset.

iii.

In reply to the letter of Mr. E. Fry Wade, I am much obliged to him for his kind offer of the loan of his book, but I have two copies of the second edition of Rogers' *Voyage*, published in 1726. One of them, I may mention, has two folding plates, representing respectively, "A Young Alligator, drawn from life in London, October, 1739," and "A Young Crocodile, ditto, ditto."* These plates do not usually occur, the only other copy that I have seen with them being that which belonged to the late Henry Charles Harford, Esq., of Stapleton, who was also in possession of two monster China vases—very fine specimens—which were brought home by the Duke and Duchess. These may be now in the possession of his son, the Rev. Canon Harford, of Westminster.

I have also an edition of the *Voyage* in French, published at Amsterdam in 1716. This copy came from the Beckford sale, which took place at Sotheby's a few years ago; also a child's edition of the book—small 12mo, or 18mo,—printed for and published by J. Arliss, Juvenile Library, No. 38, Newgate-street, 1820. This of course is a very brief edition, adapted for the Juvenile Library. The frontispiece represents Captain Rogers in a cocked hat, tail coat, and trousers, defending himself with a pike from an enraged seal.

I have also a long official letter, signed by Captain Rogers, which is addressed to the Duke of Newcastle, and is dated New Providence, 14th February, 1730-31. It relates to matters connected with the colony, and may be worth publishing. In the course of the letter, Captain Rogers speaks of his health as being "lately much impaired." The Duke of Newcastle was one of the Government Secretaries at the time. The letter I obtained from an autograph dealer.—INQUIRER, March 26th, 1889.

BRISTOLIENSIS.

1783.—ESTIENNE JEAN D' ALBRET DE PONTEL.—Who was he? The following paragraph forms the greater portion of a letter addressed by Dr. Lancelott Blackburne, afterwards Archbishop of York, to Mr. John Ellis; the original is preserved amongst the Ellis Papers in the British Museum (*Add. MSS.* 28,886, fol. 279), and is dated from Exeter, Feb. 3, 1700:—

We have here, Sr, in this City One who calls himself Estienne Jean d'Albret de Pontel, whom my Lord is uneasy to be rid of as suspecting him to be a Missionary. He is certainly an ill Man,

* If the date be correct, these plates do not belong to the volume.—ED.

we find he has been at Bristol & preach'd there in a French Church (3 Times) using Our Lyturgy & Discipline; Here he has join'd himself to a French Congregation following their own ways. At Bristol He pretended sometimes to have been receiv'd to the Ministry at Bale in Switzerland, sometimes to have been ordain'd at London by My Lord of Canterbury, & by this Means got into their Pulpits & Purses: These Things we have upon Oath sufficiently attested from Thence. Here He Preaches Occasionally in the Congregation I have mention'd, pretending for his doing so that He is a Protestant only; & I cannot learn that he has otherwise misbehav'd himself here. We have had him before the Mayor & tender'd him the Oaths which he has taken, with an eagerness y^t makes me suspect him the more. What Occasions my giving You the trouble of this Account of him is his alledging that he was taken up in London, had before M^r Secretary Vernon, & Examin'd by You; to whom He gave so good an Account of his Person, the Family he pretends to, his Conversion, Condition and Bus'ness here in England as procur'd his acquittal and Liberty. You will do us a Favour, S^r, if you please to order one of y^r Clerks to give us so much of Your Opinion of the Man, & such an Account of Him as may either set us a little more at Ease concerning his abiding here, or put us on a farther prosecution as there shall appear to You good reason for Our doing so.

J. G.

1784.—“BENTHAM VICARAGE, IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE.”—Can anyone explain the following announcement, which is printed in the *True Briton* for Wednesday, January 16, 1751, No. 3, p. 71, under the head of “Preferments”?—“Jan. 5. The Reverend Mr. Creed, of Brazen-Nose-College, Oxford, was presented by that College to the Vicarage of Bentham, in Gloucestershire.” No such place is to be found in the list of Brazenose livings, or in the *Clergy List*, the only Bentham being a rectory in Yorkshire. Although Foster, in his *Alumni Oxonienses*, mentions three persons in the earlier part of the eighteenth century of the name of Creed of other colleges, some one of whom might have been elected to a fellowship at Brazenose, yet no evidence of such election occurs in the college records. Some other announcements, which seem correct, are on the same page. Verification or explanation sent at once, and direct, will much oblige.

W. E. BUCKLEY.

Middleton Cheney Rectory, Banbury.

The manor of Bentham forms a part of the vicarage of Badgworth, near Cheltenham. This fact may perhaps help to explain the matter. Mr. Creed's appointment was duly notified in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (1751), vol. xxi, p. 43, but without any mention of Brazenose College.

EDITOR.

1785.—CONCANEN, OR CONCANNON, OF BRISTOL.—In 1788 a George Concanen, of Bristol, was admitted an attorney-at-law; and in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (1813), vol. lxxxiii., pt. 1., p. 183, there is recorded the death of "Mr. Matthew Concannen, senior, late attorney-at-law, Bristol." Can anyone give me any information concerning these two persons, their relationship, family, etc. ?

Putney, Surrey.

F. B. LEWIS.

1786.—BENEFACCTIONS OF BAPTIST, FIRST VISCOUNT CAMPDEN.—(See No. 1773.) In Stow's *Survey of London* (ed. 1633), pp. 760, 761, is the following list, headed "A briefe Remembrance of such Noble and Charitable deeds, as have bene done by the late Right Honourable Baptist, Lord Hicks, Viscount Campden, as well in his life as at his death: Recorded to the glory of God, his owne honour, and good example of others":—

Good deeds done to the Towne of Campden, in the County of Gloucester.

He built an Almes-house or Hospitall for sixe poore men, and sixe poore women, which cost 1000. li.

Since the yeere of the foundation of the said Almes-house, to wit, 1612. he hath allowed the said twelve poore people weekly maintenance, to the value of 1300. li.

And at his death, he hath settled 140. li. per annum (for ever) upon the said Almes-house, allowing to each of the said poore Pensioners three shillings foure pence weekly; and yeerely, a Gowne, a Hat, and a Tunne of Coales.

Hee built a commodious Market-house in the said Towne, which cost 90. li.

By his last Will he gave to the said Towne, for the setting of the poore to worke, a Stocke of 500. li.

To the Church of Campden.

He gave a Bell which cost threescore and sixe pounds.

He caused a Pulpit to be made, and gave a Cloth and Cushion thereto, which cost two and twenty pounds.

He built a Gallery there, which cost eight pounds.

Hee made a Window, which cost thirteene pounds.

He gave a brasse Faulcon, which cost sixe and twenty pounds.

Hee gave two Communion Cups, which cost one and twenty pounds.

He built the Roofe of the Chancell, and new leaded it, which cost 200. li.

He repaired the Chappell by the said Chauncell, supplied and new cast the Leads, which cost 20. li.

He round walled the Churchyard, which cost 150. li.

Within the County of Middlesex.

He built a Sessions house for the Iustices of Middlesex, to keepe their Sessions in, which cost 600. li.

He repaired and adorned the Chappell of Hampsted, which cost threescore and sixteene pounds.

He caused a Window to be set up in the Chancell of Kensington, and beautified it, which cost 30. li.

He hath given by his last Will to the said Towne of Kensington, to be employed for the benefit of the poore, the sum of 200. li.

In the City of London.

Hee hath given by his last Will to Saint Bartholmewes Hospitall, 100. li.

To Christs Church Hospitall, 50. li.

To Newgate, Ludgate, and the two other prisons of the Counters, 40. li.

He erected a Window in Saint Laurence Church in the Old Iewry, and gaue a Pulpit Cloth, and a Cushion also, which cost 30. li.

Impropriations purchased, and bestowed upon the Church.

One in Pembrokeshire, to be given to the Towne of Tewkesbury in Gloucestershire; whereof one moiety goeth to the Preacher, and the other moiety to the poore, which cost 460. li.

Another in Northumberland; whereof one moiety is to be given towards the maintenance of an able Preacher in Hampsted, the other moiety to Saint Pauls Schoole in London, towards the maintenance of certaine Schollers in Trinitie Colledge in Cambridge, which cost 760. li.

One in the Bishopricke of Durham, to bee bestowed on such Churches as shall have most need thereof; according to the disposition of the Supervisers, which cost 366. li.

Another in Dorsetshire, to bee bestowed in the like manner, which cost 760. li.

Certaine Chantry Lands also in Lincolneshiere, which cost 240. li.

He hath also given to two Ministers, to bee chosen out of Iesus Colledge in Oxenford, to serve in their severall places, 40. li. each man per annum, which cost 80. li.

He hath bequeathed Legacies to severall Ministers, the summe of 140. li.

Hee hath given to Master A. E. during his life, yeerely the summe of 100. li.

He hath given among his household servants the summe of 300. li.

J. G.

1787.—A CHIPPING SODBURY ROMANCE.—Soon after the death, in 1862, of John, second and last Marquis of Breadalbane, the Scotch honours and estates of that branch of the Campbells were claimed, and the titles assumed, by Charles William Campbell, a lieutenant in the 19th Bengal Cavalry, on the ground

that he was the nearest heir male (great-grandson) of William Campbell, granduncle of John, fourth Earl of Breadalbane. Six months later, however, a competing claimant made his appearance in the Scotch courts in the person of John Alexander Gavin Campbell, who alleged that he was descended from the second son, whilst his rival was descended from the sixth son, of the William Campbell already mentioned. His pretensions were resisted by the other claimant, who denied the legitimacy of John's father, and a litigation which extended over four years, and which involved estates worth £50,000 a year, rested entirely on this point. It appeared from the evidence that in June, 1776, one Christopher Ludlow, an apothecary at Chipping Sodbury, married Elizabeth Maria Blanchard, a resident in the same parish; and that about a year later a son was born of this union, who was baptised at Chipping Sodbury on the 21st May, 1777. At this time, James Campbell (grandfather of the claimant John) was an officer of the 40th Regiment, and was stationed at Bristol on the recruiting service. By some means the gay soldier became acquainted with Mrs. Ludlow, and in the result she eloped with him, soon after the birth of her child. The event naturally caused Ludlow much distress. He gave up his business at Chipping Sodbury, went to New York, where he was sometime garrison-surgeon, then returned to this country, and the *Bristol Journal* of January 31, 1784, records the death on "Tuesday sennight" of "Mr. C. Ludlow, son of Dr. D. Ludlow, sen., of Chipping Sodbury." Campbell and his companion are found in Scotland soon after the elopement. They lived there and elsewhere as man and wife, and were recognised as such by the Campbell family. After experiencing for some years the usual adventurous life of a soldier, Campbell was forced to retire from the army, owing to ill-health, and died in 1806. In the following year his alleged widow made application to the War Office for pecuniary assistance, stating that her husband had died insolvent. He "left me," she wrote, "with three children without the smallest means of support. I apply'd respecting the Widow's Pension, and have made oath before a magistrate, but as I unfortunately lost my marriage lines in America, I am enformed it cannot be procured. My husband was Insign and Lieut. in the 40th Regiment of Foot during the war with that country. . . . In September, 1782, I was married to M^r Campbell in Edinburgh, by M^r Mac Gregor, the Galic minister (who is also dead), as is Insign William Willox, of the 40th, who was the witness to our marriage. . . . The present Galic minister has been wrote to, and he says that he got no register from any of his predecessors." The claimant Charles William argued upon these facts that as Christopher Ludlow was alive in 1782, Campbell's asserted marriage was null and void. On the other side it was shown that the eldest child of the eloped couple, and father of the rival claimant, was not born until 1788; that Campbell had executed a formal

document in 1793, at Gibraltar, describing Elizabeth Blanchard as his wife; and that during their long residence in Scotland (where cohabitation and mutual admission of espousal are legal proofs of marriage) their union had been acknowledged by the family. The Scotch Courts gave repeated judgments in favour of the legitimacy of John Alexander, and on the 16th July, 1867, the House of Lords, after having heard counsel for several days, gave a definitive judgment to the same effect, declaring that the descendant of the penniless Chipping Sodbury woman was entitled to style himself sixth Earl of Breadalbane and Holland, Viscount of Tay and Paintland, and Lord Glenorchy, Benederaloch, Ormelie, and Weik. The estates went with the titles by virtue of ancient deeds of entail. The successful claimant, who was a remote cousin of the previous holder of the honours, died in 1871. His son, the present Earl, after marrying a daughter of the Duke of Montrose, was created, in 1873, a peer of the United Kingdom, as Baron Breadalbane, of Kenmare, and afterwards held an office in the Queen's household.

J. L.

1788.—REDLAND GREEN CHAPEL, BRISTOL: MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—(See No. 880.) In 1883 accurate copies were taken of the seventeen inscriptions* in this chapel-of-ease, which is in the parish of Westbury-on-Trym:—

1.

To the memory of | Jeremy Baker, Esq^r, | late of Redland Court, | died the 2 of May, 1798, aged 58. | Katharina Baker, his wife, | died the 11 of Dec., 1809, aged 58. | Rev. Jeremy Innys Baker, son of the above, | died the 12 of Nov., 1809, aged 29. | Katharina Pyndar, | died the 11 of Jan., 1807, aged 84. | Whose remains are interred in a vault | behind the east end of this Chapel.

2.

Sacred | to the memory of | John Monson Carrow, Esquire, | First Judge of the County Court | of Somersetshire, | eldest son of the late | Rev^d Richard Carrow, of Redland. | Died May 8th, 1853, | aged 45 years.

3.

M.S. | The Reverend Richard Carrow, M.A., | formerly of Corpus Christi, | afterwards Fellow of Pembroke College, | Oxford, | 42 years Rector of Broxholme, | with North Carlton, in Lincolnshire, | and 37 years Minister of this Parish. | He was a scholar, a gentleman, and a Christian, | kind and courteous to his kinsfolk, | and a friend to the poor. | Obiit 20th Feb^r, 1847, æt. 73. | Mary Carrow, | widow of the above, | died July 4th, 1866, æt. 83, | and was buried in the | Weston-super-Mare Cemetery.

* An index has been given in vol. II., p. 489.

4.

In memory of William Coathupe, Esq^r, | a native of Childer Thornton, in the | Parish of Eastham, and County of Cheshire, | noble in mind, unobtrusive in demeanour, | generous in conduct, and unostentatious in manner. | He departed this life at Redland the 23rd June, 1850, | in the 93rd year of his age, | much esteemed and most sincerely regretted | by his friends and relatives, | having resided in this immediate neighbourhood | more than half a century previous to his decease. | His remains are deposited in a vault | near this spot.

5.

In a vault | near this Chapel | are deposited the remains of : Mary, wife of George Daubeny, Esq^r, of this Parish. | Obiti 27th March, 1803, aged 27 years. | Also of | Anna Maria, the infant daughter of | George and Ann Daubeny. | Obiti 28th June, 1807, | aged 11 weeks.

6.

Sacred | to the memory of Ann, | second wife of George Daubeny, Esq^r, | of Cote, in the County of Gloucester, | who died 16th July, 1843, aged 76, | and whose remains lie interred | in the south side of the burial ground | of this Chapel. | Also | of the abovenamed | George Daubeny, Esq^r, who died at Cote | the 29th of March, 1851, aged 75 years. | His remains are deposited in the same grave | with those of his second wife. | The grace of God led him from early youth | in the paths of righteousness. | Love, meekness, retirement from the world, | unbounded and unostentatious charity, | were the graces by which his long life | was pre-eminently distinguished.

7.

Sacred | to the memory | of a beloved and affectionate | son and brother, | Robert Fleetwood Hesketh, | who was endeared to his family | and friends by the amiableness | of his disposition and the kindness | of his heart. He bore with truly | Christian resignation a long illness, | alleviating by his patience the | affliction of his family, who | humbly trust he will, | through the merits of | his Saviour, be | finally accepted by his | heavenly Father.

8.

In the vault under the Communion Table | are deposited the remains of

M^{rs} Anne Innys, | (sister to M^{rs} Cossins) | who died Dec^r 5, MDCCXLVII, | aged 69 years.

Nicholas Marissal,* | of Edmonton, Esq^r, | who died Aug. 29, MDCCXXXIX, | (brought from Christ-Church | in Middlesex, Dec. MDCCXLVII,) | aged 52 years.

M^{rs} Mary Marissal, | his wife, | (sister to M^r Cossins), | who died Sept. 9, MDCCLI, | aged 66 years.

* See *ante*, "The Marissal Family," vol. i., pp. 74-78.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.

It is intended to issue, with each alternate part, as heretofore, some pages of critical notices of recent publications. With this in view, books, etc. (to be sent to the Editor, 26, Meridian Place, Clifton, Bristol), are desired; and they will receive, with as little delay as possible, a careful consideration. Works in any way connected with the civil or ecclesiastical history of Gloucestershire or the neighbouring counties particularly welcome.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

"Gloucestershire Notes and Queries" is a good medium for literary and other suitable advertisements, which will be received by the Editor. As the space is limited, an early communication is recommended. The work is published quarterly; and to secure the insertion of an advertisement in the forthcoming part, it will be well to forward particulars not later than the 1st of March, June, September, and December, respectively. Advertisements of patent medicines and such like will not be accepted on any terms.

Scale of charges:—page (same size as circular), £1; half-page, 12s.; quarter-page, 6s. 6d.; inch, 5s.; half-inch, 2s. 6d.—in good legible type, well displayed, and across the page.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

A very few copies of each of the following:—

1. *Brief Sketches of the Parishes of Booterstown and Donnybrook, in the County of Dublin; with Notes and Annals.* Four Parts. Dublin, 1860-74. Sm. 8vo, pp. viii. 488. In neat cloth binding, price 5s., post-free.

2. *Monumental Inscriptions in the Parish Church of Cheltenham.* Privately printed. London, 1877. 4to. Price 3s. 6d., post-free.

Application to be made to the Rev. B. H. Blacker, 26, Meridian Place, Clifton, Bristol. No copies of *Charlton Kings Inscriptions* now on hand.

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PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

PART XLIV.]

OCT 12 1889

[October, 1889.]

Gloucestershire Notes and Queries,

EDITED BY THE

REV. BEAVER H. BLACKER, M.A.

"It is asserted after much reflection, that there is scarcely an important fact in the annals of this country but either had its origin, or became intimately involved, in a point of genealogy."

HARRIS NICOLAS.

*"Bristow, the Marchants Magazin, enclos'd
With Rocky Hills, by Auons streame imbrac't,
Faire by industrious workemanship compos'd
As by great Natures wisdome firmly plac't,
Viewing her verdant Marsh, may well disdain
Romes sometimes-glory, Mars his Champian plaine."*

ZOUCHE, 1613.

LONDON:

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1889.

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Price 1s. ; or by Post, 1s. 1d.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Part XLV., price 1s., or by post, 1s. 1d., will be ready for the 1st of next January. An extra half-sheet is given with the present part, and likewise "Notices of Recent Publications," No. 11.

The annual subscription for the work, which is published quarterly, (including the April double part) is 5s., or by post, 5s. 5d.

Communications of a suitable character will be most acceptable. The loan of old documents and newspapers, literal copies of monumental inscriptions in churches and churchyards, memoranda of noteworthy facts in any way connected with the county, and extracts from scarce books or pamphlets of local interest, or from parish registers and churchwardens' accounts, is invited; and anything entrusted for the purpose will be carefully preserved, and returned without unnecessary delay. Correspondents are requested not to make use of any contractions in their transcripts, except when such occur in the originals, and to write upon one side only of the paper. Names of persons and places should be very distinctly written.

All contributions should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. The signatures of contributors are appended, unless a wish to the contrary may have been expressed.

Books, etc., sent to the Editor for review, will receive due attention.

The binder is requested, in arranging the illustrations of Vol. I., to attend to the directions given for his guidance, p. xvi. "Bishop John Talbot's Monument" will be found in Part VI., and the "Map of the County of Gloucester" and "Over Bridge" in Part XI.

Special covers for the volumes have not been provided, the matter of binding being left to the taste of each subscriber.

Vol. I. being out of print, copies can be supplied only as they may turn up for sale from time to time, and then only to purchasers of the second volume. Some odd parts, however, are still on hand. Vol. II., comprising Parts XIII.-XXIV., can be procured from the Editor until further notice, price 18s., or by post, 18s. 6d. Vol. III., comprising Parts XXV.-XXXVI., price 15s., or by post, 15s. 6d. Three shillings offered for copies of Parts II., VII., and IX., and full price for Parts XIV.-XVII. and XXII., if fit for binding. A liberal price will be paid for copies of Vol. I.

Subscribers are requested to remit their subscriptions (the receipt of which will be duly acknowledged) to the undersigned; and Post Office and Postal Orders should be made payable at either BRISTOL or CLIFTON. Thanks are given to the many who have promptly replied to (and in sundry cases have even anticipated) applications for payment, and who have thereby prevented much trouble and expense.

26, Meridian Place,
Clifton, Bristol,
October 1st, 1889.

(Rev.) B. H. BLACKER.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIBERS.

(For lists of Subscribers see the covers of Parts IV.-XLIII.)

Beaven, Rev. Alfred B., M.A., Avenham House, Preston.

"Hampshire Notes and Queries," Editor of, Winchester.

"Kentish Note-Book," Editor of, Plumstead, Kent.

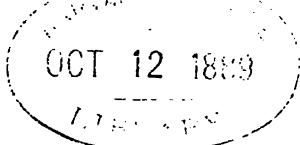
Lewis, Frank B., Esq., Westhayes, Putney Hill, London, S.W.

McCormick, Rev. Frederick H. J., Whitehaven, Cumberland.

"Manchester Notes and Queries," Editor of, Manchester.

Wilkinson, Rev. Leonard, B.A., Westbury-on-Severn Vicarage, Newnham.

Probably some names which should appear in the lists, have been unintentionally omitted: if so, particulars are requested, which will at once be attended to. The names of additional subscribers are likewise desired for insertion in the next quarterly list.



John Cossins, | of Redland Court, Esq^r, | Founder of this Chapel, | who died Apr. 19, MDCCLIX, | aged 77 years.

M^{rs} Martha Cossins, | his wife, | (daughter of Andrew Innys, | of Bristol, Gent), | who died Febr. 11, MDCCLXII, | aged 74 years.

9.

To the memory of | John Innys, Esq^r, | of Redland Court, | brother to M^{rs} Cossins, | who died 27th October, 1778, | aged 83.

10.

Sacred to the memory of | Thomas Walker Jones, Esq^r, | Lieutenant of the Madras European regiment, | who was killed by the falling of his horse | on Durdham Down 29th December, 1837, | in the 34th year of his age. | He lived respected, and died sincerely regretted. | His remains are interred in the burial-ground of this Chapel. | This tablet is erected by his executor and a brother officer, | as a small tribute to his worth | and of their esteem.

11.

Sacred to the memory of | Katherine[*née* Hoskins], relict of | Legh Master, Esq^r, late of Codnor, | in the County of Derby. | Obiit 6 of September, 1807, *stat.* 78. | Also of Katherine, daughter of the above | Legh and Katherine Master. | Obiit 6 of February, 1810, *stat.* 48.

12.

In this churchyard | rest | the bones of the Honorable George Napier,* | son of Francis, Vth Lord Napier, | descendant of the Inventor of Logarithms. | As a soldier, | he served in Minorca and America, | and was Deputy-Quarter-Master-General | to Lord Moira | when that officer, effecting a junction with Clayrfaid, | saved the Allies from impending disaster. | In the Irish rebellion [of 1798], | tho' but a private gentleman embarrassed with a large family, | he interposed between the Government and the insurgents, | holding with a military art a great body of rebels in check, | and with intrepid patriotism retained the fury of | the civil authorities. | Twice he saved the town of Celbridge | from fire and military execution, | to which it had been mercilessly doomed. | In civil life, | he was Master of Woolwich Laboratory, | and Comptroller of Army Accounts in Ireland. | In the first office | he improved military Pyrotecnics, | introduced Carronades in the Navy, | and | established the mode of making gunpowder | now followed by the British Artillery, | avowedly better than that of any other nation. | In the second office | he restored order | when years of neglect and corruption | had produced confusion, | alike injurious

* Colonel the Hon. George Napier m. 2ndly, Aug. 27, 1781, Sarah (whose first marriage had been dissolved), 4th daughter of Charles, 2nd Duke of Richmond, and by her was father of, *inter alios*,

1. Sir Charles James Napier, G.C.B., lieutenant-general in the army, colonel of the 32nd regiment, a very distinguished officer, and at one time commander-in-chief in India.
2. Sir George Thomas Napier, K.C.B., general in the army, colonel of the 1st West India regiment, and father of two general officers.
3. Sir William Francis Patrick Napier, K.C.B., general in the army, colonel of the 32nd regiment, and author of the *History of the Peninsular War*, London, 1828-40.

to private and public interests. | He recovered several millions for the Government. | But his first act | was to abolish Fees in his office, | thus reducing his own legal salary | from twenty thousand to six hundred pounds. | In him | great stature, strength, and comeliness | were combined with dauntless courage, | and his mind was as strong and comely as his person. | Nature and study had fitted him | for any station, however high, | for any enterprize, however difficult; | but the opportunity was not given, | and this master spirit passed away unknown | in 1804, at the age of 51. He sunk under sickness | produced by incessant toil in the public service.

13.

Sophia, wife of | Lieut^t Colonel Parry, and only daughter of | the late Robert Stevenson, Esquire, | of Morton Hall, Chiswick, | died at Clifton March the 24th, 1816, aged 31. | This amiable woman was summoned by death in | the discharge of every Christian duty. | Full of grateful sentiments to her God for the | blessings she had received, and with pious | resignation under long and severe affliction, it | was the permission of Heaven, for the | benefit of those who dearly loved her, that | the example of her piety should shine | the brightest at the hour of dissolution. | Consecrated to her name in affectionate | remembrance of the best of sisters | by her afflicted brother, G. S.

14.

In a vault in the yard of this Chapel | is interred the Rev^d Charles Pierce, A.M., | awaiting through the merits of his blessed Redeemer | to receive an eternal and glorious reward, | who died the 17th day of October, 1809. | To perpetuate whose inestimable memory | his most deeply afflicted widow | has caused this tablet | to be erected. | In the same vault are interred the remains of | Catherine, relict of the abovenamed, | who died May 29th, 1829, aged 58.

15.

Sacred to the memory | of the Right Honorable | Frances Muriel Quin [*née* Fox-Strangways], | Baroness Adare, * | who departed this life | March 5th, 1814, | aged 53. | This tablet, | a tribute of affection, | is erected by her [younger] son, | Richard George Quin. | Also in memory | of his sister, Eliza Quin, | who died in the year 1793, | aged 16.

16.

Sacred | to the memory of George Richardson, | of Park Cottage, Cotham, | in this Parish, | who died 4th October, 1834, | aged 60 years. | This monument is erected | by his widow | as the last tribute to a kind | and affectionate husband. | Also | of Jane, relict of the above, | who died 5th July, 1864, | aged 85 years.

* Fourth daughter of Stephen, first Earl of Dohester, m. August 24, 1777, to Valentine Richard Quin, Esq., who, having been created a baronet in 1781, was raised to the peerage, in 1800, as Baron Adare, and advanced, in 1832, to the earldom of Dunraven and Mountearl.

17.

Sacred to the memory of | John Tyler, Esq^r, | many years an inhabitant of this village, | who died April 25th, 1810, | aged 75 years. | Also of Martha Tyler, his widow, | who died Nov^r 10th, 1816, | aged 68 years.

The following six inscriptions are in the church and churchyard of Backwell, co. Somerset, seven miles from Bristol. They were carefully copied in 1883, and will form a suitable appendix to Nos. 5, 6, 8, and 9 in the foregoing list :—

1.

(Church.)

Sacred to the memory of | the Reverend Andrew Daubeny, M.A., [Rector of Publow, co. Somerset,] | late of Backwell House, in this Parish, | who departed this life September 26, 1836, | aged 68 years. | As a small tribute of affection and gratitude | to one of the best of parents, | this monument is erected by his family. | Also of Elizabeth Innys [*née* Daubeny], relict of the above, who died | (most deservedly beloved and lamented) June 19th, 1852, | aged 83 years.

2.

To the memory of the | Rev^d Andrew Alfred Daubeny, M.A., | of Redland Lodge, near Bristol [son. of the foregoing], | who departed this life, beloved and lamented, | June 20th, 1852, aged 52 years. | Also of | his widow, Frances Elizabeth, | who died October 21st, 1878, | aged 74 years.

3.

(Churchyard.)

Sacred to the memory of Jane, youngest daughter of the late Rev^d Andrew Daubeny, of this Parish. Died October 15th, 1866, aged 56 years.

4.

Sacred to the memory of Frances Mary Daubeny, who died August 10th, 1869. Also of Andrew Richard Daubeny, who died March 28th, 1875, aged 45 years. Also of Frances Elizabeth Daubeny, who died October 21st, 1878, aged 74 years.

5.

In memory of Frederick Daubeny, M.A. B: N: Coll: Oxford, who died 16 February, 1876, aged 68 years. Erected by his widow and surviving brothers and sisters. Also of Hannah Philippa Daubeny, widow of the abovenamed Frederick Daubeny, who died Sep^t 28th, 1879, aged 53 years.

6.

Sacred to the memory of James Finlay Alder, Esquire, late of Kensington, London, who died the 15th April, 1856, aged 66 years. Also of Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of the Rev^d Andrew

Daubeny, who, in humble reliance on the merits of her Redeemer, died Sep^r 29th, 1858, aged 52 years.

In the chancel of North Bradley Church, near Trowbridge, Wilts, there is this inscription :—

The Rev^d Charles Daubeny, LL.D., | Archdeacon of Sarum [and
Vicar of North Bradley]. | Obiit 10th July, 1827. | Elizabeth,
his wife, | daughter of W. Gregg Barnston, Esq^r [of Chester]. |
Obiit 15th Jan^r, 1823. They were united by the strictest bonds |
of love and harmony | upwards of 45 years, | and their remains
are interred in a vault | in Christ Church, in this Parish.*

The inscription in St. Nicholas's Church, Bristol, to the memory of John Daubeny, Esq., and several members of his family, has been given in vol. iv., p. 245; and one in Cainscross Church, near Stroud, to the memory of Lieut. Henry A. P. D'Aubeny (grandson of the abovenamed Archdeacon Daubeny), in the same volume, p. 403.

An admirable paper by B. W. Greenfield, Esq., headed "On the Daubeny Family, and its Connection with Gloucestershire," has been printed in the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society* (1885-86), vol. x., pp. 175-185. ABHRA.

1789.—ANOTHER LEGEND OF COOK'S FOLLY.—A volume in the British Museum (Add. MSS., 27,951) contains the diary of an Irish clergyman whilst on two visits to England, the first in 1761, and the second in 1772. On the latter occasion he made his way to London by Bristol, which he reached on the 8th August after an unusually quick passage of 44 hours. After noticing in rather highflown terms the scenery of the Avon gorge, he writes :— "The most elegant of the English chateaus we this day saluted were S^r Edward Southwell's and M^r Cook's Folly, whose enchanting woods, extensive lawns, and hanging gardens drank plentifully of the streams of Avon, as appeared from the blooming verdure of their groves and lively hue of the herbage and plantations adjoining the river. And since 'tis generally allowed that travellers as well as poets are either granted or take extraordinary liberties, give me leave to introduce the sequel of M^r Cook's Folly by way of episode to this nearly finished voyage. This gentleman, they tell you, was a citizen of Bristol, who, by his extensive knowledge & industry in trade, had acquired a very large fortune. But how to dispose or secure it gave him the greatest anxiety & uneasiness imaginable. To put to sea again would he thought be running the like risques he had so often escaped, & to build his happiness on a very sandy & precarious foundation of the winds & waves. To lodge his capital in the funds would produce only a very inconsiderable interest of 4 per

* Now in the ecclesiastical parish of Roadhill, which was formed in 1822. The church had been founded in 1822 by Archdeacon Daubeny, and contains some handsome monuments to members of his family.—*Topography of Wiltshire*, ed. by Kelly, p. 68.

cent; and if the Treasury stopt paym^t as formerly in Charles 2^d days, he might be reduced to starve in y^e midst of plenty. He was resolved therefore w^t to do, & in consequence purchased this farm, pull'd down y^e old barns, & built greater, wherein he fancied he might bestow y^e whole fruits and goods of his time & labour. And tho' his soul was not required from him y^t night, he co^d not with any precision say but it possibly might, & was determined, let y^e worst happen y^t c^d, to prepare at least an Inn to bait at by erecting a famous Monum^t for himself, & a Tower as high as that of Babell, consisting of many winding stories in y^e inside, but quite perpendicular & smooth w^{'out}. This very whimsicall structure we are informed owed its rise to y^e vision of a spectre he saw (or strongly fancy'd he saw), which toid him y^t notw^{'stand}g his great fortune & accumulated wealth he sh^d at length most certainly be devourd by a snake. Self preservation therefore prompt^d him to live here as long as he co^d, he raised this Folly, over w^{ch} he thought those dangerous reptiles c^d not have y^e least influence or dominion, w^{ch} was to him a kind of Heaven, Had he not erected on y^e opposite side of y^e river a seraglio inhabited by snakes & scorpions, w^{ch} causd him to undergo y^e very punishm^t he dreaded, being stung to death wth y^e charms of their glittering smiles & caresses until he was quite eaten up & devourd wth a legion of complicated vices, diseases, and poverty."

The only other remark of the diarist which appears worthy of preservation, follows the above:—"But before we came up to Cookes extraordinary tower, just as we nearly approachd y^e mouth of y^e river, y^e ladies were not a little alarmed at two disagreeable objects, viz., a couple of gibbets on y^e left hand, whereon Capt^m Codiere* & a foot soldier had been formerly suspended. The first for murdering his uncle, y^e latter a farmer."

J. L.

1790.—LINES ON BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER.—These lines have appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (March, 1825), vol. xcvi., pt. i., p. 256, with the signature "H. P. C.," but they may well be reproduced:—

In simple charms, by Nature drest,
 Low in a vale a village lies,
 And with the fairest and the best
 In rural beauty vies;
 Unknown to Fashion's giddy throng,
 Unseen at courts, no pomp, or state,
 Unnotic'd in the Poet's song,
 Unheeded by the great.
 In native beauty yet it smiles,
 Nor needs the foreign aid of art;

* The allusion here is of course to the well-known case of Sir Samuel Goodere, Bart., a captain in the navy, who, in 1741, was convicted at Bristol of the murder of his elder brother (not "uncle"), Sir John Dineley Goodere, Bart.—ED.

Its sight the labourer's care beguiles,
And warms the wanderer's heart.

There Peace resides, midst Nature's blooms,
And Plenty with profusion blest ;
There buxom Health her robe assumes,
Content her simple vest.

The moorhen haunts its sedgy brook,
The partridge flies its fields along,
And every hill, and every nook,
Echoes the blackbird's song.

Its woods the cuckoo early greets,
The swallow skims its glassy tide,
And loth to leave her fav'rite seats,
Lingers around its side.

Of't have I rov'd, hour after hour,
And view'd the beauties of thy vale,
While the luxuriant woodbine's flower
Sweeten'd the passing gale ;

And mark'd the gently-rising hill,
The scatter'd cots, the gardens gay,
The waving copse, the smiling rill,
Winding its woody way.

I lov'd amidst thy trees to stray,
When night's gay lamps in silence beam,
And when the bright moon's broken ray
Silvers the rippling stream.

There's many a feeling time and scene
Which memory views with fond regret,
Yet on the pleasing hope we lean,
Such we may meet with yet.

And if one feeling's truly sweet,
Sweetest of all, if one is found,
'Tis when the wanderer's weary feet
Rest on his native ground.

And thus I hope 'twill be my lot,
When wearied with the world's vain ways,
Safe in that sweet sequester'd spot,
Peaceful to end my days.

1791.—POST-REFORMATION INCUMBENTS OF CONDICOTE.—(See No. 1762.) In continuation of Mr. Wadley's list of Pre-Reformation incumbents of Condicote, the following list of their successors in the rectory is now given, having been compiled by me from the diocesan registers.

DAVID ROYCE

Nether Swell Vicarage, Stow-on-the-Wold.

15 .—William Hodgkins.

1573, Mar. 27.—Walter Kent, on death of William Hodgkins presented by Ann Croftes, of Nether Swell, widow, in full right. *Lib. Inst.*, fo. 17.

1573, Nov. 13.—Walter Kent (by deprivation), presented by Ann Croftes, in full right. *Lib. Inst.*, fo. 59.

. . . .—William Drakes.

1628, Mar. 9.—Thomas Stone, M.A., on death of William Drakes presented by William Rogers, of Sandiwell, in Dowdeswell, in full right. *Lib. Inst.* fo. 59.

16 .—Henry Foxe.

1663, Feb. 2.—Lewis Jones, on death of Henry Foxe presented by Henry Beard, Gent.

1675, Aug. 17.—Edward Hales, M.A., on death of Lewis Jones presented by Edward Dinley, Esq., patron for this turn.

1676, Aug. 15.—Robert Hill, M.A., vicar of Longborough (1672-1726), on death of Edward Hales presented by Henry Beard, of Painswick, in full right.

1726, July 19.—John Partridge, B.A., on death of Robert Hill* presented by Anne Cocks, of Twining, widow. Likewise rector of Warmington. The rightful patron was Mr. Haslam, lord of the manor. At this time the annual value of the benefice was £65. Divine service, morning and afternoon alternately. Number of inhabitants, 100. Jno. Parsons, curate.

1775, May 30.—William Baker, B.A., on death of John Partridge, M.A., presented by Mary Hicks, of Oxford, for this turn. *Lib. Inst.* fo. 96.

1782, July 22.—Henry Hodges, M.A., on resignation of William Baker (who had accepted a second benefice incompatible with the other) presented by William Ellis, of Caversfield, Oxon, patron for this turn.

1798, Dec. 31.—Joseph Gascoyne Littlehales, M.A., on resignation of Henry Hodges presented by Thomas Davis, of Bicester, in full right. During this incumbency the following were curates:—John Williams; Miles Turle, M.A.; Robert George, M.A.; Richard Harvey, M.A., rector of Upper Swell, where his son, the late Canon Harvey, of Gloucester, was born; Henry Turner Dryden, B.A., 1814; John Hurd, M.A., rector of Naunton, 1816; and Thomas Winter, M.A. (afterwards rector of Daylesford), 1823.

1840, Dec. 14.—Watson Buller Van Notten Pole, B.A., rector of Upper Swell (1828-1881), on resignation of Joseph Gascoyne Littlehales presented by William Bishop, clerk, Henry Bishop, clerk, George Eddie Saunders, Maria Hannah, his wife, and Baker Morell, true and indubitable patrons thereof. *Lib. Inst.* fo. 92 b.

1881. Mar. 25.—Arthur Morgan Davies, M.A., on resignation

* According to the inscription in the church of Condicote, as given by Bigland, Robert Hill, "obit Mall 27, 1720, æt. 75;" but this is a mistake. He was buried there, as recorded in the register, May 31, 1726. His successor in the vicarage of Longborough, Henry Dodwell, B.A., was presented in that year.—ED.

of Watson Buller Van Notten Pole presented by Nathaniel Davies, rector of Bures-Mount, Essex, and prebendary of St. David's. *Lib. Inst.*, fo. 145.

1882, Jan. 24.—James Knight Jennings, M.A., on resignation of Arthur Morgan Davies presented by Nathaniel Davies aforesaid. *Lib. Inst.*, fo. 209.

1885, Jan. 10.—Samuel James O'Hara Horsman, B.C.L., M.A., on resignation of James Knight Jennings presented by Nathaniel Davies aforesaid. *Lib. Inst.*, fo. 209.

1887, July 16.—George Augustus Todd, rector of Upper Swell (1881), on death of Samuel James O'Hara Horsman presented by Nathaniel Davies aforesaid. The present rector of Condictota.

1792. — PITCHCOMBE CHURCH: MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, ETC.—In 1880 accurate copies were taken of the thirteen inscriptions* in this church:—

1.

In memory of Richard Bond, of this Parish, | Clothier, who departed this life the 21st day of | January, 1729, aged 44 years. | Also of Ann, his wife, who died December the 5th, | 1766, aged 75 years. | He | was an indulgent husband, | a tender father, and a sincere friend. | She | a loving wife, an affectionate mother, | and greatly respected by her acquaintance. | They were blessed with nine children. | As a testimony of his filial affection, this monument was | erected by their youngest son, | Thomas Bond, who died July the 15th, 1791, aged 65 years. | Also William Bond, died March the 18th, 1794, aged 72 years.

2.

Sacred to the memory of | John Caruthers, Esq^r, | of Pitchcombe House, in this County, | whose faithfulness to his friends, | and integrity to mankind, | caused him to be highly esteemed | and respected when living, | deeply and sincerely lamented now dead. | In testimony of which, | and that the memory of a kind husband, affectionate father, and just man | may be perpetuated, | this monument was erected by his widow. | He died January 5th, 1807, | in the 56th year of his age, | and was buried underneath | the opposite pew. | Ann, relict of the above John Caruthers, | departed this life July 26th 1826, | in the 71st year of her age. | She was exemplary in the duties of | wife, mother, and friend, and died | full of faith in the mercy and merit | of her God and Saviour.

3.

Sacred | to the memory of | Daniel Gainey, Esquire, | who died June 5th, 1804, | aged 55 years; | and of Elizabeth, his wife, | daughter of | Richard & Sarah Capel, | who died January 21st, 1840, | aged 74 years. | Also of their two daughters: | Ann, who died July 27th, 1812, | aged 20 years; | Elizabeth, who died Augst 24th, 1820, | aged 27 years.

* An index has been given in vol. i., p. 56.

4.

In memory of | Mary, first wife of Edw^d Hogg, | who died Oct^r 21st, 1768, aged 36 y^{rs}. | Also of | Jane, mother of the above Edw^d Hogg, | who died Feb^r 24th, 1796, aged 87 y^{rs}. | Also of Elizabeth, his second wife, | who died July 29th, 1809, aged 62 y^{rs}. | Edw^d Hogg, late of Painswick, | died June 29th, 1826, | aged 88 years. | Also of Caroline Orange, wife of | Tho^s Hogg, who died June 25th, 1822, | aged 28 years. | In the adjoining yard are | buried eight children of the above | Edw^d Hogg.

5.

Sacred | to the memory of | the Rev^d William James, M.A., | nearly twenty years | Rector of this Parish, | & of Evenlode, | in the County of Worcester, | who died Dec^r 11th, 1824, | aged 58 years.* | Also of William, his eldest son, | who died May 4th, 1815, | aged 13 years. | And of Anne, the wife of the Rev^d W. James, | who died at Evenlode Feb^r 5th, 1861. | Likewise of Anne, wife of Rob^t D'Oyly, Esq^r, | daughter of the above, who died January, 1830, | aged 28 years.

6.

Sacred to the memory of | Nathaniel Jones, Esq^r, | of Stratford, near Stroud, | in this County, | who died March 26th, 1831, | aged 73 years. | Also to the memory | of the Rev^d Joseph Jones, A.B., | of the same place, | who died Nov^r 4th, 1818, | aged 50 years.

7.

Sacred | to the memory of | John Little, Esq^{re}, | of Pitchcombe House, | in this County, | who died 25th of February, 1854, | aged 77 years. | Also of Mary Ann, his widow, | (only child of | John and Ann Caruthers, | of Pitchcombe House), | who died 7th of January, 1861, | aged 74 years. | This monument was erected by their | sorrowing children in grateful | remembrance of parental love, | and as a feeble tribute of respect | and esteem for departed worth.

8.

(*East window.*)

To the glory of God, and in memory of John Little, of Pitchcombe House, who died 25th February, 1854, aged 77. Also of Mary Ann, his wife, who died 7th January, 1861, aged 74.

9.

(*West window.*)

In memory of Peter Mathews, who died March 5, 1869.

10.

Sacred | to the memory of | Barbara Page, | late of Painswick Edge, | second wife of William Page, | of the Parish of Standish, Gent, | and eldest daughter of the | Rev^d Giles Mills,† | many years

* For the inscription recording "the laudable and zealous exertions" of Mr. James in the rebuilding of the church, in 1819, see vol. i., p. 87.

† See vol. i., p. 300, for "Index to Monumental Inscriptions, Miserden."

Rector of Miserden. | She died Dec^r 20th, 1824, aged 90 years, |
and lies interred near | to her husband.

11.

In memory of | William Pool, | late of Edge-Hill Cottage, | in
the | Parish of Painswick, | who died December 8th, 1860, | in the
97th year | of his age.

12.

Sacred | to the memory of | Thomas Wade Smith, M.D.,
M.R.C.S.L., | of Dirleton House, near Stroud, | who died March
24th, 1857, | aged 63 years. | And of Sarah, his wife, daughter of |
Daniel & Elizabeth Gainey, | who died 30th May, 1878, | aged 83
years. | Also of their children: | Sarah Frances, died March 18th,
1822, | aged 10 months; | Grace, died February 7th, 1826, aged 8
months; | John Daniel, died December 17th, 1834, | aged 5 years; |
Thomas Wade, died January 8th 1837, | aged 1 year.

13.

Sacred | to the memory of | Edward Stewart, Esq^r, | who died at
Pitchcombe House | Feb^r 1st, 1833, | aged 82.*

The following (copied likewise in 1880) are, with others, in the
churchyard:—

1.

Sacred to the memory of Joseph James Dallaway, son of William
Dallaway, Esq^r, late of Brimscombe, in this County, born Oct^r 20th,
1773, died at Bath March 28th, 1859. Also in remembrance of
Elizabeth Sophia Dallaway, widow of the above, who died at Bath
June 6th, 1864, aged 90 years, deeply lamented. Also of the
undermentioned children of the above: viz, Sophia Dallaway,
born March 27th, 1809, died June 4th, 1833; Catherine Anne
Dallaway, born Nov^r 8th, 1816, died Nov^r 9th, 1825.

2.

In remembrance of Sir Richard John Fletcher, Bar^t, who died
at Pitchcombe House 25th Dec^r, 1876, aged 70 years.† He was
son of the late Co^l Sir Richard Fletcher, Bar^t, of the Royal
Engineers, who fell at the Siege of St Sebastian [sic], 31st August,
1813.

3.

To the memory of Anne Gainey, who died the 27th of July,
1812, aged 20, daughter of Dan. Gainey, Gent, and Elizth, his
wife, who was the daughter of Rich^d Capel, an eminent Surgeon,
and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of
Surry, and lineal descendant of the Rev^d Rich^d Capel, who lies
inter'd beneath this tomb. Also of Elizabeth, relict of the above
Dan^l Gainey, who died Jan^r 21st, 1840, aged 74 years.

* See No. 16 in following list of inscriptions.

† The baronetcy, which had been created in 1813, became extinct on his death.

(Front)

The · memory · of · the · jvst · is · blessed · | Richard · Capel ·
 Minister · and · Physician · | pious · painful · and · profitable · in ·
 his · labours · | wherein · he · lived · desired · for · which · he · died · |
 lamented · and · by · which · being · dead · he · yet · | speaketh ·
 finished · his · covrse · and · was · | gathered · to · his · people ·
 Septemb^r · the · 21st · | Año · 1656 · aged · 75.*

(Back)

This Tomb was Beutyfied at the charge of Samuel Capel, of Stroud, Grand-son to the s^d Richard Capel.

4.

To the memory of Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Gainey, Gent, and Elizabeth, his wife, who died August 24th, 1820, aged 27 years. Also the children of Thomas Wade Smith & Sarah, his wife, of Dirleton House, near Stroud. Sarah Frances, born May 12th, 1821, died March 18th, 1822. Grace, born May 17th, 1825, died Feb. 7th, 1826. John Daniel, born August 14th, 1829, died December 17th, 1834. Thomas Wade, born December 31st, 1835, died January 8th, 1837. Thomas Wade Smith, M.D., M.R.C.S.L., died March 24th, 1857, aged 63. Sarah, his wife, died 30th May, 1878, aged 83 years.

5.

Sacred to the memory of Charles Gyde, of Islington, London, who died 16th of November, 1858, aged 67 years. Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Gyde, his wife, who died April 27th, 1869, aged 75 years.

6.

Sacred to the memory of the Rev^d John Hallewell, born March 7th, 1795, died March 28th, 1871.

7.†

In memory of Thomas Huntley, Gent, late of the Parish of Standish, who departed this life the 4th day of September, 1794, aged 70 years. Also of Mary, his wife; she departed this life the 10th day of May, 1803, aged 78 years. Sacred to the memory of William, the son of William & Mary Carpenter, of this Parish, who departed this life the 11th day of July, 1809, aged 16 years.

8.

Henry Butler, 7th son of J. C. & E. Little, died 29th January, 1872, aged 17 years. Emma, the dearly loved wife of John Caruthers Little, of Pitchcombe House, died 27th May, 1875, aged 60 years.

* The latest notice of this Gloucestershire worthy is in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. ix., p. 17.

† The older portion of this inscription, which related to members of the Jenner family, is illegible. It has, however, been preserved in Bigland's *Gloucestershire*, vol. ii., p. 319, as follows:—"In memory of Daniel Jenner, of the Parish of Standish, Clothier, who departed this life the 16th day of Oct., 1753, aged 73 years. Also near this place lye two sons and two daughters of the said Daniel Jenner." The thirteen inscriptions in the church, with the exception of the first, have been placed since Bigland's time. The other which he records, on a slate in the nave, and to the memory of Edward Gardner, of Stroud, and his brother Josiah, of Standish, does not appear to be forthcoming.

9.

In memory of Edward Mason, Esq^{re}, of Stroud-End, in this County, and formerly of Spitalfields, who died on the 8th Dec^r, 1812, in the 69th year of his age. Also Elizabeth, relict of the above, who died 14th Jan^y, 1840, aged 92. Also their daughters: Katherine, died 28th Dec^r, 1865, aged 90 years; Harriot, died 16th April, 1867, aged 85 years; Maria, died 13th July, 1875, aged 86 years.

10.

Sarah, wife of Augustus Mathews, died 9th February, 1858, aged 26 years. Clara Susanna, their daughter, died 16th October, 1852, aged 8 months. Buried at Duntisbourne Abbotta. Maria, second wife of Augustus Mathews, of Pitchcombe View, died 15th October, 1873, aged 47.

11.*

Sacred to the memory of William Page, Gent, eldest son of William and Elizabeth Page, of the Parish of Standish, who departed this life Jan^y 17th, 1802, aged 41 years. Also of Ann, their daughter, who departed this life May 25th, 1818, aged 39 years. Sacred to the memory of Edward Page, of the Parish of Standish, Gent, who departed this life October 3rd, 1838, aged 65 years. John Page, died December 13th, 1847, aged 80 years.

12.

Beneath this tomb lye the remains of Thomas Palling, of the Parish of Standish, Clothier, who departed this life July the 21st, 1777, in the 64th year of his age. Beneath this tomb lye the remains of Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Palling, who departed this life the 15th of July, 1782, in the 73^d year of her age.

13.

In memory of William Pool, late of Edge-Hill Cottage, in the Parish of Painswick, who died December 8th, 1860, in the 97th year of his age.†

14.

To the memory of Sarah, the wife of Arthur Robinson, of Stroud, Gent, who died Feb^y 28th, 1834, aged 69 years. Also of the above named Arthur Robinson, Esq^{re}, who died Sept^r 20th, 1849, aged 100 years.

15.

To the memory of Henry Rudge, of Stroud, Solicitor, who died on the 5th of July, 1851, aged 57 years. Also of Harriet, wife of the abovenamed, who died at Cheltenham on the 23rd of November, 1858, aged 62 years.

16.

In memory of Edward Stewart, Esq^r, formerly of Killymoon, in the County of Tyrone, Ireland, and subsequently for many years

* The inscriptions on two sides of this tomb are illegible.

† See No. 11 in preceding list.

of London, Merchant, who died at Pitchcombe House on the 1st of February, 1833, in the 83rd year of his age. Also of Susannah, youngest daughter of the above Edward Stewart, Esq^r, who died at Winterbourne, in this County, on the 8th of June, 1848.

17.

In memory of Edmond Townsend, of this Parish, who died February 2nd, 1795, aged 48 years. Also of Elizabeth, his wife, who died February 12th, 1832, aged 82 years. Also of William, their son, who died an infant.

18.

Sacred to the memory of George Townsend, of this Parish, who died July 10th, 1817, aged 37 years. Also of Sarah, his beloved wife, who died January 31st, 1861, aged 80 years. Also of Patience, their daughter, who died January 8th, 1818, aged 7 years.

ABHBA.

1793.—EXTRACTS FROM THE MS. CALENDARS OF CLOSE ROLLS, HEN. III.—The Close Rolls date from 1204, and from that year to 11 Hen. III. they have been printed in full in two folio volumes. There are various copies and transcripts of particular parts in the British Museum, the Bodleian, and the Cambridge University Library, and in the libraries of Lincoln's Inn and Inner Temple. These rolls are of infinite variety and importance; they often contain unexpected fragments of local history connected with apparently insignificant parishes, and are even more fruitful than the better known Patent Rolls. (Cox's *How to Write the History of a Parish*, 1879, p. 24.) The following extracts have been made from the Calendars at the Record Office.

D. J.

19 Hen. III.

The Earl of Pembroke is commanded to cause the lepers of the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene at Bristol to have 20s. yearly alms out of the town of Carmarthen, as they have been accustomed to have.
Reading, 12 May.

John the Convert of Bristol and Joan his sister. Jocens, son of Peter, keeper of the Converts in London, is commanded to receive the said John and Joan, and to find them livery like other converts.

Bristol, 30 July.

The men of Bristol are commanded to permit the men of Radeclive to take customs for murage at the two gates of Bristol towards Radeclive, as a portion of the wall of the town is assigned to them to be enclosed.
Bradenstoke, 5 Aug.

The Bailiffs of Bristol are commanded to permit the men of Carmarthen to have liberties, &c., of the town of Bristol.

Westminster, 22 Dec.

The Abbot of Grace Dieu to have timber in the Forest of Dene for the work of his house which was lately burnt. Sutton, 30 Jan.

20 Hen. III.

Abbot of Buldewas. Robert Fromand is commanded to restore the half-mark he received from the Abbot of Tewkesbury for the toll of two mills, and to take reasonable toll. Woodstock, 12 Aug.

The Burgesses of Bristol petition the King that they may choose and remove a Mayor every year, and have the weight of London. Tewkesbury, 4 July.

The Abbot of Tewkesbury to have such liberties in the lands which belonged to Gilbert, late Earl of Gloucester, in herbage, pannage, &c., as he had when the said Earl died.

Worcester, 20 July.

22 Hen. III.

The Constable of the Castle of Gloucester is commanded to cause a chimney to be made in the chamber in the tower in which the King's kinswoman used to be; also the turret behind the King's private chamber to be repaired, and a gaol to be made in the turret for prisoners. Reynes, 26 May.

The Constable of St. Briavels is commanded to cause the Sheriff to have ten oaks for the work of the Tower of Gloucester. The Sheriff is commanded to cause the said oaks to be felled and carried to Gloucester for the work aforesaid. Merewell, 10 Aug.

The Sheriff of Gloucester is commanded to deliver the chattels of Stephen de Hereford and Matilda, his wife, who were crushed by a wall falling at Gloucester, to their children, if they survive; if not, to their relatives, to be distributed for the good of their souls. Windsor, 11 Feb.

(A similar command concerning the goods of Christina, widow of Richard, son of Katherine, killed in same manner, with same date as the last.)

The men of Heyles to have an acquittance of toll in the Manor of Wincombe, unless they are merchants trading there. Woodstock, 24 June.

The Constable of St. Briavels is commanded to deliver the flesh of boars and sows taken by the King's huntsmen in the Forest of Dene to the messengers of the Sheriff of Gloucester, to be carried to the King at Winchester. Westminster, 6 Dec.

The Bailiffs of Gloucester are commanded to buy 40 salmon for the King, and to cause them to be at Winton on the Eve of the Nativity of our Lord. Westminster, 26 Nov.

(The Sheriffs of Somerset and Wilts each to buy 1,000 hens, to be sent as above.)

26 Hen. III.

The Constable of Bristol is commanded to keep Wm. de Mariscis and his accomplices in the safest place of the Tower, so that they may not escape. Ipswich, 13 June.

(William de Marisco was taken at Lundy Island by W. Bardulf, as appears by another enrolment.)

27 Hen. III.

The Sheriff of Gloucester is commanded to go to Bristol, and deliver to the merchants of Flanders the vessel and chattels taken by a ship of Waterford, a ship of Swansea, and a ship of Bristol. Tests W. Archbp. of York. Westminster, 4 Nov.

The Sheriff of Gloucester is commanded to appoint a day for the Keepers of the King's Books in the Castles of Gloucester and Bristol to render their accounts. Woodstock, 1 April.

28 Hen. III.

The Bailiffs of Gloucester are commanded to send pasties of salmon and lampreys as quickly and frequently as they can to the King. Clarendon, 12 March.

The Constable of St. Briavels is commanded to cause J. de Munemuth to have 6,000 arrows for the munition of the Castles in his custody. Nottingham, 10 July.

29 Hen. III.

The Bailiffs of Bristol are commanded to deliver up the munition of Patricius de Chaurches on taking security from the men of the said Patricius, that the said munition be taken only to his Castle of Kidwelly. Mesenden, 1 June.

The Bailiffs of Bristol are commanded to deliver up the ship laden with corn belonging to the Prior of Cuningsheved, which they have arrested, Richard the Canon having sworn that it shall only go to the Priory of Cuningsheved for the support thereof. Mesenden, 6 June.

30 Hen. III.

Grant to the Friars Minors of Gloucester of the turret of the King's wall of Gloucester, and the way called Scademan between the said turret and the houses of the Friars, to hold schools of theology in the said turret. Marlboro', 31 July.

Henry, Parson of the church of St. Peter at Winchcombe, is granted permission to lengthen the chancel of the said church by the space of 12 feet on the east, and also to widen the aisle begun on the west side of the church. Windsor, 17 Sept.

31 Hen. III.

The Sheriff of Gloucester is commanded to take from the Abbot of St. Augustine, Bristol, certain prisoners who killed a Jew, and to keep them in the King's prison. Marlboro', 20 Nov.

32 Hen. III.

Robert Walerand, Sheriff of Gloucester, is commanded to obtain all the lampreys he can, and to send day by day two parts of them after the King to Norfolk, and the third part to Windsor to the Queen.
Waldenden, 28 Feb.

34 Hen. III.

The Mayor and Bailiffs of Bristol are commanded to arrest all the wool which the merchants of Gaunt will bring to Bristol, and which they have bought of the Abbot of Morgan.

Winton, 13 July.

The Mayor, &c., of Bristol are commanded to put in a safe place the 42 sacks and an half of wool which the King commanded them to take into his hands.
Ottery, 6 Aug.

The Constable of Bristol is commanded to send to the King from the Jews of Bristol 20s. of gold, which he wishes to have for his happy advent to these parts.
Gloucester, 29 Aug.

The Bailiffs of Bristol are commanded out of the 42 sacks of wool, which the merchants of Gaunt bought of the Abbot of Morgan, and which the said Bailiffs arrested, to deliver one sack to Richard, a monk of Morgan, who has proved it to be his own.

Bristol, 21 Aug.

35 Hen. III.

The Sheriff of Gloucester is commanded to cause a Coroner to be elected in the place of Richard de Cromhal.
Westminster, 1 March.

John le Fleming is commanded to cause the walls of the Castle to be repaired, and the stipends of the workmen paid out of the arrears of the County and farm of La Berton.

Westminster, 17 April.

The Sheriff of Gloucester is commanded to cause the King's stable in Gloucester Castle to be repaired.

Windsor, 23 April.

Pardon of the demand of a vat of ale made on the Brethren of the Hospital of St. Bartholomew at Gloucester.

Windsor, 4 Aug.

The Sheriff of Gloucester is commanded to obtain rods in Dene Forest for the repair of a weir and a half at Gloucester, which are in the King's hands.

Woodstock, 11 July.

36 Hen. III.

The Bailiffs of Bristol are commanded to cause the great wall in the Castle, which has been damaged by the wind, to be repaired.

Gloucester, 10 Nov.

The Mayor and Bailiffs of Bristol are commanded to cause the chapel in Bristol Castle to be lengthened, the chancel thereof to be destroyed, a chamber to be made in the turret for the use of the clerks, and a large window in the King's hall.

Geylinton, 20 Jan.

37 Hen. III.

The Sheriff of Gloucester is commanded to assign dower to Alda, widow of Godfrey de Gamage. Westminster, 9 Sept.

The Bailiffs of Bristol are commanded to provide two ships to carry corn and other provisions for the King's use to Gascony. Westminster, 21 May.

The Bailiff of St. Briavels is commanded to send 30,000 arrows to Bristol. Westminster, 21 May.

38 Hen. III.

The Constable of St. Briavels is commanded to deliver 12,000 arrows to the Constable of Bristol, to be carried to Carmarthen and Cardigan, and 6,000 to Imbert de Monteferandi, to be carried to Montgomery. Windsor, 18 May.

The Constable of Windsor is commanded to send 24 crossbows to the Constable of Bristol Castle. Porchester, 28 May.

The Constable of St. Briavels is commanded to deliver to Gilbert Talebot 6,000 arrows for the munition of the Castles of Grosmund, Skenefreth, and White Castle. Oxon, 23 July.

41 Hen. III.

The Constable of St. Briavels is commanded to deliver 20,000 arrows to the bearer for the munition of Edward the King's son's Castles in Wales. Clarendon, 3 Dec.

The Sheriff of Gloucester is commanded to go to Bristol, and pay for the wines, &c., provided by Robert Waler for the munition of the King's Castles and Marches of Wales against the King's coming thither. And Robert Waler is commanded to cause payment to be made for part of the provisions aforesaid out of the issues of the sales of the King's Forest of Dene. Windsor, 26 June.

42 Hen. III.

Henry de Bathon and Robert Waler are commanded to remove any impediment caused by the Prior of Lantony in a road, which the Friars have used, between the foss of the Castle and the garden of the said Prior. Westminster, 20 April.

43 Hen. III.

Richard de la Rokele is commanded to keep safely till the next Parliament the Castle of Bristol and the Castles of Wales, which were in the custody of John, son of Geoffrey, dec^d.

Chippenham, 5 Dec.

Restoration of the Priory of Derhurst to the Abbot of St. Dionisius, which had been taken into the King's hand at the suggestion of the Bishop of Worcester. Paris, 10 Dec.

1794.—THE CHURCH IN BRISTOL UNDER THE COMMONWEALTH.—In the event of the following document not having been printed of late years, some of your readers may be interested in it. It is taken from *Severall Proceedings in Parliament, Licensed by the Clerke of the Parliament, 3 April, 1650.*

H.

Friday, 29 March, 1650. "An Act for the more frequent preaching of the Gospel, and better maintenance of the Ministers in the City of Bristol," was this day read the third time and passed.

The Substance of the Act for propogation of the Gospel of Jesus Christ in the City of Bristol—p. 377.

That there being eighteen parish Churches besides the Cathedral, within the City and County of Bristoll, which is a number more then sufficient, And the meanes for the subsistance of those few Ministers now Officiating, depends on the voluntary contribution of the people, The Parliament of England having resolved by all wayes to promote the preaching of the Gospel, and taking the premises into consideration, Doe Enact and Ordaine,

That it shall be lawfull to and for the Mayor and Sheriffes of the City of Bristoll for the time being, Richard Aldworth, Richard Vickris, Will. Can, Luke Hodges, Henry Gibbs, Joseph Jackson, Hugh Brown, Aldermen ; Edw. Tyson, Robt. Aldworth, John Hagget, James Powel, George Hart, Josias Clutterbuck, Will. Grigge, George Lane, Robt. Haynes, Jer. Holwey, Robert Vickris, Dennis Halliser, George Bishop, Thomas Harris, Citizens and Burgesses of the same City; or any five or more of them, to unite and consolidate the said parishes into fewer number.

And the same to certifie uuder the Hands and Seales of five or more of them into the Chancery, and after such certificate had and made of such union and consolidations, the same shall be a good and sufficient union in Law, to all intents and purposes, to continue for ever.

Provided, that after such Unions and Consolidations the true and rightfull Patrons shall make their presentations by turns, the afore-said persons, or any five or more of them, appointing which Patron shall make the first presentation unto the Church or Churches unto which the other is united.

And that the said Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffes, and the rest of the persons aforementioned, or any five or more of them, calling to their assistance three able and well affected Inhabitants of each parish, shall have hereby power to Taxe, Rate, and Assesse a certaine summe upon the Rents or the yearly Values of all Houses, Shops, Warehouses, Cellars, Stables, and all other lands and Tenements whatsoever, within the said City and Liberties thereof.

The said Taxe not to exceed One Shilling Sixpence per annum in the pound, as the said Houses, Shops, Warehouses, Cellars, Stables, and all other Tenements, are, may, or shall be worth to be yearly let and leased, and so for every ten shillings nine pence per annum.

And where any person or persons shall be known to imploy a great Stock in Trade, the said Commissioners, or any five or more of them, calling to their assistance three able and sufficient Inhabitants of that Ward or Parish, in which the person or persons to be

rated dwelleth, shal, and may, and are hereby authorized to asseesse such person or persons for his or their stock employed as aforesaid, for every Hundred pounds, Five shilling.

Which said Taxe shall bee paid by the Landlord or Tenant, or by both, as the aforesaid persons shall think meet. And if any Inhabitant, Citizen, Landlord, Tenant, or Occupier of any of the said premises, shall refuse to pay the aforesaid Taxe and Rate when quarterly it shall be demanded,

That then it shall be lawful either for such Collector or Collectors as shall be appointed by the persons above named, under five hands or seales to receive the same, to distraine and the distresse to sell, retaining the value of the said Rate and charge of distresse, and returning the overplus to the owner.

Or otherwise in default of payment within six days after demand of the said Rate and Tax, each of them shal forfeit the double value of the said Rate, to be sued for and recovered in an action of debt in the Sheriffe's Court within the said City: Who by Authority of this present Parliament, are inabled, and have power given them, to have jurisdiction conusance, and to hold plea in this matter, and cause the said action to bee commenced and sued by and in the name of the Treasurer, as shall bee nominated and appointed by the Mayor and the rest of the persons afore named.

And the said Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffes, and the rest of the persons above mentioned, or any five or more of them, are hereby authorized from time to time, by their warrants directed to the said Treasurer, to order the payment and issuing out of all the said summes of mony so Rated, Collected, and Recovered, to all those Ministers which are or shall be placed in the aforesaid City, and approved of by the Parliament, or such as the Parliament shall appoint, in such proportions, manner, and forme, as they in their discretions shall thinke fit.

1795.—JOHN GEREE, M.A., MINISTER OF TEWKESBURY 1621-1645.—In *Reports of Cases in the Courts of Star Chamber and High Commission, 1631-32*, edited by Samuel Rawson Gardiner, LL.D., for the Camden Society (London 1886), mention is made of the abovenamed clergyman in the following terms, p. 244:—

“Articles were now putt in against one Geering, Minister at Teuxbury, who was required to take his oath to answeere, and he did soe:

“The [Arch] Bishop of Canterbury asked what the cause was against him, and what he was, and it was answered by the Bishop of London, that this was the man upon whose preaching one at Teuxbury threwe himselfe into a well and drowne.d himself. The Bishop of London reproved him also for wearing such a band, being soe curiously sett and too big.”

His case is noticed thus at a later date, p. 269:—



"It was ordered that the cause against M^r Geering should be presented by the Kinges Advocate, because he was not satisfied about the lawfulness of some of the ceremonies.

"He helde himselfe not bounde to answere, this was held noe answere, and therefore ordered to answere by such a day, or be declared *pro confesso*."

John Gere, born in Yorkshire, was a graduate of Oxford. He took the degree of M.A. in 1621, and became minister of Tewkesbury; but being schismatically inclined, he refused to conform to certain ceremonies of the Church; whereupon he was silenced by his diocesan, Bishop Goodman. In 1641 he was restored by the committee of religion to his cure at Tewkesbury, where he continued until 1645, when he became "preacher of the word" at St. Alban's; and about two years afterwards, at St. Faith's, London; at which places he was much resorted to by those of the Presbyterian persuasion. He was a voluminous author. (*Tewkesbury Yearly Register and Magazine*, vol. ii., p. 429, where a list of his writings is given.) While resident at Tewkesbury, he published, by authority of the House of Commons, a sermon against Separate and Independent Churches, entitled *Judah's Joy at the Oath*, "laid out for England's Example in embracing the Parliamentary Covenant with readiness and rejoicing." This sermon he dedicated to Nathaniel Stephens, Esq., M.P. for Gloucestershire; and it is stated in the preface that above four hundred of his parishioners entered into the famous protestation or covenant for the defence of the Protestant religion, (which the House of Commons agreed to and individually signed in May, 1641,) the day after the discourse was delivered. Gere was author also of a tract entitled *The Character of an Old English Puritan or Non-Conformist*; from the tenor of which we may infer that he was one of those whom Sir Philip Warwick, in his *Memoirs of the Reign of Charles the First*, terms Church Puritans:—"Whilst the church puritan opposed the more canonical churchman, the knave puritan overthrew both." (*Bennett's History of Tewkesbury*, p. 185.) Gere died at his house in Ivy Lane, near Paternoster Row, in 1648, and was buried, it is supposed, in St. Faith's Church. The preacher of his funeral sermon stated that he had died poor, and a collection was accordingly made among his brethren for the benefit of his children. A notice of him will appear in the *Dictionary of National Biography* in due course.

ABBA.

1796.—DIMENSIONS OF FIFTY-SIX LARGE CHURCHES IN ENGLAND.—(See No. 1760.) That the reader may be able at a glance to ascertain the relative sizes of our large ecclesiastical buildings, a list is inserted, in which Gloucester and Bristol Cathedrals, Tewkesbury Abbey, and St. Mary's Redcliffe, Bristol, are distinguished by an asterisk prefixed:—

	Area. Feet.	Length. Feet.	Breadth. Feet.
York Minster.....	63,800	486	106
St. Paul's Cathedral	59,700	460	94
Lincoln do.	55,530	463	80
Winchester do.	53,480	530	85
Ely do.	47,000	517	75
Durham do.	46,340	473	81
Westminster Abbey	46,000	505	75
Salisbury Cathedral	43,515	450	82
Canterbury do.	43,215	514	73
Peterborough do.	41,090	426	79
Norwich do.	33,750	408	70
Worcester do.	33,100	387	78
Wells do.	32,140	388	69
Chester do.	31,680	350	74
St. Alban's do.	31,140	425	65
*Gloucester do.	30,600	408	83
Chichester do.	30,000	386	92
Exeter do.	29,600	383	72
Beverley Minster	29,600	334	64
Lichfield Cathedral.....	27,860	379	66
Hereford do.	26,850	325	74
*Tewkesbury Abbey ...	26,000	317	71
Ripon Cathedral.....	24,200	270	87
Rochester do.	23,300	310	68
Gt. Yarmouth, St. Nicholas'	23,085	228	110
*Bristol Cathedral	22,894	300	69
Coventry, St. Michael's	22,080	252	120
Romsey, St. Mary's	21,470	255	74
Southwell Cathedral	20,440	306	60
Boston, St. Botolph's	20,270	284	99
Newcastle Cathedral	20,110	243	74
Hull, Holy Trinity	20,036	272	72
Manchester Cathedral	18,340	215	112
Christchurch, Priory Church	18,300	303	60
Southwark, St. Saviour's ...	18,200	272	61
Selby Abbey	17,800	283	59
Newark, St. Mary Magdalene's	16,860	214	72
Bath Abbey	16,600	215	32
Windsor, St. George's.....	16,400	225	66
*St. Mary's Redcliffe	15,500	230	56
Grantham, St. Wulfram's ...	15,440	193	73
Carlisle Cathedral	15,270	211	71
Ludlow, St. John's	14,860	204	80
Louth, St. James'	14,100	182	76
Kendal, Holy Trinity.....	14,000	140	101
Beverley, St. Mary's	13,700	197	60

	Area. Feet.	Length. Feet.	Breadth. Feet.
Leeds, St. Peter's	13,140	160	35
Sherborne Minster	13,110	200	60
Doncaster, St. George's	12,600	169	65
Bridlington	12,530	185	68
Stafforl, St. Mary's	12,100	170	66
Nottingham	12,000	206	66
Derby, All Saints'	11,600	160	83
Oxford Cathedral	11,342	155	54
Wakefield do.	11,055	180	66
Wimborne Minster	10,725	185	54

CLERICUS.

1797.—SOME WORDS USED IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—The Rev. P. J. F. Gantillon, of Cheltenham, has written thus in *Notes and Queries* (6th S. vi. 186):—

1. A boy belonging to a village near Tewkesbury lately spoke to me about a *brees*, spelling the word as I have written it, as a kind of gad-fly or dragon-fly. This is the *brize* of Shakspeare (*T. and C.*, I. iii. 48) and Spenser (*Vis. of World's Vanitie*, ii.)

2. I notice in a sale catalogue before me (1) "A cart, with *thripples*." Halliwell quotes this as a Cheshire word. (2) *Set of thiller's gears*. (3) *Two foddering cords*. (4) *Three night and day side singles*. (5) *A kipe*. (6) *A skeel*.

I also lately saw on another auctioneer's notice the word *vesture*, as describing a portion of a grass or hay crop. None of these words are given by Halliwell as Gloucestershire words. The last-named he does not give.

Since writing the above, an advertisement in the *Cheltenham Looker-On*, of all papers, gives notice that horses and other stock are "taken to *tack*," &c. Halliwell gives this as a Herefordshire word.

Another correspondent has noted in the same volume, p. 396:—

Breese=gadfly; *thripples*, additions to carts or waggons for harvest work; *gears* or *gearing*, harness for cart-horses; *cingles* or *surcingles*, bands to retain horse-clothing; *kipe*, a wicker basket for rough work; and *tack*, occasional pasturage, are all common in Shropshire.

1798.—GLOUCESTERSHIRE FIELD-NAMES.—In *Notes and Queries* (6th S. viii. 458) the Rev. F. W. Weaver has written as follows:—

In the tithe map of Kempley, Gloucestershire, *Pleck* and *Patch* occur as names of fields:—

Horse Pleck	Pig Patch
The Pleck	Hord Patch.
Pig Pleck	
Jockey's Pleck	

Other curious field-names in the same map are :—

Pickey Field	Squasbury Orchard
Milky Greens	Wiggin Ash
Milk and Honey	Olinos
Long Friday	Balatry Field
The Stocking	Slingit
Wantry Field	Orcles
Aladdins	The Kisses
Image	The Orles
Cucket Croat	The Hoads.

The Rev. W. E. Buckley had written in the same volume, p. 25, with reference to *Pleck* :—

Halliwell gives this as a Warwickshire word. It is used in a similar way in Worcestershire and in Herefordshire, as I have ascertained from plans of estates made in 1772 and 1795, on which are meadows named Little Pleck, Hither Pleck, and Ferther Pleck. Duncumb, in his *Herefordshire Glossary*, reprinted by the E. D. S., No. 5, Series B. 12, p. 63, has it in the form "*Plock*, a small meadow."

And another correspondent, p. 178 :—

For the true history of this word, as well as of the allied form *plock*, see Skeat's *Etymological Dict.*, s.v. "Plot" (2) and "Patch." Under the former word Prof. Skeat says :—"In the *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 405, we are told that *plot* is the same as *plek*, and we also find '*Plecke*, or *plotte*, portiuncula.' Way's note adds that '*Pleck* is given by Cole, Ray, and Grose as a North-country word, signifying a place, and is likewise noticed by Tim Bobbin'; and he correctly refers it to A. S. *plæc*, Matt. vi. 5 (Northumbrian version). This *pleck* is a mere variant of *platch*, the older form of *patch*; thus bringing *plot* and *patch* into close connexion, as above noted (under "Patch"). So also '*Plock*, a small meadow (Herefordshire)'; E. D. S. Gloss., B. 12." It is truly refreshing to find our provincial English dealt with in so scientific and historical a fashion by a master hand.

1799.—A CENTURY-OLD CHELTENHAM CELEBRATION.—The following paragraph was printed in *Berrow's Worcester Journal* exactly a hundred years ago :—The distinguished *éclat* with which Cheltenham shone last summer [during the Royal visit] called for the most brilliant exertions on the late happy event, and nothing was wanting. The loyalty and affection manifested by gentle and simple has been exceeded nowhere. Mr. Watson has actually erected a room in a tree, which by nature was adapted for the purpose, commanding a delightful prospect of the country round, with a handsome winding staircase up, and accommodations for twelve persons to dine with ease. That number attended for the first time on Thursday se'nnight, with a band of music, to drink the King's health, and having had many other loyal toasts

and spent an hour in the utmost conviviality, a brass plate was affixt to the building on which appears handsomely engraved, "This social seat was erected and dedicated to the purpose of celebrating the blessed event of his Majesty's recovery. March, 1789. JOHN BOLES WATSON."

J. G.

1800.—MOTTOES UPON GLOUCESTERSHIRE SUNDIALS.—(See No. 1772.) The following may interest B. E. S. and other of your readers. The Latin verses and English free translation are both by a Gloucestershire man (the late W. H. Hyett), and are inscribed on a sundial in front of Painswick House:—

"Horas non numero, nisi, Phoëbo instante, serenas;
Mi solis vati vox sine sole tacet."

"The hours, unless the hours are bright,
It is not mine to mark;
I am the prophet of the light,
Dumb when the sun is dark."

The former is an amplification of the line "Horas non numero nisi serenas," which is inscribed on a sundial at a villa on the banks of the Brenta.

F. A. H.

A short extract from a letter of Bishop Pococke, dated "Gloucester, May 25th, 1757," and printed in his *Travels through England* (Camden Society, 1889), vol. ii., p. 271, will not here be out of place:—

We came to Painswick, a market town prettily situated and on the side of the hill, and esteem'd an exceeding good air; just above it M^r Hyatt built an house of hewn stone, in a fine situation, and made a very pretty garden; before it is a court with statues and sphynxes, and beyond that a lawn for the grand entrance; the garden is on an hanging ground from the house in the vale, and on a rising ground on the other side and at the end: all are cut into walks through wood and adorn'd with water and buildings, and in one part is the kitchen garden.

EDITOR.

1801.—EXTRACTS FROM STAR CHAMBER PROCEEDINGS, HENRY VIII.—The following particulars, taken from the abovenamed documents in the Public Record Office, will, no doubt, prove interesting to many readers.

D. J.

i.

Bundle 17, No. 259.

[Fragment only, the top of the bill having been greatly damaged. The document relates to the good order and governance of the monastery of Kingswood, and the interposition in that matter of the abbots of Forde and Tintern. Sir Robert Poyntz, Knt., was steward of certain lands near the said monastery, and seems to have delegated his authority to his brother Thomas, who, in the absence

of Sir Robert, was commissioned to go to Kingswood, as to all other places thereabouts where Sir Robert was steward, and to see and advise for the good of the monastery.]

. and the said Thomas was minded to go to the s^d Monastery and lordship of Kyngewood in the morning following, that is to say, on S^t Marks Day, to masse, and to have spoken to the said Abbotts of fforde, Tynterne, & Kyngeswood, but in the same morning he had knowledge that the said three Abbotts the day before were goon to Thornbury to the Duke of Bukk, and that they wolde be at Kyngeswood ageyne by noon of the said S^t Marks day. Wherefore the said Thomas taried till he had dyned, and about two of the Clokke the same day he went to the said Monastery, with vi of his household S^unts withhim in peisable manner, w^oute weapons other than they daily use to were, that is to say, their Woodknyffs, and came to the said Monastery though the Churche, whiche is the comon wey to the same Monasterye, toward the lodging where the said Abbotts of fforde and Tynterne were, and as he was thider going he mette with the Abbot of Kyngeswood comynge from the other Abbotts, sore weping and lamentyng, soo that he coude scarcely speke unto hym. Whereupon the said Thomas went and passed furth into the fermerye w^t hym, and asked wherfor he was in such caas, and then he shewed unto the said Thomas the man^r how he had bene intreated by the said Abbotts of fforde and Tynterne as well at the monasterye of Tynterne as at Kyngeswood. Were to m^rvailous and very long to rehece, and it concerneth not any thing s^myed against the said Thomas; the specialitie the s^d Thomas wil be contented to shewe to your grace. . . . And as they stude talking Thomas Matson came unto them, and then the said Abbott of Kyngeswood shewed unto the said Thomas and Thomas how the Abbott of fforde had shewed hym that he had the kyngs special commaundement in writing to depose hym of his Abbey, and they, the said Thomas and Thomas, asked him whether he had seen that commaundement. And he said that the said Abbot of fforde did rede it unto hym, but he wold not suffre hym to see nor touche it, but he said it had a greate Seale thereat. And as they were so talking they had knowledge and herde say that the said Abbotts of fforde and Tynterne were going furth of their lodging toward the Chapter house. And then the said Thomas and Thomas went unto them to the said Chapter hous dore to speke w^t theym, and when they came to theym desired the said Abbotts to speke w^t theim, and the said Abbotts prayed them to come into the Chapter house unto theym. And then the said Thomas and Thomas shewed the said Abbotts that they were enfor^med, and also p^ceyued that they intended to depose the Abbott of Kyngeswood, saying that the said Abbott had bene and was a continent man of lyving, and a beneficiall and prouffitable to his hous, and welbeloved w^t all the good and sadde men dwelling w^t in fyve myles of the said Monasterye to their knowledge, and hertely

desired theym that if any Info^rmacōn of any of his mysdemeanors had bene made unto theym, that they wold substantially and discretely examyne the same, and if they wold disclose the same unto the said Thomas and Thomas, they wold therin, as farre as they knewe, shewe unto theym the trouthe. And if they wold geue no credence unto theim, that they wold call unto theym of the best and moost substanciall and honest p^rsonnes thereabouts inhabiting, and to examynge theym therin before they deposed hym. Whereunto the said Abbotts made answers and saied, that they had causes sufficient to depose hym, whiche were not for the said Thomas and Thomas to knowe, and then the said Thomas Poyntz shewed theym that he was enfo^rmed that the Abbot of fforde had the Kyngs especiall commandement in writing to depose the said Abbott of Kyngeswood, which commandement the said Abbott had shewed and ridde to the said Abbott of Kyngewood at Tynterne, and desired hym that he might see the said commandement. And the said Abbott of fforde saide that he had noo thing to doo therew^t, and asked hym to what entent he wold see it. And the said Thomas Poyntz said that he was the Kyngs s^unte, and sworne to his grace, and wold be gladde and relye, and also was bounden, to assiste and further the said Abbot of fforde in all things that he knewe to bee done by the Kyngs high commandement or pleas^r. And then the said Abbott of fforde saied that he spake like a sadde gentilman, and that he shulde see the Kyngs commandement, and went to his lodging, and sette the same to shewe it to the said Thomas, and came ageyne, and brought the Kyngs placard of a general assistance in whatso^eu^r place w^t in this his realm that the said Abbot of fforde shulde visit on this side Trent, being date the third yere of the kings mooste noble reigne, and shewed it. And notwithstanding that the said Thomas and Thomas p^rceyving that therin was noo commandement to depose the said Abbott, the said Thomas Poyntz made answer to the said Abbott of fforde that he wold, if any nede shuld require, according to the said Commandement lawfully to his power assiste hym, and that noo man shuld medell w^t theym, nor interrupt theym, if he might lett it in any thing conc^rnyng their visitation there. And then the said Thomas and Thomas made instaunce unto the said Abbotts of fforde and Tynterne for a reasonable pencōn for the said Abbott of Kyngeswood to be opteyned, to whome they at that tyme saied that at the request of the said Thomas and Thomas they were content the said Abbot of Kyngeswood shuld have yerely xiiⁱⁱ of pencōn during his naturall life, and then the Abbotts desired the said Thomas and Thomas to take a cuppe of wyne w^t theym in the Abbott of ffordes lodging, which soo did, and went thider all to geder, and dranke w^t theym. And then the said Abbotts of fforde and Tynterne desired the said Thomas Matson to make a draught of the said pencōn in papir, and they woud see it. And then it shuld be ingrossed in p^rchment, and sealled w^t the Conuent seal, which the said Thomas Matson saied he

wold bee gladdē the same to doo. And therupon all they togeders came ageyne to the Chapter hous dore, and there the said Thomas and Thomas toke their leve of the said Abbotts, and toke theym by thands, and soo dep'ted in good man^r w^t oute any grudge or displeas^r to their knowledge, and the said Abbotts went into the Chapter house, and the said Thomas and Thomas went into the Churchē, and said their devociōns there. And then hadde communycacōn for the suretie of the said pencōn, and w^t in half a quarter of an houre the said Abbott of Tynterne came into the Churchē unto theym, and shewed theym that there were certeyne p'sonnes in the Cloyster which hadd nothinge to doo there, and desired the said Thomas and Thomas to auoyde theym oute of the said Cloister, and Incontinently the said Thomas Poyntz went w^t the said Abbott of Tynterne into the said Cloyster, where wer by his Estimacōn the number of xxⁱⁱ p'sonnes of the tenaunts and dwellers therabouts, and avoyded ev'ry man there, saving the S'unts of the said Abbotts of fforde and Tynterne. And that done in loving man^r, badde the said Abbotts farewell, and so in peisible man^r dep'ted from thens, and went their own wey. Without that that Thomas commanded or willed any nombre of p'sonnes, or any other p'son than his owne s'vants as before rehersed, saving onely the Vicar of Wotton, which is a bachelor of divinitye, and desired him to have bene present. Prays that the bill be dismissed.

(To be continued.)

1802.—AN INTERESTING LETTER OF BISHOP FRAMPTON, DEC. 24, 1689.—From the Rev. Wm. Dunn Macray's calendar of the Manuscripts of the Duke of Leeds (*Historical Manuscripts Commission, Eleventh Report*, appendix, pt. vii., pp. 33, 34) it appears that there is amongst them a transcript of a letter from Robert Frampton, D.D., Bishop of Gloucester, referring to the early days of the Nonjurors, and "so honourable to the writer, that, although long, I cannot but copy it in full." Mention of the letter has been made in the anonymous contemporary *Life of Bishop Frampton*, published by the Rev. T. Simpson Evans (London, 1876), p. 202, as having been written "to a great man that should have had more power then he had."

M. C. B.

My good Lord,

By my suspension, which is almost expired, and by my deprivation, which is hard at hand, you see that the water is come up unto my lips, and that, as wee use to say on publishing the banns of matrimony, I must now speake or else hereafter for ever hold my peace.

Not that I have much to speake, nor anything at all in order to mine own indemnity. For who am I that I alone should escape, or hope to escape? And on that silly hope goe about progging for my single deliverance, when as so many better men than I are under the same condemnation, and, without some timely and friendly

interposall, are likely to fall together. Who, tho' they are but few in respect to the whole English clergy, yet, if I may speake it without offence, are too many to be thrown away all at once, considering their inoffensiveness in all cases (but this alone), their great parts and their as great virtues, what they have done already for the good of the Church and State, and what they are further able and certain to do, if God spare their lives, and the Law be not so extreme as to dash them all in pieces like a potter's vessel.

It will therefore be no grief of heart to you, my good Lord, nor to any else, I hope, that are of your high station, if you, with the assistance of your friends, should move their Majesties and both the Houses that those good men may be at all at ease, yea confident I am (because I know your generous temper) that it will be the joy of your heart that you have been the first mover in it, tho' it should not succeed; how much more if, by God's blessing (which is all in all), you should come to accomplish it.

Or if the Law, under which they are for not swearing, be so extreme, that it must have some atonement made, and the honour of the legislators cannot be saved otherwise, be pleased to endeavour that those atonements may be as few as possible: provided that I may be one of those few; and happy, thrice happy, shall I deeme myself if my single suffering, be it what it will (undoing, banishment, imprisonment, or death itselfe), may be accepted for all the rest, at leest for those that are of mine own order.

Not that I am so foolhardy as causelessly to engrosse the displeasure of my superiours, and draw it wholly on myselfe; for I know the weight of it. I am sure it will crush me, and therefore, if I could, would most certainly avoid it. Neither do I arrogate anything to myselfe upon this offer, as if it were my peculiar; for there is none (as I am persuaded) of all those for whom I plead but would leap into the gulph, for the safety of all the rest, as boldly and as willingly as I doe. I only hope that I have prevented them, and am the earlyest to offer it.

Now, if you would know my reason for all this, St. Paul will give it; for one good man—soe he (for the number is singular), and I add for many; for soe many, and for soe many very good men (as I take them to be)—some one would even dare to dye; and that some one am I; for besides that the action is a good one, I have the farther inducement for it, that when I fall, it will be without the hurt, the losse, and the grief, of any, at most of but very few, whereas they cannot fall without the hurt, the losse, and the grieffe, of very many.

In all governments whatsoever, especially in newly erected ones (which therefore ought to aim at popularity, and for the most part doe so), those punishments are the least offensive which are the least severe; and those favours the most taking which are the most free and generous; for why should I not speake of some favour to

be extended to those good men who have of late so well deserved of Church and State, if it may be, and is, extended, as I hear, to Quakers, who have deserved nothing at all of either, or very little, that I know of?

Your Lordship needs not to be told what good effects are likely, yea certain, to ensue on such a temper, viz., the uniteing of all our minds in those things to which we have attained, which is a great happiness to Church and State, and our bearing with one another in what we have not or cannot attain unto. As little need have you to be told what bad effects are likely, yea certain, to be prevented by it, viz., those heartburnings and animosities which have so often endangered both, and noe where can do otherwise wheresoever they prevail: never did, nor ever will, for it is their very nature to destroy.

Nor is it a small inducement to such a generous temper as yours is, that our Rachel by your means will be fully comforted: I mean our good mother the Church of England, the best Christian Church that I know of in the world; when shee shall see so many of her children, and (without offence be it spoken) some of the choicest that shee hath, all safe, and no one of them cast out or cut off, but my selfe, who can best be spared, and will never repine at it.

These things I write to you, my good Lord, and to noe man else alive: if all or any of them move you, trye what you can doe, and God blesse you in it. If you cannot, will not, or dare not, attempt it, for its impossibility, or any other smaller cause, burn this letter, and let it goe for nothing, though written by, my good Lord,

Your Lordship's much obliged and most affectionate
servant, that will love you for ever,

ROBERT GLOUCESTER,
Dec. 24 [16]89.

1803.—EXTON MONUMENT TO BAPTIST NOEL, THIRD VISCOUNT CAMPDEN, ETC.*—What especially attracts the notice of the visitor to Exton Church, Rutland, is a marble monument, in the north aisle, to the memory of Baptist Noel, third Viscount Campden, and grandson of Sir Baptist Hickea, who had been raised to the peerage as a viscount in 1628, with remainder to his son-in-law, Edward, Lord Noel. It is the work of the famous sculptor, Grinling Gibbons, and is a fine specimen of art. Its height is 22 feet, and its breadth 14 feet; and it contains, at a convenient distance from the floor, two statues, one of Lord Campden, and the other of Elizabeth, his fourth and last wife, both standing upright, and somewhat larger than life-size. Between these statues a pedestal supports an urn. On the outside of the statues are two large pyramids, each supporting a vase of black marble, twisted about with festoons of white; and on several parts of the

* We are indebted for the particulars here inserted (with some exceptions) to an article headed "Some Monuments in Exton Church," in the first volume of *Leicestershire and Rutland Notes and Queries*, pp. 42, 43; and we hope soon to give an illustration of the monument.

monument are represented in bas-relief the four marriages of the said noblemen, and all the issue, living as well as dead, of those alliances.

On two tablets of black marble, under the two pyramids, are inscriptions in letters of gold. On the one to the left hand we may read:—

“Here resteth Baptist Noel, Lord Viscount Campden, Baron of Ridlington and Ilmington, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Rutland. His eminent Loyalty to his two Sovereigns, King Charles I. and II.; his Conjugal Affection to Four Wives; his Paternal Indulgence to Nineteen Children; his Hospitality and Liberality to all that desired or deserved it (notwithstanding inestimable Losses in his Estate, frequent Imprisonments of his Person, Spoil and Havock of several of his Houses, besides the Burning of that Noble Pile of Campden),* have justly rendred him the Admiration of his Contemporaries, and the Imitation of Posterity. He left this Life for the Exchange and Fruition of a better, the 29th day of October, in the LXXI year of his Age, A.D. MDCLXXXIII.”

On the right hand tablet are these words:—

“He took to his First Wife Ann Fielding, 2d Daughter to William, Earl of Denbigh, by whom he had Three Children, who Dyed in their Infancy. By his Second Wife, Ann, † Countess of Bath, he had One Son Still-Born. By his Third Wife, Hester, One of the Four Daughters and Coheirs of Thomas, Lord Wootton, he had Two Sons and Four Daughters; 1, Edward, present Earl of Gainesburgh, Governor of Portsmouth, Lord-Lieutenant of Hampshire and Rutland; 2d, Henry Noel, late of North-Luffenham, Esq., who Died in the 35 year of his Age; 3d, Mary, present Countess of Northampton; 4th, Juliana, Wife of William, Lord Allington; 5th Hester, who Died an Infant; 6th, Elizabeth, Wife of Charles, Lord Duresly, Son and Heir Apparent of George, Earl of Barkley. By his 4th Wife (who standeth by his Side), Elizabeth Bertie, eldest Daughter of Mountagu, Earl of Lindsey, Lord Great Chamberlain of England, he had Nine Children, 1st, Lindsey Noel, who Died in his Infancy; 2d, Catherine, now Wife of John, Earl of Rutland; 3d, Baptist Noel, Esq., now living; 4th, John Noel, Esq., likewise living; 5th, Bridget Noel, also living; 6th, a Son, whose early Birth prevented his Baptisme; 7th, James Noel, Esq., who died in the 18th year of his Age; 8th, Martha Penelope, now living; 9th, a Son Still-Born.”

On a panel in the centre of the pedestal between the two figures:—

“To the Pious Memory of Her said Husband, his Wives, their,

* “This house was, without any great reason, burnt down by the King’s party in the great civil war, lest it should be made a garrison by the parliament.”—Rudder’s *Gloucestershire*, p. 219.

† Daughter of Sir Robert Lovet, Knt., and widow of Edward Bouchier, Earl of Bath.

and her own Children, Elizabeth, his last Wife, in her Life time gave Monies, and left Orders for the Building this Monument, which by her Third Son and Executor, the Honourable John Noel, was punctually perform'd, 1686."

On the monument erected to the memory of his father and mother in Campden Church, Gloucestershire, Lord Campden is described as "now living, who is blessed with a numerous and gallant Issue."

In Wright's *History and Antiquities of the County of Rutland* (London, 1684), no mention appears of Lord Campden's monument. His death is referred to as having recently taken place; and there is a view of Extou House, which, with the estate, had been purchased by Sir Baptist Hicke, afterwards Viscount Campden, and was the family residence in that part of the kingdom. There is also a plate of "a neat monument, lately erected, in the north side of the church," with this inscription:—

"Jacobus Noel, Baptistæ Vicecomitis de Campden, é quarta Uxore Elizabethâ, Montacuti Comitis de Lindsey, magni Camerarii Angliæ, filiâ, Filius quintus; ingentis spei juvenis, formâ præcellens æque ac Staturâ eminens: insigni supra annos tam animi quam Corporis cultu, et vigore præditus, obiit Junii 24. 1681. Ætatis suæ 18.

"Quem Puerum forsâ facies dixisset et ætas,

Fecerat hunc virtus, atque Statura Virum.

Maturus vixit, licet immaturus obivet;

Ingenii vis hoc, mors dedit illud, Opus.

"Great as his birth did all his actions shew,

His very Recreations spoke him so.

Spritely his Meen, yet Grave, discreet, and Wise,

Free from the Ages grand Debaucheries.

Virtue with Stature still his years out ran;

He dyed in's Nonage, and yet lived a Man.

"Eodem fato conjunctus Linseius ejusdem Baptistæ et Elizabethæ Filius primulus, qui obiit anniculus Martii 12. An. Domini 1656.

"Item eorundem parentum Filius quartus, cui ob præproperum nimis fatum defuit Prænomen, 1662."

As already observed, no mention of Lord Campden's monument appears in Wright's *History* published in 1684; but in a supplement of twelve pages, which was "printed for the Author by Edw. Jones, 1687," and which may, or may not, be found to form part of the volume, there is a large plate of the tomb, with the inscriptions and other particulars, which have been given in *Leicestershire and Rutland Notes and Queries*. At the foot of the plate are these words, "Viro honorabili & præclaro Johanni Noel Armigero Tabula meritò dicata."

EDITOR.

1804.—SOME EARLY MARRIAGES IN FORMER DAYS.—A work entitled *The Wedding Day in all Ages and Countries*, by Edward

J. Wood, was published in 1869, in two vols. 8vo; and from vol. ii., pp. 115-117, the particulars which follow, have been derived.

Fathers who possessed rank and wealth affianced their children at a very early age, and compelled them to marry on arriving at puberty, in order to prevent wives or husbands from being forced upon the children after the father's death, the lord of the manor being eager either to secure an unmarried orphan prize for his own family, or to realise a profit by the sale to another. In 1265 William Fitz Nigel was obliged to pay King John eleven marks for liberty to marry at his own pleasure. Isabel, daughter of Maurice, third Lord Berkeley (who, born in 1281, was himself married at eight years of age, and was a father before he was fourteen), was married in June, in the second year of Edward III., to Robert, Lord Clifford, junior, upon the death of whose father, Lord Berkeley, supposing his son not to be of full age, bought his marriage of the king for £500; but it appearing by inquisition that he was of full age, Lord Berkeley got the money back from the Exchequer. Maurice, fourth Lord Berkeley, was knighted at seven years of age, to prevent wardship, and he was married at eight years to Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh, Lord Spenser, then only eight years also. In the eighth year of Henry VIII. Maurice, sixth Lord Berkeley, bought of the king the wardship of the body and lands of John, son and heir of Sir Richard Berkeley, of Stoke; and by his will directed that he should be married at sixteen years of age to Isabel Denny, his sister's daughter.

Frequently the very early marriages of children in the days of chivalry, and subsequently, were arranged by their parents, not only to avoid wardship, but also to prevent the children from forming improper attachments, and to obtain for the parents advantages by union with important families. Thus, Thomas, Lord Berkeley, was contracted to Margaret, daughter of Gerald Warren, Lord Lisle, in the forty-first year of Edward III.; and by reason of her tender age—she was then only about seven years old—it was arranged that she should remain with her father for four years; but sickness happening in the family, they were married in the November following. Thomas, son of William, Marquis of Berkeley, was contracted by his father, at the age of five years, to Anne, Countess of Pembroke. Thomas, fifth Lord Berkeley, in the seventeenth year of Henry VIII., made a contract with Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, that his son and heir, Thomas, if he came to be nineteen years old, should marry Catherine, daughter of the duke. George, Lord Berkeley, in the twelfth year of James I., married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Michael Stanhope, he being thirteen, and she nine, years old. About four years afterwards the bridegroom was sent to Christ Church, Oxford, his wife remaining with her father.

G. A. W.

1805.—“THE PORT OF CIRENCESTER.”—The following scrap of intelligence from Cirencester was published in the newspapers a hundred years ago:—

On Wednesday, the 22nd April, four barges laden with coals, brought from the Severn, after having passed through the grand subterraneous trunk under Sapperton Hill and Hagley Wood, arrived in Cirencester, in Gloucestershire. How welcome such a sight must be in a country where fuel has been hitherto not only dear but scarce, may easily be imagined, and the inhabitants of Cirencester testified by public rejoicings their gladness on the occasion. Thousands of spectators lined the banks of the canal to witness the novel scene, expressing their joy and surprise on seeing a river brought to, and a port formed on, the high wolds of Gloucestershire. Other loaded barges went forward for Kempford, to which place the canal is completed, and we hear that in a short time it will be in or over the Thames, in its direction to Oxford, &c. The public advantages that must result from this noble undertaking are too obvious to need enumeration.

1806.—A SINGULAR BEQUEST BY A BRISTOLIAN, 1889.—The case *re* Wall—*Pomeroy v. Willway*—came before Mr. Justice Kay in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice on Monday [July 22, 1889]. A curious question arose on the construction of the will of Mr. Thomas Philipps Wall, of Kingsdown, Bristol. The clause in question was as follows:—“Now I desire the interest of the £2,500 absolutely and for ever to be divided into annuities of £10 each, and to be paid half-yearly to an equal number of men and women not under 50 years of age, Unitarians, and who attend Lewin’s-mead Unitarian Chapel or chapels in Bristol, a tablet to be placed in Lewin’s-mead Chapel to give the information of gift, otherwise how should the deserving know of it?” Mr. Christopher James appeared for the executor, Mr. O. L. Clare for the widow, Mr. Ryland for the next-of-kin, and Mr. Ingle Joyce for the Attorney-General. Mr. Justice Kay said that the case was not free from difficulty. He felt the strongest possible reluctance in holding that this was a charitable gift, because here was a man who left a widow surviving him, to whom he gave nothing at all. He gave all his property, excepting his wife’s clothes, to what he was pleased to call a charity. If his lordship had the power of the legislature he would not allow such a will as that to take effect. But he was compelled reluctantly to hold that this was a charitable purpose within the statute of Elizabeth. The executor, therefore, must distribute the gift among the deserving poor over 50, Unitarians, who attended the congregations mentioned.—*Bristol Times and Mirror*, July 31, 1889.

1807.—“JACOBITE” PORTRAITS AT BADMINTON HOUSE.—The late Mr. Evelyn Philip Shirley, of Eatington Park, Warwickshire, made

the following inquiry in *Notes and Queries* (5th S. xii. 366), Nov. 8, 1879, but does not appear to have elicited any reply:—The Dukes of Beaufort were (as is well known) always loyal to the house of Stuart, and of the old Tory side in politics. The following letter, without date, appears to be signed by Henry, the second duke, born in 1684, and who died in 1714. It is addressed to "The Rig^t Hon. the Lord North and Gray" (William, Lord North and Grey, born 1673, died 1734). The original is at Wroxtton, the seat of the Baroness North. It would be interesting to know whether the portraits of the "L. B." (or Loyal Brothers?) are still preserved at Badminton, as the duke proposed they should be. A list of the Loyal Brotherhood is also a desideratum. Who was Mr. Gouge, the artist on this occasion?

"Dear Brother North,—The Brotherhood having honoured me with their pictures, according to sketches prepared by M^r Gouge, I hope you will favour me with sitting at a time most convenient for your self, and as M^r Gouge can have opportunities to draw it. M^r Serjeant Dewes is my solicitor on this occasion, wherefore I beg your answer and approbation, either to him in person, or by Letter directed to Jeremy Dewes, Esq^r, at the Cocoa tree in general, which is his office at present. The great honour the Brotherhood does me on this occasion shall be acknowledged by the Pictures being entailed for after ages upon my family, as a memorial of the Loyal Brotherhood over whom I have the happiness to preside. This will infinitely oblige, my dear Lord, your faithfull Brother and humble Servant, BEAUFORT, Pres^t L. B."

The letter is in the hand of a secretary, but signed by the duke.

1808.—THOMAS TEMPLE, D.C.L., RECTOR OF BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER.—In the Rev. Wm. Dunn Macray's calendar of the Bridgewater Manuscripts (*Historical Manuscripts Commission, Eleventh Report*, appendix, pt. vii., p. 163) we find this entry:—

"25 Nov. 1635. Thomas Temple, D.C.L., vicar [rector] of Bourton on the Water, v. Bray Ayleworth, esq., and others, for accusing him of adultery; and a cross suit. Long notes of evidence."

It is only fair to the memory of Dr. Temple to inform the reader, who may not have an opportunity of consulting the manuscript in question, that having been presented to the rectory of Bourton-on-the-Water in 1622, he appears to have held it until 1649, in which year his successor, Antony Palmer, M.A., author of *The Gospel New Creature*, was appointed by the parliament. This is in itself, I think, proof presumptive of Temple's success in refuting the accusation brought against him. According to Atkyns and Bigland, he was "D.D." Is he to be identified with the Thomas Temple mentioned in Wood's *Fusti Oxonienses* (ed. Bliss), i. 469, 502, 504?

M. C. B.

1809.—THE RECORDER OF BRISTOL, 1427-28.—In the Rev. Wm. Dunn Macray's calendar of the Manuscripts of the Corporation of Reading (*Historical Manuscripts Commission, Eleventh Report*,

appendix, pt. vii., p. 173) this entry appears:—

“1427-8. Wine for the Recorder of Bristol, and $\frac{3}{4}$ ^d to his two valets.”

Can anyone throw any light on the above? Simon Oliver was probably then in office as recorder.

M. C. B.

1810.—GEORGE FETTIPLACE, OF COLN ST. ALDWYN'S.—Can anyone tell me who George Fettiplace was, who died at “Colice Allwyns,” co. Gloucester, 19 Elizabeth? Was he the same George who married Cicely (or Crisley) Poole? If so, who was she? In any case I should like to know what descendants he had, and what became of them.

D. J.

George Fettiplace appears as patron of the benefice of Colne St. Aldwyn's in 1575, and again in 1577; Giles Fettiplace, 1673; the heirs of Giles Fettiplace, 1703; and Theophilus Partridge Fettiplace, 1727. Giles Fettiplace, Esq., was one of two summoned from this place by the Heralds in 1682 and 1683. Henry Powle (or Poole), Esq., was the other. Particulars of some members of both families are in the *Visitation of the County of Gloucester, 1628*, edited for the Harleian Society by Sir John Maclean and W. C. Heane, 1885. In Bigland's *Gloucestershire*, vol. i., p. 413, these arms are recorded as on a tomb in the chancel “erected for George Fettiplace, a Justice of South Wales, who died of the Plague in 1578”—(1st) Quarterly, 1st, gules, two chevrons argent, for FETTIPLACE; 2d, argent, three torteauxes, for BESSILLES; 3d, sable, a lion passant guardant argent, crowned or; 4th as the 1st. (2d) Quarterly, 1st and 4th, azure, a lion rampant between semée of cross crosslets or, for POOLE; 2d and 3d, argent, a chevron sable between three bucks' heads caboshed gules. On flatstones in the chancel are inscriptions, as given by Rudder and Bigland, viz:—“Here lyeth the body of Henry Poole, Esquire, who died the 2^d day of August, Anno Dom. 1643;” “Here lyeth buried the body of Ann Poole, Gentlewoman, who deceased the 19th day of August, 1658;” and, “Here lies the body of Thomas Church, Esq., son of Thomas Church, of Tunstall in Shropshire, and of Theophila Fettiplace, his wife, youngest daughter of Giles Fettiplace, Esq. He departed this life at Bath the 15th day of March, 1734, aged 31.” Henry Powle,* who held the manor of Coln St. Aldwyn's, was speaker of the House of Commons, master of the rolls, and a member of the privy council in the reigns of Charles II. and William III. He died 21 November, 1692, in his 63rd year, and was buried in Quenington Church, where there is a flattering inscription to his memory. See Foss's *Biographical Dictionary of the Judges of England*, p. 531.

A good anecdote has appeared in a note headed “Dean Frampton and Giles Fettiplace, Esq.,” *ante*, vol. i., pp. 273, 274, having been

* For extracts from the MS. “Collections of Henry Powle” see *ante*, i. 406; ii., 83, 184.

quoted from *The Life of Robert Frampton, Bishop of Gloucester*, pp. 126-128.

Our correspondent may perhaps be glad to have the following references, extracted from Marshall's *Genealogist's Guide* (1879), p. 175:—FETTIPLACE, FETTYPLACE, or FETTYPLACE: *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, xvi. 201; Croke's *History of the Family of Croke*, No. 24; Ashmole's *Antiquities of Berkshire*, iii. 307; *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, vi. pt. ii. 67; *Harliam Society*, v. 299; Clarke's *Parochial Topography of the Hundred of Wanting*, 68, 107; Napier's *Notices of Swyncombe and Exelme, Co. Oxford*, 408; Blore's *Rutland*, 61.

EDITOR.

1811.—MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR BRISTOL, 1655-59.—Miles Jackson, who had been mayor of Bristol in 1649, became M.P. in 1654-55; and Joseph Jackson, mayor in 1651, M.P. in 1659. Any information as to these will much oblige.

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

1812.—KING CHARLES I.'S GLOVES.—In Beck's *Gloves, their Annals and Associations* (London, 1883), p. 43, this passage occurs:—

“A melancholy interest attaches to a pair of gloves exhibited by their owner before the Archæological Institute in 1861—when a notable number of fine specimens of art industry were gathered together. These were averred to have been given by Charles I. on the scaffold to William Juxon, Bishop of London, and to have been subsequently preserved by the bishop's descendants, at Little Compton, Gloucestershire.”

In Marah's *Memoirs of Archbishop Juxon and his Times; with a Sketch of the Archbishop's Parish, Little Compton* (Oxford, 1869), there does not appear to be any mention of the above very interesting relic. I shall be glad to know more about it from anyone who may be able to tell me.

M. C. B.

1813.—LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARD TOWNSENDE, BORN 1619.—I should be much obliged for any help in tracing the birthplace of Richard Townsende, who was born in 1619. He bore the arms of the Townshends of Norfolk, and was a lieut.-colonel under Fairfax, 1646. So he was not Richard Townsend, of Cirencester, whose son Richard became a Quaker, and went to America. Colonel Townsende served in Ireland in the parliamentary forces, and settled in Co. Cork, where he founded a family. He may be mentioned in some Gloucestershire wills or parish register, Townsend being a rather common surname in the county. Any light on his early life would be gratefully received.

R. B. TOWNSEND.

Hillfields, Redmarley, near Gloucester.

1814.—THE “BRISTOL GAZETTE.”—I wish I could discover where, and in whose keeping, the files of the *Bristol Gazette* may

he.* I have made great efforts to do so, but have failed. There are none to be met with either in the Public Library or the Mercantile Rooms at Bristol. And yet the paper was in the last century far and away the best Bristol journal of its day. It was particularly well served by its local correspondents in the country districts in the West of England and South Wales. Most of these were men of education, and their paragraphs of news were models of terse expression and accurate observation and inquiries. One or two of these for the years 1788-9 I have been able to identify. The paper, I think, lived on to about 1850: at all events, in the course of my inquiries I came upon a former resident in Bristol (now dead), who was a subscriber to the paper for several years and to the time of its demise. He had been personally acquainted with the proprietor, and assured me (in 1880) that a complete file of the paper existed, and that it was, to his knowledge, in the possession of the representative of the proprietor for some years after the demise of the paper. He kindly entered into correspondence with several persons with the object of serving me; but so many changes had taken place in the twenty preceding years that nothing came of the inquiry. Judging from the quality of the paper for the years 1787-9—which years are tolerably complete and bound in a volume in the Library of the *British Museum*—I should say that whoever is fortunate enough to discover a file of the paper from its first issue to the year 1800, will come upon a mine of local information relating to the West of England and South Wales, exceeding in value anything of a like kind with which I am acquainted.

D. J.

1815.—STONEHOUSE CHURCH: MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—
In 1880 accurate copies were taken of the twelve inscriptions† in the church of St. Cyril, Stonehouse:—

1.

In memory | of Mary Adderly, of Stroud, | who died May 5th,
1784, | aged 85. | Also in memory of Ann Adderly, | daughter of
Mary Adderly, | who departed this life March 18th, 1824, | in the
ninetieth year of her age.

2.

Sacred to the memory of Louisa, wife of | Robert Stephens
Davies, Esq., of this Parish, | and third daughter of the late
Benjamin Spry, A.M., | Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of
Salisbury, | and Vicar of Bedminster and Abbots Leigh, | in the
County of Somerset, | and also of St. Mary Redcliff and St.
Thomas, | in the City of Bristol. | She died the 5th Feb^r, 1819,
aged 38 years. | Her remains lie deposited in a vault near this

* This newspaper was established in 1767, and at the end of the last century the stamp duty on each copy of it and the other Bristol weekly journals was "Threepence-halfpenny." (*Arrowsmith's Dictionary of Bristol*, p. 190.) No mention of it is made in the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, vol. xvii., p. 421, under the head of Bristol journalism.

† An index has been given in vol. i., p. 128.

place. | She was an affectionate wife, a tender parent, | and an unaffected Christian. | Also in the same vault are deposited | the mortal remains of his two beloved daughters, | Mary Emma & Jane Anne, by Mary, his second wife, | daughter of John Clissold, of Bristol. | Mary Emma died November 26, 1837, aged 15 years. | Jane Anne died March 25, 1838, aged 13 years. | Parental affection dedicates this short inscription to | the memory of their early and promising virtues. | And of Harriet, third daughter | of R. S. Davies, Esq^r, and Louisa, his wife, | who died Sept^r 30th, 1844, aged 30 years.

3.

Sacred | to the beloved memory of | Robert Spry Davies, youngest son of | Robert Stephens Davies, Esq^{re}, | of Stonehouse, | who departed this life May 24th, 1858, | aged 39. | As a small token of love for an | affectionate husband and tender father, | whose loss is deeply deplored, | this monument is erected.

4.

Sacred to the memory of | Robert Stephens Davies, Esq^{re}, | of Stonehouse, | Deputy Lieutenant and J.P. for this County, | died August 4th, 1867, aged 89 years. | Also to Mary, | his second wife, died April 23rd, 1873, | aged 89 years.

5.

In memory of | Mr John Dimock, | of this Parish, | who died October 21st, 1808, | aged 79 years. | Also of | Elizabeth, his wife, | who died May 17th, 1822, | aged 90.

6.

In memory of | Elizabeth Dimock, | of Berryfield Cottage, | daughter of | John and Elizabeth Dimock, | who died | 12th of December, 1853, | aged 83 years.

7.

Sacred | to the memory | of | Eliza Foley, | daughter of | John Foley, M.A., | late Rector of | Newent, | in this County. | Obit May 30th, 1843, | aged 55.

8.

In memory | of Anselm Fowler, | of Moore-halls, in this | Parish, Gent, who died | August y^e 4th, in the year | 1700, | in the 63^d year of his age. | Also in memory of Rebekah, his | wife, and daughter of Henry | Partridge, Gent, who died | March the 18th, in the year | 1707, being about the | 75th year of her age. | Also in memory | of Henry Fowler, | Gent, their eldest son, | who died January the | 15th, in the year 1714, | in the 53^d year of | his age.

9.

Sacred | to the dear memory of | Mary Bigland Mills, | eldest child of | the Rev. William Lewis Mills, B.A., | Curate of this Parish, | and | Elizabeth Catherine, his wife. | She died at Clevedon May XIIIth, | MDCCCLV, | in the XVIth year of her

age. | Her life was one act of | filial obedience | founded upon
Christian principle.

10.

To the memory of | Thomas and Sarah Phillimore, of Ebley. |
She died January 21st, 1800, aged 66 years. | He died September
13th, 1803, in the 70th year of his | age. Ann, their daughter, died
1770, aged 18 months. | The above Thomas Phillimore was the son of |
Thomas Phillimore, of Cam, by Ann, his wife, | daughter of
John Hillier, of Cam, in this County. | Mary Phillimore, Spinster,
died December 24th, | 1809, aged 36 years. John Phillimore died |
January 18th, 1823, in the 62nd year of his age. | Buried at
Bath. Robert Phillimore, Bachelor, | died September 3rd, 1826,
aged 63 years. | Thomas Phillimore died January 4th, 1830, | aged
63 years. Sarah Phillimore, relict of the | last mentioned Thomas
Phillimore, died | March 14th, 1837. Buried at Bath. She was
the | daughter of Thomas Pike, of Tetbury, in this | County.
Sarah Phillimore, Spinster, died | October 29th, 1841, aged 71
years. | This tablet was erected by Samuel Phillimore, | youngest
son of the first mentioned Thomas | and Sarah Phillimore, from
the very | great regard he entertained for his late | father and
mother, brothers and sisters. | They lie interred 25 feet south of
of this wall. | Also of the last mentioned Samuel Phillimore, |
who died August 2nd, 1849, in the 73 year of his age. | Reader,
look up to Christ for salvation.

11.

In memory | of Mary, y^o wife of Thomas Smyth, | of
Stonehouse, Gent, who departed | this life the first day of October, |
in the year of our Lord God 1675. | Resurgam. | Solus Christus
mihi Sola Salus. | Near this place also lies y^o | body of Mary, y^o
wife of John | Ball, of London, Gent, & daughter | of y^o s^d
Thomas Smyth, by the | above mentioned Mary, his | wife, who
died y^o 15th of June, 1703.

12.

In the adjacent churchyard is interred | Samuel Spencer, | who
died November the 25th, 1790, aged 45. | His social character was
uniformly marked | by manly integrity; | and in his domestic
relations | he was worthy of all praise. | Also Sarah, his first wife,
who died Sep^r the 18th, 1779, | in the 27th year of her age. |
William, an infant, who died in the same year. | And Francis,
his only son by Elizth, his second wife, | who died October the 17th,
1783, aged eight months. | Also of Mary Ann Spencer, daughter
of Samuel Spencer, | by Sarah, his first wife. She died May the
14th, 1793, aged 17.

The following inscriptions (copied in 1879) are, with others, in the
churchyard :—

1.

Underneath are interred the remains of William Arundel, Gent,

of this Parish, who died the 27th day of March, 1789, in the 84th year of his age.

2.

In affectionate remembrance of Ann Barnard, of Bridge House, Ebley, who died November 16th, 1876, aged 62 years.

3.

John Boots, Esq^r, ob^d 29 Augst, 1786, aged 39 years.

4.

In memory of Frances Katherina, relict of William Brook, Esq., of Savage Gardens, London, and daughter of John Hardy, Esq., of Bridge Place, Kent, who died December 24, 1822, aged 59.

5.

Sacred to the memory of John Caruthers, who died Dec^r 8th, 1782, aged 61 years. Also of Elizabeth, his wife, who died June 22nd, 1816, aged 90 years.

6.

Inscrib'd to the memory of John, son of John and Elizabeth Caruthers, who departed this life August the 6th, 1796, aged 30 years. Also of Elizabeth, their daughter, who departed this life February 4th, 1833, aged 81 years.

7.

Beneath this stone are deposited the remains of Sarah Caruthers, who departed this life Jan^r 25th, 1835, aged 75 years. Miss Hannah Caruthers, died the 4th day of April, 1839, aged 81 years.

8.

Sacred to the memory of Octavius William, youngest child of the late Robert Spry Davies, Esq^{re}, died Dec^r 30th, 1873, aged 15 years.

9.

In memory of Sarah, wife of John Dimock, and daughter of Thomas Webb, of The Hill, in the Parish of Randwick, Gent: she died May y^e 29th, 1759, aged 45.

10.

In memory of Giles Dimock, of this Parish, who died Sep^r 1st, 1768, aged 71 years. Here lie the remains of Sarah, wife of Giles Dimock, of this Parish, who was buried the 16th day of August, 1779, aged 85 years.

11.

Spe Resurgendi. Here lieth the body of Priscilla, wife of Nath^l Dimock, of this Parish, and daughter of M^r Nath^l Watts, of Stroud, in this County. She died Octo^r 7th, 1796, aged 32 years. William, their son, died Jan^r 31st, Anno Dom. 1798, *ætatis* suæ 5. John, eldest son of the abovenamed Nathaniel Dimock and Priscilla, his first wife, died at Wandsworth September 8th, 1861, aged 70 years. Beneath rest the remains of Sarah Watts, daughter of Nathaniel Watts and Hester, his wife, fifth daughter

of Nathaniel Cole. She died May 10th, 1803, aged 32 years. Also of Hester Watts, who died Dec^r 22nd, 1813, aged 70 years. In memory of Nathaniel Dimock, Esq., of this Parish, who died April 22nd, 1809, aged 43 years. Also of Ann, his widow, and daughter of the late William Caruthers, Esq., of Brownhill, in the Parish of Painswick, who died March 7th, 1812, aged 37 years. Also of William, their son; he died Sept^r 3rd, 1819, aged 17 years. Sacred to the memory of John Keys, eldest son of John & Emma Dimock, of The Rylands, in the Parish of Randwick, and formerly of Bridge-end, in this Parish. He died April 18th, 1839, aged 15 years. Also to the memory of their daughter, Mary Birch; she died at Torquay, Devon, April 20th, 1841, aged 18 years. Sacred to the memory of John Dimock, formerly of Bridge-end, in this Parish. He died at Wandsworth Sept^t 8th, 1861, aged 70 years. Also to the memory of Emma Rook Dimock, his wife, and daughter of the late James Parkinson. She died at Wandsworth August 27th, 1867, aged 79 years.

12.

In memory of M^r John Dimock, of this Parish, who died Oct^r 21st, 1808, aged 79. Also of Elizabeth, his widow, who died May 17th, 1822, aged 90 years.

13.

In affectionate remembrance of the Rev^d Charles Elliott, B.A., for 36 years Rector of Picton, Nova Scotia. He departed this life the 27 day of September, 1877, in the 66 year of his age.

14.

In memory of Joseph Eycott; also Mary, his wife. He died Sep. 28, 1787, aged 85; she died March 18, 1785, aged 73. Also Nathaniel, their son, who died Jan. 6th, 1805, aged 58 years. In memory of Thomas Eycott, who died Feb. 21st, 1800, aged 27 years.

15.

Sacred to the memory of Henry Eycott, Esq^r, and Elizabeth, his wife. The former died February 24th, 1801, aged 66 years. The latter March 20th, 1792, aged 57 years. Likewise to the memory of M^r John Stanton, son of the above Elizabeth Eycott (by a former husband), who died September 3^d, 1806, aged 51 years. William Eycott, son of Henry & Mary Eycott, died Sep^t 6th, 1812, aged 6 years. To the memory of Mary Ann, second daughter of Henry & Mary Eycott, who died January 8th, 1832, aged 34 years. Also to the memory of the undermentioned children of Henry Eycott, Jun^r, Esq^r, and Mary, his wife: Matilda, who died December 18th, 1798, aged 4 months; Lucy, died April 12th, 1800, an infant; Edward, died September 10th, 1801, aged 4 months; Joseph William, died February 4th, 1802, in his 7th year; Joseph, died May 2nd, 1805, aged 7 weeks. Sacred to the memory of Henry Eycott, Esq^r, the son of Henry and

Elizabeth Eycott, who died the 9th of July, 1821 [?], aged 48 years. Also of Mary, his wife, who died the 13th of July, 1847, aged 75 years.

16.

In memory of Jane, the wife of Paul Hawkins Fisher,* and daughter of the late John Travers, Esq., of London, who died January 18, 1823, aged 50 years.

17.

In memory of Stephen Fowler, of this Parish, Clothier, who departed this life the 2^d day of April, An^o Domini 1717, ætatis suæ 83. Also in memory of Sarah, his wife: she departed this life January the 1st, An^o Doⁿⁱ 1728, aged near 88.

18.

In memory of Anna Matilda, the beloved wife of John Joseph Franks, who died April 21, 1846, at the early age of twenty-two years. Also of her only son, John Barnard Franks, who died May 2, 1848, aged 3 years.

19.

Sacred to the memory of Eleanor, wife of William Fryer, of this Parish, who departed this life April 26th, 1801, aged 50 years. The abovenamed William Fryer died August 23rd, 1828, aged 76 years. Sacred to the memory of Thomas Biggs, of the Parish of Stroud, who departed this life July 5th, 1804, aged 36 years. Sacred to the memory of Sarah, daughter of William & Eleanor Fryer, of this Parish, who departed this life Feb^r 13th, 1837, aged 58 years.

20.

[This inscription, in memory of the Rev. Samson Harris, M.A., Vicar of the Parish, and his widow, has been printed in vol. i., p. 210.]

21.

Sacred to the memory of Maria Harris, who died November xxx, MDCCCXXVII, aged xxii years.

22.

Sacred to the memory of Anna Maria Catharina, the beloved wife of Joakim Cooper Hayward, Esq^{re}, of this place, who died 23rd March, 1857, aged 64 years. Also of the abovenamed Joakim Cooper Hayward, who died July 24th, 1864, aged 82 years.

23.

To the dear memory of Jacob Scott Hayward, who died at Wotton, Sussex, Augst 27th, 1868, aged 49 years.

24.

Erected in remembrance of Mary Hogg, wife of James Hogg, Clothier at Ebley, in this Parish. She departed this life June the 28th, 1795, aged 58 years. Sarah, first wife of James Hogg, died

* The nonagenarian author of *Notes and Recollections of Stroud, Gloucestershire* (1871), who died October 6th, 1874, in his 95th year.

January the 15th, 1766, in the 32nd year of her age. M.S. Edward, the son of James & Susanna Hogg, who died the 8th of June, 1799, aged 1 year and 7 months. James Hogg, Senior, died the 25th of Sep^r, 1816, aged 77 years. James, the son of James & Susanna Hogg, died the 17th of April, 1819, aged 23 years. Susanna Hogg, third wife of James Hogg, died April 22nd, 1837, aged 74 years. Elizabeth, their daug^{tr}, died April 11th, 1825, aged 16 years.

25.

Sacred to the memory of John Keys, Esq^r, of Tenby, South Wales, who died at Frocester, in this County, June 19th, 1836, aged 74. Sacred to the memory of M^{rs} Mary Keys, relict of John Keys, Esq^r, who died at Tenby March 27th, 1840, aged 82.

26.

In remembrance of Henry Hotspur Marling, Esq^{re}, of Stonehouse Court, who died November 12th, 1865, aged 38. In memory also of Harry Hotspur Marling, who died April 9th, 1874, aged 9 years, only and beloved child of Adrianna and Henry Hotspur Marling, Esq^{re}.

27.

In memory of William Mill, of this Parish, Gent, who died the 23rd of November, 1697, aged 65 years.

28.

In memory of Mary Bigland Mills, the eldest and dearly loved child of the Rev^d W. L. Mills and Elizabeth Catherine, his wife. Also of Anna Hayward Mills, their youngest and dearly loved child. The former died at Clevedon May 13th, 1855, in the 16th year of her age. The latter died at Stonehouse August 5th, 1864, in the 8th year of her age. Also in memory of Elizabeth Catherine, the beloved wife of the Rev^d W. L. Mills, M.A. [of Springbank, Stonehouse.] She died at Streatley, Berks, July 22nd, 1865, aged 54 years. And in memory of Catherine Clarence Harrison Mills, their dearly loved child, who died at New-Wandsworth March 10th, 1866, aged 19 years.

29.

Here resteth the body of Giles, the son of John Nash, of this Parish, Clothier, who departed this life the 14 day of May, in the 44th year of his age, An^o D^o 1719. Also Elizabeth, daughter of the said Giles Nash, who died the 2^d of May, 1771, aged 63 years.

30-34.

[These five inscriptions have been printed in vol. i., pp. 208, 209, under the head of "The Pettat Family."]

35.

In memory of John Perks, of the City of Gloucester, Merchant. Ob. 7th July, 1773, æt. 29.

36.

Sacred to the memory of M^r Frederick Price, of Cainscross,

Surgeon, son of the late Robert Price, Esq., of Isleworth, Middlesex, died April 4th, A. D. 1832, aged 32 years.

37.

In affectionate remembrance of Joseph Rea, who died March 14th, 1869, aged 65 years.

38.

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Skipp, Esq^r, of this Parish, who departed this life the 3rd day of June, 1837, in the 90th year of his age. Also of Felicia, his wife, who died the 23rd day of Sep^r, 1826, aged 81 years. George Fowler Skipp, son of the above-named Tho^s & Felicia, died April 19th, 1808, aged 31 years. And Thomas, another son, died in his infancy. Also of Felicia and Ann, their daughters. Felicia died the 30th day of Oct^r, 1808, aged 27 years. And Ann departed this life the 18th day of June, 1836, in the 57th year of her age.

39.

Sacred to the memory of John Stanton, Esq^{re}, of Haywards Field, in this Parish. He died on the 30th day of November, 1847, aged 55 years. Also of Mary, his wife, who died on the 8th of June, 1865, aged 64 years.

40.

Richard Stephens, of Ebley, Gent, died Oct^r 15th, 1779, aged 66 years. Mary Stephens, wife of the above Richard Stephens, died the 7th of January, 1795, in the 82nd year of her age. In memory of Hannah, the amiable and beloved wife of Merrott Stephens, of the City of Gloucester, Banker, daughter of William Coles, Esq^r, late of Cadoxton, in the County of Glamorgan, who departed this life the 15th day of June, 1801, in the 56th year of her age. Also of the abovenamed Merrott Stephens, Banker, of Gloucester (only son of the late Richard Stephens, of Ebley, Gent), who died August 14th, 1815, aged 68 years. His only son, John Merrott Stephens, Lieut^t Col^l, died in St. Lucia (West Indies) the 23rd of September, 1833.

41.

Sacred to the memory of Charlotte, wife of M^r Thomas White, Clothier, who departed this life June 29th, 1829, aged 40 years. Also of four children who died in their infancy. Also of Elizabeth, his second wife, who departed this life Feb^r 8th, 1850, aged 53 years. Also of one child who died in her infancy.

42.

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Coke White, who departed this life Sep^r 30th, 1857, aged 33.

43.

Beneath this tomb are deposited the remains of Thomas Woolley, Gent, who departed this life April 29th, 1826, aged 59. ABHBA.

1816.—JOSEPH ALLEN, D.D., BISHOP OF BRISTOL 1834-1836.
—In the *Manchester School Register*, so ably edited for the Chetham

Society by my old friend the Rev. J. Finch Smith, M.A., vol. ii., pp. 43-47, there is the fullest notice with which I am acquainted of this prelate. Joseph, son of William Allen, Esq., of Manchester, was baptized at St. Anne's Church, Manchester, on December 6, 1770; entered Manchester School on January 14, 1779; went to Trinity College, Cambridge, as a fellow commoner, in 1788, and on his father's reverse of fortune became a commoner, read hard, and was placed seventh among the wranglers in 1792.* Having been elected a fellow of Trinity, and engaged in the tuition of the college, he became private tutor to Lord Althorp, and was presented by Earl Spencer, his pupil's father, in 1808, to the vicarage of Battersea, having been made a prebendary of Westminster two years previously. In 1829 the Dean and Chapter presented him to the vicarage of St. Bride's, Fleet St., from which he was promoted, in 1834, to the see of Bristol, and translated in 1836 to the bishopric of Ely, which he held till his death in 1845. He printed a few sermons and charges:—*The Dangers to which the Church of England is Exposed, both from without and within: a Sermon*, 1822, 4to; *A Charge*, 1835, 4to; *A Sermon at the Anniversary of the British District Societies*, 1835, 4to; *An Ordination Sermon*, 1836, 4to; *A Charge*, 1837, 4to. On his appointment to Ely he had some dispute with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, which resulted in an augmentation of the income of the see. The correspondence was printed as a pamphlet, and when the bishop appeared in the House of Lords Lord Lyndhurst remarked to him, "Well, Bishop of Ely, you are the first man I ever knew to get 1,500*l.* a year by writing a pamphlet." He was buried in the cathedral, and in the south aisle of the choir there is a statue with a Latin inscription, the date on which of his death, being according to the Roman system of reckoning, seems to have misled the sender of the query,† who gives it as April 13, whereas the "xiii Cal. April." is March 20 of our calendar.

The following anecdote may be deemed worthy of preservation. When Dr. Allen was made Bishop of Bristol in 1834, the patronage of the living he vacated devolved, as is usual, to the Crown, and the Whigs being then in power, St. Bride's was conferred on Dr. William Carwithen, then a leading Whig in the city of Exeter, with whom Lord Ebrington, one of the members for the county of Devon, used to stay when in Exeter, and to whose influence the doctor was, no doubt, indebted for his promotion. Soon afterwards meeting Dr. Philpotts, then Bishop of Exeter, his lordship, after the usual words of congratulation, added, "And I should recommend you, Dr. Carwithen, to lose as little time as possible in embracing your bride." The advice was not heeded, the Whigs were defeated on some question and turned out, Sir Robert Peel

* He graduated B.A. 1792; M.A. 1796, and D.D. 1829. (*Graduati Cantabrigienses*, 1878, p. 6.)—ED.

† *Notes and Queries*, 7th S. vii. 370.—ED.

came in, and the ecclesiastical bride was united to some more fortunate suitor. Peel's ministry, however, lasted only for a few months, and on the Whigs' return to office Carwithen was soon presented to Stoke Climsland, a valuable living in the gift of the Duchy of Cornwall, which he held till his death.

Middleton-Cheney Rectory, Banbury.

W. E. BUCKLEY.

1817.—LOCAL CASES OF LONGEVITY, 1880-1889.—At the request of several subscribers we herewith give a copy of our record of the deaths of persons 90 years old and upwards in this county and immediate neighbourhood since 1879:—Andrew Watchman, a centenarian, who died at Hill, Jan. 3rd, 1880; Rev. James Davies, formerly rector of Abbenhall, aged 96, on August 27th, 1881; Charles Gibbs,* for 40 years parish clerk of Matson, aged 99 years, on September 30th, 1881; Rev. H. Fitzgerald, rector of Bredon, aged 93 years, on April 20th, 1881; Thomas Young, at Tibberton, aged 104 years, on January 10th, 1881; Thomas Smart, at Siston, aged 101 years, on February 10th, 1881; Rev. J. Trowbridge, at Wotton-under-Edge, aged 95 years, on February 25th, 1881; Sergeant Brint, a Peninsular veteran, at Gloucester, aged 99 years, on March 6th, 1881; Mrs. Ann Webb, at Ledbury, aged 103 years, on August 4th, 1881; Sophia Vowles, in Bourton Workhouse, aged 100 years, on Nov. 9th, 1882; Mr. W. S. Dickins, J.P., aged 90 years, on August 18th, 1883; Miss C. A. Morris, at Clifton, aged 100 years, in July, 1883; Elizabeth Robbins, at Siddington, aged 100 years, on June 7th, 1884; Lady Cromie, at Witcomb, aged 92 years, on September 5th, 1885; Mary Broben, at Lydney, aged 103 years, on Nov. 16th, 1885; Mr. A. H. Jenkins, at Gloucester, aged 91 years, on Nov. 27th, 1886; Capt. J. M. Shipton, at Gloucester, aged 96 years, on February 27th, 1886; Miss Joanna Hastings, at Malvern, in her 104th year, on March 12th, 1886; Miss Amelia Abraham,† at Gloucester, aged 92 years, on August 4th, 1886; Mrs. Maria Lane, at Hucclecote, aged 101 years, on January 25th, 1888; Mr. John Lovett, at Gloucester, aged 90 years, on June 5th, 1888; Mr. C. Brooke Hunt, J.P., aged 94 years, on September 19th, 1888; Canon Richard Harvey, in his 92nd year, on June 27th, 1889.—*Gloucestershire Chronicle*, Aug. 10, 1889.

In the same issue of the *Chronicle* these three cases have been recorded:—Anne Rogers Morris, at Promenade, Cheltenham, aged 90 years, on August 2nd, 1889; Robert James Farbridge, at Pittville Court, Cheltenham, aged 90 years, on August 5th, 1889; and, Elizabeth Thomas, widow of Evan Thomas, late of Gloucester, at Cardiff, aged 92 years, on August 7th, 1889.

EDITOR.

1818.—THE "GLOUCESTER JOURNAL" AND THE RAILWAYS.—Last week the *Gloucester Journal*, in an article purporting to

* For mention of this veteran see note on "Charles Gibbs, Parish Clerk of Matson, and his Predecessors," *ante*, iii. 37-41.

† See note on "The Jews' Burial-ground at Gloucester," *ante*, p. 336.

“elucidate” the contemplated railway alterations in this city, made these remarkable statements:—“The Midland line was opened in 1844, the civic authorities of that day having allowed, on what reasonable ground is not apparent, the company to run their line right through the heart of the city, and at the same time on the same level as the adjoining streets. The Great Western line was constructed some few years later, and, whether the civic authorities had seen the error of their ways, or whether it was to suit the convenience of the company, it was made to take a sweep round the outside of the city in its approach to the station.” We have never before seen so many inaccuracies in so few lines of print. In order that our contemporary may in its future efforts to assist in bringing about desirable railway improvements in Gloucester run on safe ground, and not get itself so much “off the line,” we make it a present of the following accurate information:—The first railway which ran into this city was from Birmingham, was narrow gauge, and was opened for traffic to Gloucester on November 4th, 1840. On May 12th, 1845, the first train on the Great Western Railway, broad gauge, from London, ran here into the same station (the present Midland station). Trains from Bristol first ran from Stonehouse into Gloucester on the Great Western rails, but on the present curve from the millstream. After the Great Western system was continued to Cheltenham, being opened in October, 1847, passengers from London to Gloucester changed at the T station, and were conveyed by another train into the city. This changing arrangement continued till September, 1851, when the South Wales Railway was opened, and from and after this date the up and down trains ran into the one-sided Great Western station. The narrow gauge from Bristol to Gloucester was opened for traffic on May 29th, 1854, since which time the Midland Company have had their own metals between Stonehouse and this city. The “civic authorities” had no more power than the man in the moon to protect the then thinly populated suburbs from the incursions of the railway companies, for they had no jurisdiction there till the city boundaries were extended as recently as the year 1874. The “heart of the city” was at the Cross, and not near the Park, when the Midland made entry in 1854, years after, and not before, the Western had, according to the *Journal*, been “made to take a sweep round the outside of the city.”—*Gloucestershire Chronicle*, Aug. 3, 1889.

1819.—BRIMSOMBE CHURCH: MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—In 1879 accurate copies were taken of the two inscriptions* in the church of the Holy Trinity, Brimscombe, near Stroud:—

1.

Near this spot | rest the remains of | Mary, relict of James
Legge, Esq^r, | who died November 22nd, 1845, | aged 78 years. |

* An index has been given in vol. i., p. 214.

Also of | Mary, eldest daughter of the above, | who died September 9th, 1859, | aged 57 years.

2.

Sacred to the memory of | the Rev^d Henry James Legge, M.A., | 32 years the faithful and beloved Pastor | of this Parish, | who died June 22nd, 1873, aged 73 years. | Erected by the Parishioners.

The following (copied at the same time) are, with others, in the churchyard :—

1.

In memory of William Henry Chapman, born October 18, 1791, died March 15, 1863.

2.

Rev H. J. Legge, died June 22nd 1873, aged 73. M. L. 1859.

3.

Sacred to the memory of C. H. Mackenzie, Esq^{re}, who departed this life on the 31st of May, 1865, aged 56 years.

4.

In beloved memory of Charles Bailey Tanner, of Linden Cottage, Brimscombe, who died May the 21st, 1868, aged 74 years.

5.

Sacred to the memory of Robert Thompson, Esq^r, of Burleigh House, Brimscombe, late of The Priory, Malvern, Worcestershire, who fell asleep in Jesus June 21st, 1867, in the 73rd year of his age.

6.

Sacred to the memory of Emma, the beloved wife of M^r William Willson, of Brimscombe House, born Feb^r 9th, 1805, died July 20th, 1847.

7.

Sacred to the memory of Elizath Mary Ann, the beloved wife of William Willson, of Brimscombe House, and daughter of Kanes James & Ann Ford, of Islington, born March 22nd 1821, died Jan^r 23rd, 1852.

ABHRA.

1820.—OAKRIDGE CHURCH: MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—In 1879 accurate copies were taken of the two inscriptions* in the church of St. Bartholomew, Oakridge, near Stroud :—

1.

(Window.)

To the glory of God, and in affectionate remembrance of the Rev^d Charles Raymond Barker, M.A. Oxon, | who died at Clifton Nov^r 12, 1875, aged 63 years. R.I.P. First officiating clergyman of Oakridge.

2.

In | affectionate | remembrance of | Sarah Stockwell, | who died February 4th, 1877, | aged 79 years.

* An index has been given in vol. I., p. 215.

The following (copied at the same time) is, with others, in the churchyard :—

Sacred to the memory of Lieu^t Stockwell, R.M., who died April 2nd, 1832, aged 40 years, and was interred at Woolwich. Also of Sarah, relict of the abovenamed, who died at Lillyhorn House [in this Parish] February 4th, 1877, aged 79 years. ABHBA.

1821.—BRISTOL MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, 1685-87.—(Replies to No. 1738.) I am able to inform you that Sir John Churchill was buried in Churchill Church, Somerset, on 11th October, 1685, as recorded in the parish register; but I cannot give the exact date of his death.

CHAS. JOHN SIMMONS,
Churchwarden of Churchill.

Some particulars of Sir John Churchill may be found in Foss's *Biographical Dictionary of the Judges of England*, p. 165. His successor in the representation of Bristol was Sir Richard Hart, who had been elected sheriff in 1668, and mayor in 1680.

Sir Richard Crump was elected sheriff of Bristol in 1665, and mayor in 1677.

G. A. W.

1822.—A BRISTOL RECORD OF THE QUEEN'S CORONATION, JUNE 28, 1838.—In connection with the recent jubilee of her Majesty's Coronation it may be well to mention that an interesting volume of coloured drawings is in the possession of Mr. Wm. George, in which Mr. Robert Greethead, an eye-witness of the Coronation procession in Bristol fifty years before, has portrayed in radiant hues, and with a loving fidelity and minuteness worthy of a work of former days in the illumination of some precious missal, the progress of the loyal citizens of Bristol from the Council-house to the Blind Asylum and Clifton and back, on that memorable occasion. The public buildings, and shops, with the very names on the sign-boards, are carefully represented, while the cavalry, men in armour, the Corporation in their scarves, consuls, clergy, Colston schoolboys, the Society of Merchants, churchwardens, cocked-hat beadles, inhabitants of the different parishes, Freemasons, Druids, Free Gardeners, coachmakers, and trade bodies too numerous to specify, with drums, trumpets, emblazoned banners, and insignia, follow in due train past All Saints' Church, the Exchange, St. Stephen's, the Cathedral, and the Mayor's Chapel, to the handsome buildings of the Blind Asylum and Bishop's College, then just finished. J. G.

1823.—FILTON CHURCH: MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—In 1880 accurate copies were taken of the three inscriptions* in the chancel of St. Peter's, Filton, near Bristol :—

1.

In loving memory of | Gertrude Bertha Octavia Evelyn
Alexandra, | daughter of William and S. Kearsey, | Bristol,

* An index has been given in vol. II., p. 124.

descendant of | Richard Kearsey, of Little Barrington, | in this County, who fell asleep | 12th July, 1880, aged 16 years, saying | "Jesus is calling me now; He is waiting for me." | Her remains rest on the east side of the porch.

2.

H. J. S. | quod mortale fuit | Henriotta, Jacobi Bedford Poulden, | hujusque Ecclesiæ Rectoris, | conjugis quam dilectæ, | quæ Edvardo filio dudum nato, | Eheu! mensis Octobris die XIV | animam beatam reddidit, | ætatis suæ anno XLII, | A.D. MDCCCXXXV.

3.

Underneath | are deposited the remains of | Richard Poulden, Esq., | Rear-Admiral of the Red, | who died March 16, 1845, | aged 81 years. | Also of Harriet, wife of the above, | who died January 3, 1845, | aged 70 years.

A.B.H.B.A.

1824.—FISHPONDS CHURCH: MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—In 1883 accurate copies were taken of the nine inscriptions,* which, with four on brasses under windows, are in St. Mary's, Fishponds, near Bristol:—

1.

In a vault near this place | are deposited the mortal remains | of Uriah Aust, | many years Churchwarden of this Parish, | who departed this life | April 19th, 1838, aged 62 years. | Also of Amelia, wife of the above, | who died the 18th day of March, 1832, | aged 53 years.

2.

To the memory of | Lieut^t Joshua Fothergill, | late of the 1st Royal Veteran Battalion, | who departed this life February 5th, 1840, | aged 55 years. | He was patriotic and useful, | having passed many years in the service | of his country in the following places: | Germany, Copenhagen, Spain, Portugal, | and America. | His honorable conduct, strict integrity, kind | manners, and exemplary morality gained him | much esteem and affection from | all who knew him. | This tablet is erected by his sorrowing widow.

3.

In memory of | Sophia Fothergill, | widow of Lieut^t Fothergill, | who died at Sevenoaks, Kent, | September 27th, 1878, | in the 90th year of her age."

4.

Sacred to the memory of | Matilda, the beloved wife of W. E. T. Goodenough, late of Bristol, | who died Dec^r 23rd, 1843, aged 34 years. | Also of Robert H. Adams, of this Parish, | who died Jan^{ry} 1st, 1834, aged 84 years. | Also of Deborah, the beloved wife of the above R. H. Adams, | who died Nov^r 11th, 1865, aged

* An index has been given in vol. II., p. 446.

89 years, | beloved by all who knew them. | This tablet was erected
by William Robert Howard, | eldest son of the aforesaid Matilda
Goodenough.

5.

Dedicated to the memory of | the beloved children of | William
Scott Lawrence | and Ann Amelia, his wife, | of Stapleton Villa,
in this Parish, | whose remains are interred in the | family vault
in this Church. | William Henry Aust, born 7th May, 1838, | died
19th September, 1838. | Mary Ann Aust, born 28th July, 1835, |
died 27th July, 1848. | John Uriah Aust, born 5th June, 1846, |
died 26th August, 1862.

6.

Sacred | to the memory of | Ann Amelia, | the beloved wife of |
William Scott Lawrence, | of Stapleton Villa, | in this Parish, |
who departed this life | May 10th, 1854, | aged 42 years.

7.

Beneath lie the remains of | Alicia, the beloved wife of C. P.
Martin, | of this Parish, | who died April 17th, 1832. | Her piety,
complacency of temper, | and exemplary conduct | claimed this
tribute of her | husband's affection and regret.

8.

Sacred | to | the memory | of | Charles Penry Martin, Gentleman, |
of this Parish, | born October 6th, A.D. 1782, | who died November
10th, A.D. 1847, | lamented sincerely by his | widow and relatives, |
and regretted by the poor. | Also | to the memory of | Frances,
his widow, | youngest daughter of the late | Rev^d Richard Stubbs,
D.D., | Rector of Fryerning, Essex, | born March 5th, A.D. 1794, |
died October 27th, A.D. 1864.

9.

[This inscription, in memory of the Rev. William Squire
Mirehouse, M.A., Incumbent, has been given in vol. ii., p. 447,
and need not be repeated. The same remark applies to the four
inscriptions on brasses under windows.]

ABHBA.

1825.—THE ROBIN REDBREAST OF BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.—
These lines were written by the Rev. Samuel Love, M.A., one of
the minor canons of Bristol Cathedral, on a robin redbreast,
which had taken up its residence in the building, and was in the
constant habit of accompanying the organ with its singing:—

Sweet social bird! whose soft harmonious lays
Swell the glad song of thy Creator's praise,
Say, art thou conscious of approaching ills,
Fell winter's storms, the pointed blast that kills?
Shun'st thou the savage north's unpitying breath?
Or cruel man's more latent snares of death?
Here dwell secure; here with incessant note
Pour the soft music of thy trembling throat;

Parish magazines might be made (generally speaking) far more interesting and useful than they are, by the insertion of records of baptisms, marriages, and burials, taken in whole or in part from the parish registers. Let us hope for improvement in this respect.

J. G.

1828.—FOUR BROCKTHROP WILLS, 1598-1611.

i.

1598, Feb. 20. Robert Payne, of Brockthrop:—To repairs of Church of Brockthrop, 3^s 4^d: Poor, 3^s 4^d: Robert Payne,* the ploughlands which were his mothers: Alice daughter, and Richard son, £26. 13. 4. each, six years after testator's death, or all to survivor: W^m Mylton, an ewe sheep: John Mylton, a sheep: Margaret Walkleye, a bushel of wheat after harvest: Anthony Walkleye, a yewe shepe: Agnes, a cow calfe: Alice Clarke, 3^s 4^d: residue to Julyan, wife and executrix. Humphrey Harris, brother in law, and William Payne, of Tuffley, overseers of will. Witnesses, Humphrey Harris the elder, John Church, and Rychard Smith, Minister.

Mem: Debts owing me: my son Robert, £4; Rich. Bond, £3: which I owe: W^m Harris, £5; John Mylton, £10.

ii.

1598, July 29. George Morgan, of Brockthrop:—To Amye and Margery, daughters, £5 each: William son and Anne daughter, £4 each, three years after testator's death: residue to Anna, wife and executrix. Witnesses, Rychard Smith, Mynister, and Edithe Organ.

iii.

1598, Sept. 24. Andrew Sowle the Elder, of Brockthrop:—To repairs of Church of Brockthrop, 3^s 4^d: Robt. Lymbrick, bushel of wheat, half bushel barley, half bushel——: Robert Payne, £10: ——Lord, daughter of Rychard Lord, a payre of calves: Mary Sowle, one cowe and a pott: Rich. Sowle, best pott: Francis and John Sowle, rest of brass and pewter: W^m Sowle and Edward Sowle, a shepe and a cowe: Rychard Smith, Mynister, Robt. Winston, and Rychard Harris, 3^s 4^d each: residue to Andrew Sowle, "my kinsman" and executor. Witnesses, Rychard Smith, Robt. Winston, and Rychard Harris.

iv.

In the Name of God, Amen. The 25th daye of May, A.D. 1611, I, Thomas Smythe alias Hutchens, of Brockthropp, in the Countye of the Cyttie of Gloucester, doe ordayne

* Robert Payne, of Brockthropp, paid £10 as composition money for not taking upon himself the order of knighthood at the coronation of Charles I., 1630-1.

and make my last will and testament in manner and form following, that is to saye, First and principally I bequeath my soule to God my Maker, and to his only Sonne my Redeemer, and my bodye to the earthe. Item I give and bequeath to Elyzabeth my wife all my goods and chattels in what place or places soever they may or canne be found, which Elyzabeth I make my only executrix, to see this my last will and testament performed, fulfilled, and kepte. These being wytnesses, Richarde Smythe, Mynister, and Mabell Spylman,

By me Rycharde Smythe, Mynister,
Mabell Spylman (her marke).

Proved at Gloucester July 24, 1611.

J. MELLAND HALL, M.A.

1829.—THE WILL OF SAMUEL BIRT, OF HARESFIELD, WITH INVENTORY.—This document, well written on parchment, but with notable peculiarities in the spelling of words, etc., will be found in some respects interesting:—

In the Name of God, Amen. The 25th day of february, in the yeare of Our Lord 17¹/₃, I, Samuell Birt, of the parish of Haresfield, in the County of Gloucester, being of right mind and perfect memory (God be thanked), doe make, constitute, and appoint my last will and testament in manner and forme following. Imprimis, I give my soul to Almighty God my Creator, and my body to Christian burial. Item I give and bequeath to my brother Thomas Birt halfe a crowne and won shut of my wearing apparell. Item I give and bequeath to my brothers son,——— Burt, Forty shillings and won shut of my wearing apparell. Item I give and bequeath to my brothers son, Georg Burt, Fortey shillings and the best shut of my wearing apparell. Item I give and bequeath to my brothers dafter, Elizabeth Burt, Fortey shillings. Item I give and bequeath to Hester Brown, my servant maid, Fortey shillings. Item I give and bequeath to my two nefews and neese, Thomas, George, and Elizabeth Burt, alle my household goods, to be equally divided amongst them after the decease of my beloved wife Elinor Burt, but in cease she should mary, then my will is that all my household goods should the day of her marridge be equally divided between my before mentioned nephews and neese, Thomas, George, and Eliz : Burt. I doe order my executrix to put a head stone and flat stone upon me. Lastly I give and bequeath all the rest of my stock, goods, chattells, debts, to my dearely beloved wife Eleaner Birt, whom I doe hereby constitute, ordaine, and appoint sole executrix of this my last will and testament. Gifen under my hand and seale the day and yeare

aforsaid, Samuell Burt his marke. Signed, sealed, published in the presence of John Pulton, Sarah Gabb her marke, John Rowles, Will: Copner Sen^r.

Proved at Gloucester May 6, 1713.

The following will help to show the prices of stock, etc., in Gloucestershire in the year 1713:—

An inventory of y^e goods and chattles of Sam. Burt, late of the parish of Haresfield, in y^e County of Glos^{tr}. Taken and appraised by us whose names are hereunto subscribed, March y^e 5th, 171³.

It ^m For wearing apparrell and money in hand	05 · 00 · 00
It. For acre and halfe of growing Corne.....	03 · 00 · 00
It. For 18 Cow beast	70 · 00 · 00
It. For 3 heifers and a bull.....	10 · 00 · 00
It. For 87 sheepe.....	25 · 00 · 00
It. For 4 yearling beast.....	06 · 00 · 00
It. For A Colt.....	02 · 10 · 00
It. For 2 Store piggs.....	00 · 15 · 00

In y^e Kitching.

It. For 6 sides of bacon.....	03 · 00 · 00
It. For 9 small pew ^{tr} dishes.....	01 · 00 · 00
It. For 3 pew ^{tr} porringers, one flagon, one } pott, two plates, and 1 bason..... }	00 · 02 · 06
It. For 3 Spitts.....	00 · 01 · 06
It. For 3 brass kettles, 4 potts, 2 skilletts, } and a warming pan	01 · 10 · 00

In y^e day house.

It. For 2 Cheese rings.....	00 · 05 · 00
-----------------------------	--------------

In y^e Kitching Chamb^r.

It. For A bed, bed close, and bedstead.....	00 · 15 · 00
---	--------------

In y^e parlour Chamb^r.

It. For A bed, bedstead, and bed close.....	00 · 15 · 00
---	--------------

In y^e maides Chamb^r.

It. For A bed, bedclose, and bedstead.....	00 · 15 · 00
--	--------------

In y^e day house.

It. For Cheese	00 · 10 · 00
----------------------	--------------

In y^e Cheese Chamb^r.

It. For Cheese	05 · 00 · 00
It. For old barrells, bowls, cheese vates, } and other lumber goods	01 · 00 · 00

136 : 19 : 00

Signed, John Pulton, Sam : Pulton, John Rowles.

ARTHUR NIBLETT, M.A.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A reward of £5 will be paid by the undersigned for a copy of the baptismal register of Richard Townesende, or Townshend, who was born in the year 1619.—
R. B. TOWNSHEND, Hillfields, Redmarley, Gloucestershire.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.

It is intended to issue, with each alternate part, as heretofore, some pages of critical notices of recent publications. With this in view, books, etc. (to be sent to the Editor, 26, Meridian Place, Clifton, Bristol), are desired; and they will receive, with as little delay as possible, a careful consideration. Works in any way connected with the civil or ecclesiastical history of Gloucestershire or the neighbouring counties particularly welcome.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

“Gloucestershire Notes and Queries” is a good medium for literary and other suitable advertisements, which will be received by the Editor. As the space is limited, an early communication is recommended. The work is published quarterly; and to secure the insertion of an advertisement in the forthcoming part, it will be well to forward particulars not later than the 1st of March, June, September, and December, respectively. Advertisements of patent medicines and such like will not be accepted on any terms.

Scale of charges:—page (same size as circular), £1; half-page, 12s.; quarter-page, 6s. 6d.; inch, 5s.; half-inch, 2s. 6d.—in good legible type, well displayed, and across the page.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

A very few copies of each of the following:—

1. *Brief Sketches of the Parishes of Booterstown and Donnybrook, in the County of Dublin; with Notes and Annals.* Four Parts. Dublin, 1860-74. Sm. 8vo, pp. viii. 488. In neat cloth binding, price 5s., post-free.
2. *Monumental Inscriptions in the Parish Church of Cheltenham.* Privately printed. London, 1877. 4to. Price 3s. 6d., post-free.

Application to be made to the Rev. B. H. Blacker, 26, Meridian Place, Clifton, Bristol. No copies of *Charlton Kings Inscriptions* now on hand.

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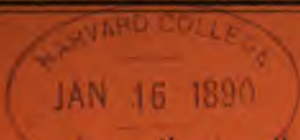
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PART XLV.]

[January, 1890.



Gloucestershire Notes and Queries,

EDITED BY THE

REV. BEAVER H. BLACKER, M.A.

*"Tis not time lost, to talk with antique lore
And all the labours of the dead; for thence
The musing mind may bring us ample store
Of thoughts, that will her labours recompense."*

BULL.

*"It is a degradation to man to be reduced to the life of the present;
and never will he cast forth his hopes, and his views, and his efforts
towards the future with due effect and energy, unless at the same time he
prizes and holds fondly clasped to his heart the recollections of the past."*

GLADSTONE.

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1890.

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GENERAL NOTICES.

Part XLVI. (the double one for the year), price 2s., or by post, 2s. 2d., will be ready for the 1st of April.

The annual subscription for the work, which is published quarterly, (including the April double part) is 5s., or by post, 5s. 5d.

Communications of a suitable character will be most acceptable. The loan of all documents and newspapers, literal copies of monumental inscriptions in churches and churchyards, memoranda of noteworthy facts in any way connected with the county, and extracts from scarce books or pamphlets of local interest, or from parish registers and churchwardens' accounts, is invited; and anything entrusted for the purpose will be carefully preserved, and returned without unnecessary delay. Correspondents are requested not to make use of any contractions in their transcripts, except when such occur in the originals, and to write upon one side only of the paper. Names of persons and places should be very distinctly written.

All contributions should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. The signatures of contributors are appended, unless a wish to the contrary may have been expressed.

Books, etc., sent for review to the Editor (26, Meridian Place, Clifton, Bristol), will receive due attention.

The binder is requested, in arranging the illustrations of Vol. I., to attend to the directions given for his guidance, p. xvi. "Bishop John Talbot's Monument" will be found in Part VI., and the "Map of the County of Gloucester" and "Over Bridge" in Part XI.

Special covers for the volumes have NOT been provided, the matter of binding being left to the taste of each subscriber.

Vol. I. being out of print, copies can be supplied only as they may turn up for sale from time to time, and then only to purchasers of the second volume. Some odd parts, however, are still on hand. Vol. II., comprising Parts XIII.-XXIV., can be procured from the Editor until further notice, price 18s., or by post, 18s. 6d. Vol. III., comprising Parts XXV.-XXXVI., price 15s., or by post, 15s. 6d. Three shillings each offered for copies of Parts II., VII., and IX., and full price for Parts XI., XIV.-XVII., and XXII., if fit for binding. A liberal price will be paid for copies of Vol. I.

Probably some names which should appear in the lists of subscribers (for which see the covers of Parts IV.-XLIV.), have been unintentionally omitted: if so, particulars are requested, which will at once be attended to. The names of additional subscribers are likewise desired for insertion in the next list.

Subscribers are requested to remit their subscriptions (the receipt of which will be duly acknowledged) to the undersigned; and Post Office and Postal Orders should be made payable at either BRISTOL or CLIFTON. Thanks are given to the many who have promptly replied to (and in sundry cases have even anticipated) applications for payment, and who have thereby prevented much trouble and expense.

26, Meridian Place,
Clifton, Bristol,
January 1st, 1890.

(Rev.) B. H. BLACKER.

JAN 16 1890

1830.—WILLIAM LLEWELLIN, OF MANGOTSFIELD.—(See No. 1621.) The following lines by "J. C." on William Llewelin (or Lluelling), "the philosophic Collier of Mangotsfield," who died December 2, 1773, are from the March number of the *Monthly Miscellany* for 1774, p. 154.

JOHN MOORE.

Chardwar, Bourton-on-the-Water.

He's gone! another Newton dies;
His mortal part returns to dust;
His soul ascends to range the skies,
And shine in glory with the first.
What tho' his fortune plac'd him low,
And gloomy caverns gave him meat,
'Twas his that truest bliss to know,
Which dwells but seldom with the great.
Often would his aspiring mind
Travel the wide creation o'er,
And rove thro' distant worlds on high,
His Maker's glory to explore.
But, ah! how vain his studies here,
To shew him all his soul desir'd!
Tho' much he knew, his soaring mind
To greater knowledge still aspir'd.
Amongst the glorious works of God,
With new inventions of his own,
He sought discoveries of His pow'r,
To mortal eyes before unknown.
He needs not now those helps he sought,
Those artificial* eyes he made;
No clouds there intercept his view,
No mists his prying eyes invade.
Now is that knowledge all complete
He laboured much in life to gain,
For which his nights he sleepless spent,
And exercis'd his fertile brain.
Disrob'd of all that clogs the mind,
And hinders perfect knowledge here,
He soars thro' regions unconfin'd,
And sees the hand that rolls the spheres:
That hand unseen, that pow'r unknown
By mortals grov'ling here below,
That made all nature's vast machine,
And bids her wheels His guidance know.

* He was a maker of optical instruments.

He joins th' angelic host in light,
That glorious Being to adore ;
Fresh admiration and delight
Reward his labours evermore.

Shall Saturn boast the Sun's enliv'ning rays,
And Mercury be silent in his praise ?
Shall distant* friends the great man's worth proclaim,
And not his native village speak his fame ?

Mangotsfield, Feb. 1774.

1831.—THE CASTLE DITCH, BRISTOL.—The branch of the Frome extending from the east end of the Broad-weir to the Floating-harbour at the back of Castle-street, and sometimes called the Castle-moat, is, in old deeds and plans, designated the Castle-ditch. In the royal charters devising Bristol to the mayor and commonalty at a fee-farm rent, both castle and ditch were retained in the king's hands. In 1629, however, the castle and its precincts were separated from the county of Gloucester, annexed to the "county of the city of Bristol," and placed under its jurisdiction.

In a plan of Bristol, published in 1673, the Frome water is represented as flowing freely through the Castle-ditch, which was then as open as the New-cut is now; by 1800, however, the ditch was partly covered over, as may be seen by referring to Donne's "New and Correct Plan of Bristol," issued in that year. Between 1088, when the castle is first mentioned in history, and 1800, local historians record several floods as having occurred in Bristol, but, during this period of seven hundred and twelve years, only two of them are stated to have been caused by the flood-water of the Frome.

Since 1800 the covering over of the Castle-ditch has been completed, and within the last eighty-one years Bristol has suffered from six floods; namely, in April, 1808; in February, 1809; in the autumn and winter of 1875; in October, 1882; and in March, 1889. The Castle-ditch is not only covered over and its ancient bed greatly contracted, but in it a dam is placed to prevent the entrance of the Frome water into the Float.

WILLIAM GEORGE.

1832.—GLOUCESTERSHIRE FOLK-LORE.—(See Nos. 69, 1200.) Mr. G. L. Gomme, the director of the Folk-lore Society, read a paper lately on "The Remains of Totemism in Great Britain," a report of which appeared in the *Standard* of Wednesday, April 17th, accompanied by an article thereon. On the following day a letter addressed to the editor appeared on the subject, which, lest you may not have seen it, I transcribe, as it ought to come under your notice:—

Sir,—*Apropos* of your leading article on "Totems" I have a striking recollection of an incident that occurred some years ago in Gloucestershire. I was walking with a friend through a wood when

* In reference to the verses on the same occasion by a gentleman of Marshfield.

we came in sight of several jackdaws. My friend at once raised his hat, and upon seeing my look of surprise he laughingly exclaimed, "Always take your hat off to the jackdaws." I am, Sir, your obedient servant, WALTER WATTS, Lower Clapton, April 17, [1889].

D. J.

1833.—A SPECIMEN OF THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE DIALECT.—A correspondent has given the following in *Notes and Queries* (6th S. iv. 90):—

A Gloucestershire girl, talking to a friend of mine of a certain young couple, bachelor and maid, lately said, "You see, miss, they got very *nunity*."—"What's *nunity*?" asked my friend. "Oh, *folky*, miss."—"But what do you mean by *folky*?" "Oh, *greaty*, you know, miss."—"Do you mean that they became great friends?" "Yes, that's it."

1834.—ST. MARY'S CHURCH, CHELTENHAM: THE THREE MARIES.—Another memorial stained-glass window has just been erected in St. Mary's, Cheltenham, which has recently had several additions in the way of "jewelled windows." The present window is erected in the south transept, and is the gift of Mrs. E. M. Pardoe, of The Priory, as a tribute to the memory of her three sisters—Mrs. Mary Croome, Mrs. Mary Burch, and Mrs. Mary Arkell. The three lights represent the Virgin Mary, Mary Magdalene, and Mary the wife of Cleopas. The colouring is rich, and beautifully harmonises with the fine window lately erected by the Freemasons as a memorial to Mr. J. Brook-Smith.—*Bristol Times and Mirror*, Sept. 2, 1889.

1835.—BRISTOL BREAD ASSIZE IN 1738.—During some structural alterations which were last week (Aug. 26-31, 1889) made to the premises of Mr. Thomas Harris, 11 and 12, Wine Street, the workmen, in pulling down a wall, discovered, embedded in the masonry, an old print (probably a handbill) which, while being of antiquarian interest, serves to throw some light upon a local custom a century-and-a-half ago. At that time, as will be seen, the price of bread was regulated at what was then known as an "assize of bread," according to the cost of wheat, bakers not being privileged, as now, to fix their own tariff. The Mayor and Court of Aldermen had perforce to perform this important duty. In the year named Mr. William Jefferies was mayor. The "assize instructions" to the bakers are printed on hand-made paper, about 7½ inches deep and five inches broad. The curiosity, though of course discoloured by age, is in a remarkably good state of preservation. It is as follows:—

Bristol, July 19, 1738.

The Assize of Bread made of Wheat, set this Day by Order of the Mayor and Court of Aldermen, to be observed and kept by all Bakers and others within the aforesaid City and Liberties thereof, is as undermentioned.

And the said Court hath ordered, That the Bakers do not make any Half Quartern Loaves; but instead thereof, Penny, Two Penny, Three Penny, Six Penny, and Twelve Penny Loaves, which are to be distinguished by marking them with their respective Prices.

[Price of Wheat, 3s. 6d. per Bushel.]

	lb.	oz.	drm.	
The Penny Loaf to weigh by <i>Averdupois</i> , or common Weight	{ 00	09	04	White
	{ 00	13	14	Wheaten
	{ 01	02	09	Houshold
The Two Penny Loaf to weigh	{ 01	02	09	White
	{ 01	11	13	Wheaten
	{ 02	05	01	Houshold
The Three Penny Loaf to weigh	{ 02	09	11	Wheaten
	{ 03	07	10	Houshold
The Sixpenny Loaf to weigh	{ 05	03	06	Wheaten
	{ 06	15	04	Houshold
		l.	s.	d.
The Quartern Loaf to be sold for	{ 00	00	05	Wheaten
	{ 00	00	3½	Houshold
The Half Peck Loaf	{ 00	00	10	Wheaten
	{ 00	00	7½	Houshold
The Peck Loaf	{ 00	01	08	Wheaten
	{ 00	01	03	Houshold

Note. The Peck Loaf ought to weigh 17l. 6oz. 1drm. *Averdupois* Weight, and the Half Peck and Quartern Loaves in proportion.

Bristol: Printed by the Widow *Penn*, Bookseller in *Wise Street*, where may be had a Table of the Assize of Bread at all Prices of Corn, from 2s. to 15s. per Bushel.

1836.—THE DEATH OF THOMAS CHATTERTON.—On August 25th, 1770, Chatterton died by his own hand, in a garret in Brooke Street, Holborn, and was consigned to a pauper's grave in or near Shoe Lane, his remains, however, being subsequently removed to the churchyard of St. Mary's Redcliff, Bristol, the city in which he was born. The recent anniversary (Sunday, August 25, 1889) was taken advantage of by the Rev. J. De Kewer Williams, of Hackney, to preach a sermon to young men upon the pathetic life and death of the gifted but erratic poet, "the marvellous boy, the sleepless soul that perished in his pride." The text was Ephesians ii. 12, "Having no hope, and without God in the world." The preacher had invited "clever young men," and he expressed, "without flattery or fear," his pleasure that so many had responded to the call. Lest, however, they were inclined to be proud of their cleverness, he reminded them that they were born so; they were not responsible for their cleverness, but for its use. How they

began life they were not answerable for, but how they ended it they were. They had before them the example of a youth of great promise, whose life was nipped in the bud by himself. In the great exhibition at Manchester there was a picture which attracted more attention from many visitors than anything else. It was a representation of a poor garret, half-furnished, and upon a miserable bed lay a dead youth. This was the tragic end of Chatterton. His father died before he was born. His mother was kind, but he believed himself wiser than his mother, and his cleverness led him to commit literary forgeries, after which he removed to London, whence he sent home glowing accounts of the reception he met with from booksellers and others. At Bristol he had been apprenticed to an attorney, and had penned a document purporting to be his will, in which he wrote: "I give and bequeath to Mr. Matthew Mease a mourning ring, with this motto, 'Alas! poor Chatterton!' provided he pays for it himself;" and, "I leave my mother and sister to the protection of friends, if I have any." "Alas! poor Chatterton!" was the keynote of Mr. Williams's discourse. The young poet was very clever, but he lacked common sense, he lacked conscience, he had no faith in and no fear of God, and he cut short his life—a life of literary deceit and fraud. He was proud, and "a man's pride shall bring him low." His end was not "temporary insanity," but deliberate infidelity. The spiritual lesson enforced upon his hearers by the preacher was that they should take God as their friend, and as long as they did that they would never be without a friend, for "if God be for us, who can be against us?" Chatterton's death occurred when he was less than 18 years of age.

BRISTOLIENSIS.

1837.—STANLEY KINGS CHURCH: MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—

In 1879 accurate copies were taken of the twenty inscriptions* (including two on brasses under windows) in the church of St. George, Stanley Kings, near Stroud:—

1.

Sacred | to the memory of the | Rev^d Thomas Bayley, A.M., |
late Rector of this Church, | who departed this life | March 18th,
1817, | and was interred in the aisle | near this place.

2.

Ad sacros cineres et piam memoriam | Guliel. Clutterbuck, Gen., |
Dorcas Clutterbuck, | relicta sua, (filia | Josephi Bayneham | de
Westbury, in Agr. Gloucestrien., Ar.) | pii & coniugalis amoris sui |
monumentum affert.

Obiit An^o { Dom. 1655,
 { stat. suæ 74.

In terris hospes qui Christo vixit eodem
In cœlis fruitur civis eoq̄ satur.

* An index has been given in vol. i., p. 171.

3.

Near this place lieth the body of | Richard Clutterbuck, of this Parish, | Gent, who died y^e 10th of August, 1714, | in the 64th year of his age. | Also near this place lieth the body | of Richard, the son of the said | Richard Clutterbuck, of this Parish, | Gent, who died the 3^d of January, | 1718, in the 42^d year of his age. | Richard, the son of Richard | Clutterbuck, Gent, died May | the 24th, 1778, aged 66 years. | Richard, the son of Richard | Clutterbuck, Gent, died May | the 20th, 1770, aged 39 years. | James, the son of Richard | Clutterbuck, Gent, died June | the 20th, 1786, aged 43 years. | Frances, wife of the 3rd above named Rich^d | Clutterbuck, died June 10th, 1790, aged 87 years. | John, the son of Richard | Clutterbuck, Gent, died August | the 10th, 1801, aged 69 years. | Thomas, the son of Richard | Clutterbuck, Gent, died March | the 11th, 1814, aged 80 years. | John, the son of the abovenamed James | Clutterbuck, Gent, died the 26th day of | December, 1839, aged 60 years.

4.

Near this place | are interred the bodies of | Jasper Clutterbuck, of this Parish, Gent, | who died the 18th Feb^r, 1752, in the 62^d year of his age. | Elizabeth, his first wife, | died 11th Augst, 1723, in the 25th year of her age. | Anne, his second wife, | who died 9th Nov^r, 1745, in the 60th year of her age. | Jasper, his grandson, | who died 23^d March, 1771, in the 22^d year of his age. | Jasper, his son, | who died 22^d July, 1782, in the 59th year of his age. | Martha, wife of Jasper, his son, | daughter of Tho^s Robertz, Rodborough, Clothier, | who died 14th July, 1807, in the 82^d year of her age.

5.

In memory of Sarah, wife of John Hawker, | (dau^r of J^r Clutt^r), | who died 24th Dec^r, 1793, aged 40 years. | Also of John, their son, who died | Augst 5th, 1790, aged 12 years. | Also of John Hawker, Esq^r, who | died June 10, 1826, aged 78 years. | Sarah, second wife of the above John Hawker, Esq^r, | who died April the 18th, 1845, | in the 78 year of her age. | Also of Richard Hawker, Esq^r, son of | the above John Hawker, Esq^r, who died | Nov^r 7th, 1848, aged 65 years.

6.

In memory of | John Holbrow, late of Uley, who died | Nov^r 15th, 1790, aged 65 years. | Also of Catherine, his first wife, daughter of | Thomas Holbrow, of Bagpath, | who died Sep^r 7th, 1780, | and was buried at Uley. | Also of Ann, their daughter, who died | November 6th, 1793, aged 20 years; | and also of Elizabeth, his second wife, | daughter of Samuel Phillimore, of Cam, | who died September 12th, 1798, aged 54 years.

7.

Elizabeth Ann Jamison, | born April 10th, 1781, | died June 21st, 1799.

8.

Memoriæ sacrum | Elizabethæ Knight, | feminae | innocuæ, placide, ingenuæ, probæ, | omnibus benevolæ, carissimæ suis. | Plura | loquantur luctus leviores. | Ego taceo. | Vixit annos 74, | ex his mecum haud satis. | Infelix maritus, | F. Knight, | conjugii desideratissimæ | poni curavit, | A.D. 1829. | M.S. | Francisci Knight, Armig^{ri}. | Obiit 17^{mo} Janⁱ, 1832, | ætatis suæ 83.

9.

In memory of | William Freeman Lloyd, | who was born December 22nd, 1791, and died April 22nd, 1853. | He was enabled by divine grace | to promote the religious instruction | of the young and the poor, | from early youth to the close of life, | both by his personal labours and his various publications. | Also of | Nathaniel Lloyd; | he was born Dec^r 26th, 1789, and died Dec^r 26th, 1853.

10.

Martha, wife of Tho^s Lusty, of the Parish of | Stanley St. Leonards, lieth interred near this place. | She died May 18th 1798, aged 46 years. | Also of Mary, second wife of Thomas Lusty, who | died April the 18th, 1822, aged 66 years. | Also of Susanna, third wife of Thomas Lusty, who | died Feb^r the 24th, 1837, aged 60 years.

11.

Near this place | lieth the body of Anne, y^e wife | of Nathaniel Paul, of this Parish, | who died the 29th of Octob., 1723. | Also four children, | Holmun, Mary, Onesiphorus, | and Obadiah. | Also near this place lieth y^e body | of y^e above mentioned Nathaniel Paul, | who died the 19th of June, 1737, | in the 65th year of his age. | Also Anne, his daughter, died | Jan^{ry} y^e 29th, 1739, aged 38 y^{rs}. | Sarah Elliott, daughter of Nath^l and Ann | Paul, died Feb. 22, 1740, aged 35.

12.

This monument is erected | to the memory of | Obadiah Paul, of this Parish, Gentleman, who died the | 9th of September, 1724, aged 46 years. | Susanna Paul, his widow, who died the 29th of May, 1737, | aged 56 years. | John Paul, son of the said Obadiah and Susanna, | who died the 13th of July, 1752, aged 39 years. | Samuel Paul, of Rodborough, Esq., son of Obadiah | and Susanna Paul, died the 5th of May, 1768, | aged 59. | Anne, wife of Sir Paul Baghott, Kn^t, | daughter of Tho^s Wathen, Esq^r, | of Picked Elm, in this Parish, | died November 30th, 1826, aged 57 years, | and was buried in the north aisle of this Church.

13.

To the memory of | Nathaniel Paul, son of Nathaniel and | Anne Paul, of this Parish, | who died April 6th, 1742, | aged 40

years. | Elizabeth Wathen, sister of the said | Nathaniel Paul, died March 14th, 1749, | aged 43 years. | Onesiphorus Paul, brother of Nathaniel Paul, died March 19th, 1770, | aged 57 years. | Also of Elizabeth Pike, daughter | of the above Elizabeth Wathen; she | died December 29th, 1795, | aged 49 years.

14.

Sacred | to the memory of | Samuel Pierce, | of this Parish, who died | June the 27th, 1777, | aged 45 years. | Elizabeth, his daughter, | who died in her infancy. | Obadiah Paul Pierce, | son of the above Samuel, | who departed this life | September 15th, 1792, | aged 23 years. | Ann, wife of the above | Samuel Pierce, | died the 18th of March, | 1806, aged 69 | years.

15.

In memory of | John Turner, Esq., of this Parish, | who died Feb^r 20th, 1753, aged 48 years. | Sarah, his wife, | afterwards married to Sir Onesiphorus | Paul, the first baronet of this name, | died at Little Ilford, Essex, | aged 87 years, | and was buried there April 19th, 1801. | Sarah, daughter of | the above John and Sarah Turner, | and widow of the Rev^d Hugh Price, M.A., | of Castle Madock, Breconshire, and Rector | of Rettenden and Little Ilford, Essex, | died May 9th, 1821, aged 75 years. | Sarah, second daughter of | the above Rev. Hugh and Sarah Price, | died December 2nd, 1842, aged 63 years.

16.

In memory of | Margaret, Lady Wathen, | wife of Sir Samuel Wathen, of Woodchester, Kn^t. | She meekly fell asleep in Jesus, | in the faithful & blessed hope of the resurrection to the life eternal, | September the 17th, 1826, aged 78 years. | Also of | Sir Samuel Wathen, nephew of Nathaniel and Obadiah Paul. | He died in Calais May the 19th, 1835, in the 88th year of his age.

17.

Sacred to the memory of George Wathen, Esq^r, | of The Grange, in the Parish of Painswick, in this County, | who died the 26th April, 1847, aged 77 years. | Also of Sarah, his wife, | who died the 6th January, 1854, aged 76 years. | Also of Edward Leversage Wathen, | son of the above and Sarah, his wife, | who died the 28th April, 1817, aged 16 years. | Also of Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of the abovenamed | George Wathen and Sarah, his wife, | which said Sarah Elizabeth married the | Rev^d George Christopher Hayward, of Avening Rectory, | in this County. She died the 30th December, 1826, aged 24 years. | Also of John Hayward Wathen, son of the abovenamed | George Wathen and Sarah, his wife, | who died the 17th August, 1829, aged 22 years.

18.

To the memory | of William Worlock, of Uley, | Gent, who died July 13th, 1795, | aged 65 years. | Also of James, his son, |

who died June 1st, 1759, aged 10 mon^r. | And of Catherina, his widow, | who died Dec^r 7th, 1803, | aged 83 years.

19.

(*Brasses under windows.*)

To the glory of God, and in memory | of Nathaniel S. Marling, of Stanley House, | in this Parish, J.P., who departed this | life January 24, 1861, aged 63 years, | this window is given by his surviving | brothers, Thomas and Samuel S. Marling.

20.

To the glory of God, and in memory | of their departed children, Charles | and Esther Helena, this window is given | by Samuel Stephens Marling and | Margaret, his wife, of Stanley Park, | in this Parish, in the year of grace 1876.

Besides the four churchyard inscriptions given *ante*, vol. i., p. 173, three may here be recorded:—

1.

(*Against wall of church.*)

Near this place lyeth the | bodies of Samuel Bishop | and Rebecca, his wife. He | died Augst 23^d, 1775, aged | 75 years. She March 12th, | 1770, aged 67.

2.

Deposited beneath Emma Amelia Eves, the beloved wife of Augustus Eves, M.D., of Cheltenham, born Nov^r 1st, 1798, died June 11th, 1839. Also Emma Amelia Eves, the beloved daughter of the above, born Oct^r 6th, 1823, died Oct^r 1st, 1851. In memory of Augustus Eves, M.D., of Cheltenham, who died Oct^r 22nd, 1868, aged 69 years.

3.

(*Against wall of church.*)

In memory of Thomas, | y^o son of John Warner, | of this Parish, who died | June the 10, 1732, aged | 57 years. | Also Mary, y^o daugh^r of John Warner, | and wife of Christopher Rowles, | died Dec^r y^o 11th, 1740, | aged 68 years.

The strange epitaph over the grave of Martha Collins has been already given in vol. i., p. 85; ii. 340.

ABHBA.

1838.—STANLEY ST. LEONARDS CHURCH: MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—In 1879 accurate copies were taken (with the exception of Nos. 1 and 13) of the twenty-seven inscriptions* (including ten on flatstones or brass plates) in the church of St. Swithin, Stanley St. Leonards, near Stroud:—

* An index has been given in vol. i., p. 409.

1.

[The first part of this inscription, in which was probably recorded the death of Nathaniel Badger, Clothier, in 1707, could not be read.]

Also near this place | lyeth Mary, the wife | of the said Daniel Badger, | who died October y^e 26th, 1714, | ætatis 73. | Also in memory of Daniel | Partridge, of Stonehouse, Cloth., | who died July the 25th, A. Dⁿⁱ 1728, | aged near 42.

2.

This monument is erected to the memory of | Thomas Beard, who died August 25th, 1694. | Deborah, his wife, who died December 19th, 1705, aged 80. | John, son of Thomas Beard, who died Oct^r 19th, 1732, aged 53. | Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Samuel Arundel, | of Stonehouse, who died March 16th, 1751, aged 82. | Nathaniel, son of John Beard, who died August 19th, 1774, aged 65. | Mary, his wife, daughter of John Holbrow, of this Parish, | who died February 21st, 1772, aged 57. | John, son of Nathaniel Beard, | who died June 13th, 1791, aged 47. | Ann, his wife, daughter of Philip Palmer, | of Weston, Herefordshire, who died April 17th, 1815, aged 70. | Thomas, son of John Beard, who died Dec. 15, 1824, aged 54. | Sarah, his wife, daughter of Richard Cooke, | of Lodgemore, who died Sept^r 13th, 1832, aged 64. | Charlotte, second daughter of | Thomas and Sarah Beard, | who died Oct^r 1st, 1836, aged 33.

3.

In memory of | Giles Brown, son of Charles Brown, who was buried | February 11th, 1817, aged 63 years. | Also of Charles Brown, son of Giles Brown, | who was buried October 3rd, 1831, aged 37 years. | Also of Mary Brown, wife of Giles Brown, | and daughter of Charles Beard, of Oldend, in the | Parish of Stonehouse, | who was buried June 8th, 1831, aged 79 years. | Also of Samuel Brown, son of Giles Brown, | who died October 4th, 1841, aged 49 years. | Also of Mary Wintle, wife of the Rev^d Thomas Drayton Wintle, | and daughter of the Rev^d William Price Lewis, | who died August 2nd, 1849, aged 34 years. | Also of Mary Lewis, wife of the Rev^d William Price Lewis, | and daughter of Giles Brown, | who died December 31st, 1851, aged 64 years. | Also of the Rev^d William Price Lewis, | son of the Rev^d Will^m Price Lewis, | who died March 20th, 1853. | Also of Elizabeth Brown, daughter of Giles Brown, | who died May 19th, 1858, aged 79 years. | Also of Anne Brown, daughter of Giles Brown, | who died June 3rd, 1870, aged 77 years. | Also of Katharine Brown, daughter of Giles Brown, | who died January 1st, 1871, aged 81 years.

4.

In memory of | John Holbrow, Gent, who died | March y^e 2^d, 1747, aged 62 years. | Also in memory of Anna, wife of the |

above John Holbrow, & daug^r of | William Clissold, of Pitchcombe, in | this County (Clothier), who died the 3^d | day of Dec^r, 1759, aged 70 years. | Also in memory of William Holbrow, | Gent, youngest son of the above | John & Anna Holbrow, who died | June 8th, 1767, aged near 50 years. | Also | in memory of | Elizabeth, youngest daughter of | John Holbrow, Gent, & Anna, his | wife, who was buried near this place | Octob. y^e 2^d, 1742, aged 20 years.

5.

Sacred | to the memory | of John Holbrow, | of this Parish, Gent, | who died the 25th | day of Oct^{br}, 1780, | aged 68 years. | Also of Elizth, his | wife (dau^r of Tho^s | Dale, late of this | Parish), who died | the 24th day of | Nov^{br}, 1780, aged | 60 years. | Also | to the memory | of four children | of John and | Elizth Holbrow, | viz. | John, | Elizabeth, | Anna, | John, | who died in | their | infancy.

6.

Sacred | to the memory of | William Holbrow, | son of | John and Elizth Holbrow, | who died Jan^y 8th, 1803, | aged 52 years. | Also of | Mary, his wife, | daughter of | Richard and Grace Hawker, | of Dudbridge, | who died Feb^y 27th, 1803, | aged 51 years.

7.

Sacred to the memory of | Samuel Holbrow, | youngest son of the late | John and Elizabeth Holbrow, | who died April 14th, 1814, aged 55. | Also of Thomas Holbrow, | Commander of the ship Marianne, | fourth son of the above named | Samuel Holbrow and Sarah, his wife, | who died of a fever in the Isle of Java | Jan^y 2nd, 1821, aged 25. | Also of Samuel Holbrow, | Chief Officer of the Hon^{ble} | East India Company's ship Berwickshire, | third son of the above named | Samuel and Sarah Holbrow, | who died at sea | Jan^y 27th, 1822, aged 29.

8.

In memory of | Thomas Holbrow, Esq^r, | of Badbrook House, Stroud, | who died Nov^r 7th, 1833, | aged 76 years. | Also of | Martha, his wife, | who died July 17th, 1836, | aged 80 years. | Also of | Elizabeth, their eldest daughter, | who died Dec^r 11th, 1838, | aged 51 years. | Also of | John; their only son, | who died March 6th, 1849, | aged 65 years.

9.

In memory of | Sarah, | relict of Samuel Holbrow, | daughter of | John and Elizabeth Dimock, | of Stonehouse, | who died November 18th, 1847, | aged 79 years.

10.

In memory of | Colonel John Holbrow, | of the Bengal Army, | second son of the late | Samuel and Sarah Holbrow. | He died 16th of July, 1849, | aged 58 years.

11.

Sacred | to the memory of the | Rev^d Timothy Jones, | late Curate of this Parish, | who | departed this life on the | 19th day of December, 1832, | aged 36.

12.

Sacred to the memory of | Thomas Miles, Esquire, | who for many years | practised the healing art | with benevolence and success. | He departed this life Feb^r 19th, 1838, | aged 78 years. | Also of Mary, his wife, | who died May 12th, 1808, aged 62 years. | Also of his brother, | Walter Miles, Gentleman, | who died at Wotton-Underedge | the 27th March, 1845, aged 76 years.

13.

[There is "an elegant Latin inscription for Henry Rishton, A.M., who died in 1741," but it could not easily be deciphered, and is omitted.]

14.

Near this place was | deposited the body of | M^{rs} Eleanor Rishton, of | Bath, Widow, with the | remains of her late | husband, Henry Rishton, | with whose concurrence | she formerly gave £200 | for the use of the Poor | of this Parish for ever, & | has since given a silver | Flagon and Plate, to be | used at the Communion. | She departed this life | April the 15th, 1761, in y^e | 76 year of her age.

15.

Nat. Oct. X. A.D. MDCCXXII. Obiit Mar. XXIX. MDCCCIV. | Sacred to the memory of Robert Sandford, Esq., Lord of this Manor, | whose excellent heart and upright conduct through life | endeared him to a numerous circle of friends, | and whose amiable virtues, join'd to Christian resignation | under long protracted bodily sufferings, were, | in humble confidence in the merits of his Redeemer, | his best preparation for a happy immortality.

16.

In memory of the Reverend | Richard Smith, late Curate | of this Parish, who died June | the 2^d, 1766, aged near 40 | years.

17.

Near this place lie | the remains of Rebecca, | wife of Benjamin Wood, | of this Parish (Surgeon). | She departed this life, | much regretted and | esteemed by all her | acquaintance, on the 21st | day of April, 1784, | aged 67 years. | Also of the above named Benjamin Wood | and Hester, his second wife, | who both died advanced in years.

The following inscriptions are on flatstones or brass plates:—

18.

Underneath are interred the | bodies of Nathaniel Beard, late | of this Parish, Clothier, and | Mary, his wife, daug^{tr} of John |

Holbrow, of this Parish, Gen. | He departed this life Augst 19th, |
1774, aged 64 years, and she | Feb^{ry} 21st, 1772, aged 57 years.

19.

Hoc paululum posuit | Joh'es Clifford, Gen., ad memoriam |
foelicem Mariæ, filiæ, maximæ natu | Willi' Sheppard, Armig.,
uxoris dicti | Joh'is, cui quatuor peperit filias, | Mariam, Annam,
Rosamundam, et Elizabetham. | Quarum una (vizt) Anna gloriæ
coronam | æternæ ante matrem accepit, tres autem | cæteræ patri
moesto ut amoris sui pignora | viventia supersunt. | Obiit xii^o die

Febr., An^o { Domini MDCLI,
 { Ætatis XXXI^o,
 { Coniugii XII^o.

20.

Underneath is deposited the body of John Partridge, of this
Parish, who died March 23^d, 1779, aged 68 years.

21.

Beneath this stone lie the remains of Rachel, the wife of
William Partridge, of this Parish, who departed this life January
the 3^d, 1787, aged 66 y^{rs}.

22.

Subtus manet Sarah, | vidua Roberti Sandford, Gen. | Fuit illa
charitatis, pietatis, benevolentis, et patientis | exemplar admodum
excellens. | Mortem obiit die Maij 6^o, | Anno Doⁿⁱ 1743^o, ætat. 86^o.

23.

Here lyeth the body of Ralph Sandford, B.A., | of Trinity
College in Oxford, | third son of Robert Sandford, Esq., | of
Stratton, in this County. | A youth of amiable dispositions | and
of an exemplary conduct. | Earnestly desirous of knowledge, |
he pursued his studies with a laudable industry, | yet confined
not his search to knowledge alone, | but joined with his
improvements in useful learning | the more valuable attainments
of piety & virtue. | As he lived under the habitual influence of
religion, | so was he supported by it in death: | he met the
approaches of it with peace & composure, | declaring his confidence
in the merits of Xst's blood, | and his intire resignation to the
will of God. | Reader, imitate thou the example of his life, |
that thy last end may be like his. | He died June 10th, 1749,
aged 23.

24.

M.S. | Roberti Sandford de Stratton, in Com. Glocestr.,
Armigeri, | Manerii hujusce Domini. | Vir fuit certe gravissimus,
humanioribus literis excultus, | et Christianæ pietatis exemplar. |
Genus antiquum iis virtutibus illustravit, | quæ virum probum
decent et sanctum. | Irenarchæ munus L per annos prope
sustinuit alacer, promptus, ac indefessus, | iuris municipalis
peritus idem, ac incorruptus administrator. | Ad lites vicinorum

pacifice dirimendas egregie compositus; | virtutis quippe veræ custos,
 sibi semper constans | alios non vi et imperiis, | sed benevolentia et
 exemplo rexit. | Honesto ruris secessu delitescere | maluit quam rebus
 versari publicis, | viciniæ amicorum et familiæ suæ commodis
 invigilare. | Maritus, parens, paterfamilias, amicus, patronus optimus!;
 Castissimam morum severitatem gratâ cõmmendavit alloqui
 comitate. | Officia sacra tam publice quam privatim constanter
 obiit. | Deo tamen inservire tum maxime sibi videtur cum
 hominibus prodesset. | Annorum et famæ satur, | ex hac vitâ
 decessit, | futuræ per Christum tribuenda præmia votis præsumens, |
 Nov^{bris} 14, A. ætatis 81, Dom. 1769.

25.

H. S. E. | juxta matrem | Saræ Sandford, Generosæ, | quod fuit
 mortale. | Cælebs exemplo comprobavit | quantum ad religionis
 cultum valet | mens ingenua, casta, pia, ac benefica. | Semper
 hujusce loci pauperibus benigne fuit liberalis. | At quinquaginta
 Glocestrensi Nosocomio libras, | perpetuum miseris solamen, |
 legavit moriens. | Cælo diu matura, | caducam æternæ vitam |
 feliciter per Christum tandem permutavit | Julii 25^o, A. æt. 81^o,
 Dom. 1771.

26.

El^b Wells, ob^t 8^o Oct^{ris}, 1735, æt^{is} 42.

27.

Juxta Robertum | Janæ Willett, uxoris suæ Johannæ sororis, |
 deponuntur reliquiæ. | Fœmina quidem vixit inupta, | sed in
 moribus casta, | et in officiis pietatis ac prudentiæ peragendis |
 nunquam non laudabiliter constans. | Senio tandem confecta, |
 ob^t Dec^{ris} 16^o, A.D. 1771, æt. 77^o. | Adveniet dies | cum tuba
 canet ac mortui resurgent. | 1 Cor. c. xv. v. 52. ARHBA.

1839.—THE FRY COLLECTION OF BIBLES.—The Rev. William Wright, D.D., editorial superintendent, has inserted in the *Bible Society Reporter*, August, 1889, a very interesting article under the head of "Our Library;" and to it we are indebted for the following details:—

The Library of the British and Foreign Bible Society has become the Bible-centre of the world. One of our most scholarly bishops lately declared it the most interesting room in London. But it has since received the Fry Bibles, of which Mr. George Bullen, of the British Museum, says: "So important a collection was, I have no hesitation in saying, never before brought together by a private individual; and for English Bibles, I know of none anywhere existing that can compare with it, whether in public or in private libraries."

The collection was made by the late Mr. Francis Fry,* F.S.A., of Bristol. Mr. Fry was an enthusiastic collector of rare Bibles. He had ample means at his command, and thorough knowledge of the books, and during a long life he brought together his unique library. When he died, his son, Mr. Theodore Fry, M.P., was very anxious that the books should be secured by the Bible Society; but the Committee had no funds available for their purchase. On bringing the matter, however, before a few of the warm friends of the Society, I was encouraged to believe that the money for the purchase might be raised outside of the Society, and in a manner not to trench on the Society's income. The books were on the point of being lost, not only to the Bible Society, but to England, when a member of the Committee wrote: "Never let the books go out of Old England," and he backed up his advice by a cheque for £100. The oldest friend of the Society wrote: "Buy the books, and God will send you the money." A number of generous friends promised sums varying from £250 to £1, and I was thus in a position to risk purchasing for the Bible Society the finest collection of British Bibles in the world.

Mr. Bullen valued the books at £7,589, and Mr. Fry agreed to take £6,000 for them, and to contribute a sum of £1,500 towards their purchase. Members of the Fry family contributed £200 additional, so that the actual cost of the library has been £4,300.

The collection consists of over 1,200 copies of the rarest versions in English, Irish, Welsh, Gaelic, and Anglo-Saxon. The history of these versions runs on parallel lines with all that is noblest in our national history. It is the history of our reformed Christianity.

We have here Bibles from the very hands of Tyndale, and Coverdale, and Wycliffe, and Matthews, and the other holy men who translated and printed for us "as they were moved by the Holy Ghost," and "who counted not their lives dear," if they could give to their countrymen the message which came from God.

Besides the precious memories that linger round these books, the collection is a great reference library for the Society. We can trace in it the entire growth of our English Bible. We can place our finger on every change, and tell who gave us the English form of words which cheer us in life, and give us the confidence of triumph in death. We can settle now in this library, at first hand, most questions raised as to the texture of our English Bible.

Is it not right and fitting that the Society which stands at the head of all societies in producing and distributing modern Bibles, should also stand first in mementoes of past Bible work? And is it not pleasant to think that this library must remain the world's Bible-centre and court of appeal when we have all gone home?

The Bibles are now on our shelves, and we invite our friends to

* Mr. Fry, the head of the world-known firm of "J. S. Fry & Sons," cocoa and chocolate manufacturers, died at his residence, Tower House, Cotham, Bristol, November 12, 1886, aged 83. Further particulars respecting him may be given at another time.

view them. There still remains about £1,300 to raise to pay for them. The collection will be kept together, and a brass plate will accompany it with the names of the donors. This tablet will show that none of the Society's funds have been diverted from the missionary object of the Society, and in the coming years it will increase in interest.—WILLIAM WRIGHT, D.D.

1840.—ST. CATHARINE'S CHURCH, GLOUCESTER.—St. Catharine's affords an interesting chapter in the modern church history of Gloucester, and it has been suggested to us that we should place it on record, as nearly all those who were concerned in securing the erection of the church have passed away, and as, moreover, it has lately been asserted that a fatal mistake was made in placing the church where it is.

From the early part of the tenth century to the days of Henry the Eighth the college and priory of St. Oswald existed in the parish, and, thanks to the monks, they provided a parish church for their poor neighbours. The original church was pulled down by order of Archbishop Thurstan, of York, who, however, had a new church erected, parts of which remain to this day, and form the picturesque ruin on the south side of the burial-ground. When King Henry enriched himself by plundering the religious houses, St. Oswald's Priory, with all its lands in the city and suburbs, was conveyed to John Jennings, and distant estates and tithes were made over to the dean and chapter of Bristol. The priory was pulled down; and as during the siege of Gloucester the parish church was greatly damaged, the corporation of Gloucester completed the destruction by hauling away part of the fabric for use in the erection of a market-house in Eastgate-street. For two hundred years the large and populous parish was left churchless, notwithstanding that the revenues rightly belonging to it, and believed to be considerable, were absorbed year by year by the Bristol chapter, who continued to appoint vicars, with a salary of some 10s. or 15s. a week! It was this scandal on the Church, and gross outrage on the rights of the parishioners, that led some half-dozen persons, thirty years ago, to endeavour to obtain the erection of a new church. Attention was frequently called to the subject in these columns; and the "churchless parish of St. Catharine" became a byword. The obstacles to the provision of a new church seemed to be insurmountable. The then vicar was a pluralist; he held a living on the Cotswolds, the vicarage of St. Catharine's, and the chaplaincy of the union; therefore no help was to be obtained from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The stipend of the vicar was about £40 a-year, and for this he baptized children in the houses in which they were born, and officiated at interments, for which he received fees, and this continued until all the burial-grounds in the city were closed. The two churchwardens were permanently installed in office, and their chief duty was to distribute some parish

charities. In the churchyard there was a small schoolhouse, which Madame Pitt had built for the parishes of St. Catharine and St. Mary de Lode, but this was practically monopolised by the latter parish. The churchyard wall was decayed, and parts of it were constantly falling; and a more dreary place it would be almost impossible to conceive. The churchwardens periodically asked for a voluntary church-rate, and this was applied to preventing the burial-ground and its surroundings from becoming an utter wilderness. Bishop Baring keenly felt the scandal, especially when it was suggested that the coachhouse at the new palace should be used for religious services at times when the bishop was not in residence; but he apparently could do nothing. Canon Girdlestone, of Bristol, was at that time setting the farm labourers against their masters by telling them that they were miserably and dishonestly underpaid. The canon was reminded that the chapter of Bristol, of which he was a leading spirit, took the tithes of St. Catharine's, of Norton, and other places, and expected clergymen to discharge the duties of vicars for a stipend hardly greater than the agricultural labourer's wage. He had no reply to offer. There was no resident in the parish who could head a subscription list with anything like a substantial donation towards the building fund, and the case of the church-promoters appeared to be almost hopeless. An American author has said of one of the many sects in the United States that "having no money, but abundance of faith, they built a great church." There was no lack of faith among the church-promoters of St. Catharine's, and by-and-bye there came a good prospect that their years of effort would be crowned with success. Mr. W. C. Lucy came to the parish to reside and he also undertook the office of churchwarden, the old officers having at length reluctantly retired. Bishop Ellicott had also come to the diocese; his lordship and Mr. Lucy brought the ecclesiastical condition of the parish officially to the notice of the Diocesan Association; a working committee was appointed; and as several subscriptions, though mostly for small amounts, had then been promised, it was resolved to procure plans for a church to accommodate 500 persons, the cost not to exceed the modest sum of £1,500. Of course this was impossible; and therefore other plans were obtained, and finally, on the advice of Mr. Gambier Parry, designs prepared by Messrs. Medland were selected, and the church was built. Meanwhile the Rev. Canon Mayne, who had been curate [-assistant] of St. Mark's, was appointed curate-in-charge during the lifetime of the then vicar, with the understanding that he was to succeed to the incumbency, which would be adequately endowed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the patronage having been transferred to the bishop by the Bristol chapter.

Since the church was consecrated, in 1868, a marvellous change has been effected in the parish. Benefactors have been found in the late Mr. T. Marling, Mr. Charles Walker, the several members

of the Hale family, Mr. C. B. Walker, and others, and thanks largely to their frequent liberal gifts the church has been beautified, large and successful schools have been provided, the character and appearance of the locality have been raised, and various church agencies have been energetically carried on.

Now with regard to the site. The existence of the church is chiefly due to the munificence of Mr. C. J. Monk, who promised a large subscription on condition that the church should be built where it stands. He had what he considered good and sufficient grounds for this requirement, and he and other members of the family of Bishop Monk have contributed at least £1,000 to the church and its adjuncts. The site had certainly been consecrated, if anything deserves that name. A church had existed there for hundreds of years, and for generations the parishioners had been laid to rest within the precincts of the churchyard. It may be that if churches could be moved like the pieces on a chessboard, a redistribution of the Gloucester churches would be desirable; but it is idle to say, as has lately been asserted, that St. Catharine's Church should have been erected at Wotton or in Denmark-road. No doubt a church will before long have to be provided on the north-east side of the city, and it will be far better to erect a new one than to attempt any enlargement of the old Norman church of St. Margaret, as was lately proposed; but it could not be pretended for a moment that a church in Denmark-road was the parish church of St. Catharine's. We should be glad to see a church in or near Denmark-road, where the erection of houses will probably be stimulated into greater activity when the corporation land in that district is laid out for building; and those who advocate the provision of such a church may take courage from what occurred in St. Catharine's, where a handful of people, none of them wealthy, worked for at least ten years before they had any solid reason for believing that their efforts would be successful.—*Gloucestershire Chronicle*, Sept. 21, 1889.

1841.—MUNK'S "ROLL OF PHYSICIANS:" GLOUCESTERSHIRE NAMES.—The following members of the medical profession, who were connected with this county by birth or residence, have been treated more or less fully by Dr. Munk in his *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London*, three vols., 8vo, second edition, revised and enlarged, London, 1878:—

Vol. I.—1518-1700.

P. 58. JAMES GOOD, M.D. (1560)*, born at Dymock, Gloucestershire. "He was imprisoned 1573, for holding secret correspondence by letters with Mary, Queen of Scots" (*Wood's Fasti Ozonienses*, ed. Bliss, i., 158), and died in 1581, aged 54. Buried at Drayton, Middlesex, where there is (†) a monument for him, with his and his wives'

* The year within brackets refers to the date of the degree.

- effigies, and children, in brass. His portrait was extant in 1805 (*Gent. Mag.*, vol. lxxv., pt. ii., p. 625).
- P. 68. RICHARD SMITH, M.D. (1567), born in Gloucestershire, and a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. He was dead in 1599.
- „ 71. WILLIAM BARONSDALE, M.D. (1568), born in Gloucestershire, and a senior fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. He was dead 17th June, 1608.
- „ 97. JOHN OSBOURNE, M.D. (1589), born in Gloucestershire, and probably dead in 1595.
- „ 258. CHRISTOPHER MERRETT, M.D. (1643), F.R.S., born at Winchcombe, Gloucestershire, 16th February, 1614; died in London 19th August, 1695, and was buried in St. Andrew's, Holborn. He contributed papers to the *Philosophical Transactions*. Dr. Munk has given a list of his publications.
- „ 305. GEORGE SMITH, M.D. (1658), F.R.S., second son of John Smith, Esq., of North Nibley, Gloucestershire. He died 15th August, 1702, and was buried in the church of Topcroft, Norfolk, where there is an inscription to his memory.
- „ 337. EDMUND MEARA, M.D. (1636), son of an Irish physician, practised at Bristol with great success.
- „ 351. JOHN DEIGHTON, practised at Bristol, 1665. One of his name, if not himself, is commemorated in St. Nicholas' Church, Gloucester, thus—"John Deighton, of this City, Gent, | Practitioner in Physick and Chirurgery, | died 31st October, 1676, æt. 71."
- „ 396. ANTHONY LAWRENCE, A.M. (1674), born in Gloucestershire.
- „ 401. JEREMIAH BUTT, born in Gloucestershire, not a graduate, at least in medicine. He was dead on the 25th June, 1694, when his widow successfully applied "to be forgiven a debt on bond her husband owed to the College;" and was buried at Stepney.
- „ 423. WALTER HARRIS, M.D. (1675), born at Gloucester in 1647, and a fellow of New College, Oxford. Having joined the Church of Rome, he devoted himself to medicine, and practised in London; and in 1678 he changed again, and published a pamphlet entitled *A Farewell to Popery*, London, 1679. At the Revolution he was appointed, on the recommendation of Archbishop Tillotson, physician to William III. He died in Red Lion Square 1st August, 1732. There is a list of his publications, which for the most part were lectures delivered in the College of Physicians.
- „ 426. EDWARD TYSON, M.D. (1680), F.R.S., born, according to some accounts, at Bristol in 1650; he settled in London, and dying 1st August, 1708, was buried at St. Dionys

Backchurch, where there is a Latin inscription to his memory. He was the "Carus" of Garth's *Dispensary*. He contributed papers to the *Philosophical Transactions*, and was author of several publications, of which there is a list. His portrait is in the College of Physicians.

- P. 519. SAMUEL ROGERS, practised at Bristol, 1699.
Vol. II.—1701-1800.
- „ 18. CHARLES THIRLBY, of Bristol, 1707.
- „ 32. ROBERT WELSTEAD, A.M. (1694), F.R.S., son of Leonard Welstead, of Bristol, where he was practising in 1695, and for some years after. He removed to London about 1718, and is said to have died 1st February, 1735 (Thomson's *History of the Royal Society*, p. 34). There is a list of his publications.
- „ 57. JOHN PLOMER, born in Gloucestershire, in which county he practised, 1716.
- „ 59. RICHARD TYSON, M.D. (1715), son of the abovenamed Edward Tyson, M.D., born in Gloucestershire, and a fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge. Raised to the presidential chair of the College of Physicians in 1746, he continued to fill that distinguished office to the day of his death, 3rd January, 1750.
- „ 75. SIR RICHARD MANNINGHAM, LL.B. (1717), second son of Thomas Manningham, D.D., bishop of Chichester, and born in Hampshire, built Park Chapel, Cheltenham, 1718. Having attained to great eminence as an accoucheur, he died 11th May, 1759. Noted for exposing the imposition of Mary Toft, the rabbit-breeder of Godalming.
- „ 79. THOMAS DOVER, M.B. (1687), born in Warwickshire, practised at Bristol, and became well known in connection with the discovery of Alexander Selkirk, 1711. Resumed practice at Bristol, and "from the number of patients he says he visited each day during an epidemic fever, must have obtained the confidence of the inhabitants of that city." Author of *The Ancient Physician's Legacy to his Country*, London, 1732, and famous for the powder which bears his name. His death was probably in 1741.
- „ 223. CHARLES LUCAS, M.D. (1752), born in Ireland, and "better known as an Irish politician than as a physician," was author, *inter alia*, of *Cursory Remarks on the Method of Investigating the Principles and Properties of the Bath and Bristol Waters*, Bath, 1764.
- „ 376. EDWARD LONG FOX, M.D. (1784), second son of Joseph Fox, of Falmouth, practised at Bristol, and after a very prosperous career as a general physician, devoted himself to the treatment of insanity. In 1804 he opened Brislington House, near Bristol, as an asylum for the

reception and cure of insane persons. He died there 2nd May, 1835, aged 74.

- P. 377. WILLIAM AUSTIN, M.D. (1783), born in Gloucestershire, practised in Oxfordshire until 1786, when he removed to London, where he died 21st January, 1793.
- „ 385. CALEB HILLIER PARRY, M.D. (1778), F.R.S., eldest son of the Rev. Joshua Parry, of Cirencester, Gloucestershire; born there 21st October, 1755, and having enjoyed a very large practice in Bath, died there 9th March, 1822, and was buried in the Abbey Church, where there is a Latin inscription to his memory. His essays in the volumes of the Bath and West of England Society of Agriculture, Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, are numerous and important. He contributed to the *Philosophical Transactions*, and to several reviews, magazines, and newspapers. There is a list of his publications. A memoir of him by his son, Dr. Charles Henry Parry, is in *Lives of British Physicians*, in “Murray’s Family Library.”
- His son was an accomplished physician at Bath, and devoted some of the best years of his life to the elucidation and confirming of his father’s views, and the publication of a selection from his numerous papers. To his pen we owe—*Introductory Essays to Collections from the Unpublished Medical Writings of the late Caleb Hillier Parry, M.D.*, etc.; and *Collections from the Unpublished Medical Writings* of the same, two vols.; both works published in London, 1825. He was author also of *A Memoir of the Rev^d Joshua Parry, Nonconformist Minister of Cirencester*, his grandfather, which was edited after his death by Sir John E. Eardley-Wilmot, Bart., and published in London, 1872.
- „ 397. JOHN NOTT, M.D., born at Worcester 24th December, 1751, settled, in 1793, at the Hotwells, Bristol, where he practised with great reputation and success until disabled by illness for the last eight years of his life. He died at Bristol in 1825, and was buried at Clifton. There is a list of his publications, one of which is *A Treatise on the Hotwell Waters, near Bristol*, London, 1793; and another, *On the Influenza as it prevailed in Bristol and its Vicinity during 1803*, Bristol, 1803.
- „ 402. MATTHEW BAILLIE, M.D. (1789), a native of Lanarkshire, born 27th October, 1761. After a very busy and successful career in London, his health gave way, and he retired to his country seat, Duntisbourne House, near Cirencester, where he died 23rd September, 1823. Over the vault in which he is buried in Duntisbourne Church there is this inscription:—“Sacred to the memory of | Matthew Baillie, M.D., | who terminated his useful and

honourable life | September 23rd, 1823, aged 62. | Also of | Sophia [*née* Denman], his beloved wife, | who died August 5th, 1845, aged 74." There is likewise a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

P. 413. JOHN FORD, M.D. (1788), born in Somersetshire, practised at Bristol until his removal to London at the above date, and died at Chester in 1807, aged 76.

„ 423. SAYER WALKER, M.D. (1791), born in London, where he practised, and died at Clifton, whither he had retired a few years before, 9th November, 1826, aged 77.

Vol. III.—1801-1825.

„ 4. THOMAS JAMESON, M.D. (1791), born in Scotland, settled at Cheltenham, where he practised for many years with great success. Was author, *inter alia*, of *A Treatise on the Cheltenham Waters and Bilious Diseases*, London, 1803, 3rd edition, 1814. He died at Cheltenham 4th August, 1824, aged 71, and in the parish church there is an inscription to his memory. See *ante*, vol. iii., p. 373; also *Monumental Inscriptions in the Parish Church of Cheltenham*, p. 7.

„ 12. JOHN EDMONDS STOCK, M.D., practised at Bristol, where his secession in 1816 from the Unitarians, with whom he had allied himself, caused great sensation, and led to a correspondence which was published at the time. He died in the house of his brother-in-law, the Rev. Joseph Shapland, at Tewkesbury, 4th October, 1835, aged 60.

„ 37. ADAM NEALE, M.D. (1802), born in Scotland, settled at Exeter in 1814, and seems to have remained there about six years, when he removed to Cheltenham, where, however, he was only for a short time. His career there was as stormy as it was brief, and his conduct wholly indefensible. He signalised his advent by the publication of *A Letter to a Professor of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh respecting the Nature and Properties of the Mineral Waters of Cheltenham*, London, 1820; the object being to cast doubt on the genuineness of the waters served to visitors at the principal and most frequented spring. It was soberly answered by an accomplished physician already mentioned, Dr. Jameson, in a pamphlet entitled *A Refutation of a Letter from Dr. Adam Neale to a Professor of Medicine; with a Statement of ulterior proceedings to quiet the minds of the Public respecting Cheltenham Waters*, Cheltenham, 1820; and more categorically in a pamphlet, *Fact versus Assertion, or Critical and Explanatory Observations on some Erroneous Statements in Dr. Adam Neale's pamphlet on Cheltenham Waters; to which are annexed Directions for Management in the Art of Puffing addressed to a*

Friend ; with Dr. Neale's Confession and the Refutation of Captain Matthews, by W. H. Halpin, Jun., Cheltenham, 1820. The controversy was ended by a satirical pamphlet, entitled *Hints to a Physician on the Opening of his Medical Career at Cheltenham*, Stroud, 1820. Dr. Neale died at Dunkirk 22nd December, 1832.

- P. 58. SIR ARTHUR BROOKE FAULKNER, M.D. (1806), born in Ireland, entered the army medical department, and having been knighted for his services in 1815, retired from military life and settled at Cheltenham. Died at his residence, Evington, near that town, 23rd May, 1845, aged 66. There is a list of his publications.
- „ 69. HENRY EDGEWORTH, M.D. (1806), born in Ireland, practised in London, but his health failing, he retired to Bristol where he died 30th April, 1813.
- „ 96. THOMAS CHRISTIE, M.D. (1809), born in Lanarkshire, and having attained to the rank of medical superintendent-general in Ceylon, settled at Cheltenham in 1810, where he died 11th October, 1829, aged 56.
- „ 109. WILLIAM PROUT, M.D. (1811), F.R.S., etc., born 15th January, 1785, at Horton, Gloucestershire, devoted himself especially to organic chemistry, and in 1821 published his *Inquiry into the Nature and Treatment of Gravel, Calculus, and other Diseases of the Urinary Organs*; a work which established his reputation as a chemist and practical physician. He was selected to write one of the *Bridgewater Treatises*; and in 1834 he produced as such his *Chemistry, Meteorology, and the Function of Digestion, considered with reference to Natural Theology*—a work of high merit and much originality. He died 9th April, 1850, and was buried at Kensal Green. There is an admirable portrait of him in the possession of his family, by Hayes, a pupil of David, the favourite artist of Napoleon; and another in the College of Physicians by Henry Phillips, Jun., copied at the expense of the college from one belonging to the family.
- „ 117. JAMES TATTERSALL, M.D. (1811), born in Gloucestershire, son of the Rev. William Dechair Tattersall, vicar of Wotton-under-Edge, and one of the chaplains to the king. For many years before his death he had withdrawn from practice, and resided at Ealing. He died at Howe, near Norwich, 8th May, 1855, aged 76.
- „ 151. DAVID DAVIES, M.D. (1809), practised for many years at Bristol, where he held for more than half a century the office of surgeon to St. Peter's Hospital, and died there 5th February, 1844, aged 84.
- „ 155. RICHARD BRIGHT, M.D. (1813), F.R.S., born at Bristol in September, 1789, and having travelled much, settled in

London in 1820, where he laid the foundation for the discoveries which have immortalised his name. His *Reports of Medical Cases, selected with a view to illustrate the Symptoms and Cure of Diseases by a reference to Morbid Anatomy*, appeared in two vols., 1827-31. He died in London 16th December, 1858, aged 68, and was buried at Kensal Green. There is an inscription to his memory in St. James's Church, Piccadilly. The College of Physicians possesses his portrait and a fine bust. The bust was presented by his widow; the portrait was painted at the expense of the college, "in honour of his memory." His writings, which have been enumerated by Dr. Munk, are many and important.

- P. 169. WILLIAM HENRY WILLIAMS, M.D. (1811), born in Gloucestershire, and having seen much military service at home, and having designed the "Williams' Field Tourniquet," settled at Ipswich. He died at Sandgate, Kent, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, 8th November, 1841. There is a list of his publications.
- „ 213. FREDERIC GRANGER, M.B. (1822), born at Bristol, settled at Exeter, where he practised for many years, and died 4th January, 1864, aged 73.
- „ 228. WILLIAM RHODES BERNARD, M.D. (1817), born in Jamaica, died at Cheltenham 27th January, 1868, aged 76.
- „ 247. JOHN GOLDWYER, M.D. (1821), born at Bristol, settled at Salisbury, but his health giving way, died at his mother's house in King Square, Bristol, 29th August, 1826.*
- „ 254. CHARLES GILES BRIDLE DAUBENTY, M.D. (1821), F.R.S., born at Stratton, Gloucestershire, of which parish his father, the Rev. James Daubeny, was rector, his mother Helena being daughter of Andrew Daubeny, Esq., of Bristol. Having been elected a fellow of Magdalen College, he settled at Oxford, and was appointed professor of chemistry in 1822, Sherardian professor of botany in 1834, and professor of rural economy in 1840; he was chosen physician to the Radcliffe Infirmary in 1826, but resigned in 1830, about which time he withdrew from the actual practice of physic, and devoted himself exclusively to science and literature. He died 13th December, 1867, aged 72, and was buried in a vault adjoining the walls of Magdalen College Chapel, in accordance with his own expressed desire. There is a list of his publications.
- „ 272. HENRY HERBERT SOUTHEY, M.D. (1806), born at Bristol in 1783, a younger son of Robert Southey, of that city, and brother of ROBERT SOUTHEY, the poet laureate,

* For mention of two medical men of the same name in Bristol see ante, vol. iv., p. 244.

settled at Durham, where he met with immediate and marked success; but the sphere was too limited, and he removed to London in 1812. He died 13th June, 1865, aged 82, and was buried in Highgate Cemetery.

- P. 286. FRANCIS HAWKINS, M.D. (1823), born at Bisley, Gloucestershire, of which parish his father, the Rev. Edward Hawkins* (youngest son of Sir Cæsar Hawkins, Bart., an eminent surgeon), was then vicar. Having settled in London, he practised there, and filled several important offices. His name is inseparably connected with the College of Physicians, with which he was in different capacities for a long period honourably associated. But the great event in his connection with the college was in the capacity of registrar, to which important office he was elected on the 30th September, 1829. He held it for no less than twenty-nine years, and, to the great regret of his colleagues, resigned in 1858, when he was chosen registrar of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration. This office he resigned in 1876, and died 13th December, 1877. His portrait is in the boardroom of the Middlesex Hospital. B. H. B.

1842.—TURNPIKE RIOTS AT GLOUCESTER, 1734.—Amongst the State Papers (Domestic) for 1734 is the following document, which appears to have been forwarded to the Government:—

“Gloucester, May 25, 1734. We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, the Deputy Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of this City of Gloucester, humbly shew, Whereas a multitude of men, disguis'd and arm'd with guns, pistols, and swords, did between the hours of five and six this morning in an insolent and riotous manner enter this town, crying out Blood for Blood, and Down with the Turnpikes, threatening immediate death to any who should dare oppose their licentious proceedings; and after having made a parade thro' the several streets of the town, and even before the dragoons who were then mounted upon guard, they retired to the place where the turnpikes (which they had sometime before destroy'd) stood, and having erac'd the very foundation of the house built there for the collector of the toll, they demanded and took money of most of the persons who past to and from our markt; the country people readily comply'd, thinking it imprudent to resist a command backt by so much force; and moreover they assured the people that there never should for the future any toll be paid, they being determin'd to oppose by force all such who should presume to collect the same; and that they were also certain of sufficient numbers to assist them in carrying on their design; and that even now there were several persons ready to give them their assistance, in case there had been any danger of their

* See ante, vol. II., p. 193.

miscarriage in this attempt. So that we, being unable to restrain these outrages by our own power, & not knowing what these violent proceedings may terminate in, think ourselves under the highest obligation of duty to communicate this unhappy affair, that proper methods may be taken not only to bring those notorious offenders to condign punishment, but also that others may be deterr'd from committing the like enormities.

"ANT. EUYNE, Dep. Mayor; EDW. STEPHENS, NICH. BAYLY, Sheriffs; O. (†) FURNEY, THOS. LUDLOW, THO. CARILL, JOHN RODWAY, WM. BELL, G. HARRIS, WM. ROBINS, THO. HILL, SAM. WORRALL, RICH. FINCH, JOHN CARILL, THOS. STEEL, THO. WILCOCKE, N. WEBB, RICH. WEEKSY, JNO. DOWLE."

The above document is closely followed by an affidavit made by William Bennet, innholder, who deposed that "on Sunday night, the 19th June, 1734, whilst in a house situate near the turnpikes at Cainscross, a tumultuous company of disguised people, sounding a horn, and playing on a fiddle, and armed with firearms and other weapons, came up to the turnpikes and commenced hewing with axes; and when deponent looked out about two hours after, he saw that the turnpikes were utterly demolished." From the words "Keeper of the," which were written after the deponent's calling, and afterwards cancelled, it is probable that he was the collector of the tolls, and had escaped to a neighbour's house when the mob was approaching.

J. L.

1843.—GLOUCESTERSHIRE BENEFICES IN 1832.—Dr. Monk, bishop of Gloucester, delivered his primary charge to the clergy of his diocese in the summer of 1832. At that period the abuse of pluralities, and the frequency of non-residence, excited much comment both in parliament and out of doors, and the following observations of the bishop were obviously intended to enlighten public opinion as to the difficulties under which the poorer class of incumbents laboured in fulfilling their duties. It would be interesting if some reader of these *Notes* who is acquainted with the facts, would inform us what has been done during the past half-century to remedy the evils thus complained of by Bishop Monk:—

"I observe that there are no less than 75 parishes which have no glebe-house whatever; and that there are 45 others in which the house belonging to the living is not inhabited either by the incumbent or by the curate. In some of the latter cases indeed the evil might be removed by the enlargement and improvement of the mansion; but in the greater part the building termed the glebe-house is a mere cottage, affording accommodation to the family of a day-labourer. After all deductions made there remain above a hundred benefices in the diocese entirely destitute of a residence, or anything that can be converted into a residence, for the pastor. . . . He is in consequence compelled to live at a distance, and

sometimes a considerable distance, from those among whom his duties require his constant presence. . . . In all cases where the value of the living will bear the expense of building a residence, it is obviously my duty to require that recourse should be had to proper means with as little delay as possible. But the income of far the greater part of the livings of which we are speaking does not amount to the annual sum of £150, so unequal are they to bear the expense of building a dwelling-house for the incumbent!"

The bishop went on to say that the deficiency must not be suffered to continue in perpetuity, and that where the holder of a poor living enjoyed other preferment a small annual sum must be set apart from the income, and be invested for a future parsonage; and that he should for the future refuse licenses for non-residence until he was satisfied that some effort was being made to supply a dwelling. The poverty of so many incumbencies was, however, the real evil to be encountered; and though the property of the see of Gloucester was for the most part leased in such a way as to prevent him from rendering much help, he had resolved to devote a tenth part of his episcopal income to the augmentation of small benefices—an example which he trusted would not be without effect on those holding ecclesiastical patronage in the diocese.

Since writing the above, I have accidentally fallen upon a parliamentary return, showing the number of resident and non-resident incumbents in every English diocese for the year 1831. The figures appear astonishing to the present generation. Out of the 286 incumbencies in the diocese of Gloucester only 116 of the clergy (14 without parsonages) were resident; while 59 others lived near enough to their parishes to perform the duties. The non-residents are classified under a great many heads, of which the following are the chief:—Resident at other benefices, 51; Officers, &c., at Universities, 12; Want of a parsonage, 49; Licensed to other curacies, 5; Benefices held by bishops, 3; Returns defective as to residence, 17; Absent without license, 19; Infirmity, sinecures, &c., 14;—making a total of 170.

The condition of the diocese of Bristol was practically identical. Out of 252 incumbents, only 113 were resident, 59 living at other benefices, 17 being infirm, and 23 having no parsonage.

Amongst the Gloucestershire parishes which had no parsonage was Stroud, of which the town population alone numbered 9,000. The endowment of the living was less than £100 a year.

J. L.

1844.—FAIRFORD CHURCH AND THE PRESERVATION OF ITS WINDOWS.—(See No. 1730.) The work of restoring the roof of the parish church of St. Mary, Fairford, and of preserving the windows, which, while forming its chief feature, constitute a unique national treasure, is proceeding steadily and satisfactorily (October, 1889). The undertaking, the foundations of which were laid by the late vicar of the parish (the Rev. A. S. Loxley), has been

prosecuted by his successor, the Rev. F. R. Carbonell, with a combination of reverence, enthusiasm, and care which guarantees its success. Mr. Carbonell has had the benefit of the advice and assistance of a committee which includes the Right Hon. Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach, Bart., M.P., Earl Bathurst, Lord Sherborne, Lord de Mauley, Sir John E. Dorington, Bart., M.P., Sir Thomas Bazley, Bart., the Ven. the Archdeacon of Cirencester, Mr. Wilfred Cripps, C.B., F.S.A., and others. The preparation of the plans was entrusted to the diocesan architect, Mr. Waller, and the restoration of the roof is being expeditiously executed by Mr. W. H. James, builder and contractor, of Cirencester; while the operations necessary for preserving the windows are in the hands of Messrs. Lavars, Westlake, and Co., of London. A workshop is provided in Fairford for Messrs. Lavars and Westlake's men, so that the windows are re-leaded on the spot, thus avoiding the risk of a journey to London and back; and the work proceeds under the eye of the vicar. Hints of correction in arrangement which suggest themselves can be weighed as they arise, and they are either adopted or rejected as cautious consideration may decide. No "restoration" of the glass is attempted, it being rightly deemed that serious injury has been already wrought by previous efforts in that direction. Where there are portions of the painted glass missing, the common glass covered with whitewash which previously filled the hole is removed, and replaced by stained glass of a sober neutral tint harmonising with the prevailing colour of the window. Thus, the white spots which previously called attention to and emphasised the unfortunate defects have disappeared, while the general effect of the windows is preserved in spite of the "mending" process which either accidental or ignorant injury has rendered necessary, and that without any attempt at supplying the blanks with the modern painted glass against which the spirit of the archæologist rebels. Nor is any attempt being made to clean the glass. It is handled as little as possible, the lichen growing on the interior surface is left undisturbed, and the delicate enamel is not injured. All that is being done, in addition to the re-leading, is to correct any obvious errors of arrangement. The restoration of the roof of the nave is completed. The cost of the undertaking has been estimated at £3,000, and it is hoped that this sum will not be exceeded. The imperative necessity for what has been done is plainly demonstrated by the state of the roof timbers, wall-plates, &c., which have been removed. About £2,250 has been received or promised, leaving £750 more to be raised.

1485. — DEERHURST SAXON CHURCH. — The Rev. George Butterworth, vicar of Deerhurst, has lately written as follows:— Ever since Deerhurst Church has gained the reputation of being among the very oldest of existing English churches, and an undoubted specimen of Primitive Romanesque architecture, it has

been a desideratum with the large number of archæologists who have surveyed the building to ascertain, if possible, how the original structure terminated eastward. In the course of last week, through the courtesy of Mr. William Phillips, of Deerhurst Priory, who allowed me to make the necessary excavations, I succeeded in settling this point. The Saxon church terminated apsidally. The apse was semi-circular (*not* polygonal, as was at one time conjectured by an eminent authority); and the distance between the crown of the curve and the line of the choir-arch was eighteen feet. Only a small fragment of this member of the building remains above ground, but beneath the surface the wall of the missing portion is still as firmly set as it was a thousand years ago. I believe that there is no second instance known in England of a pre-Norman apse. The excavations had to be partly made within a cider-house, which now occupies the site of the ancient sanctuary. In order to prevent disappointment I think it well to warn intending visitors that they will see no more than what has been always open to view, since it was absolutely necessary for the convenience of Mr. Phillips to close up again the relics which, in the interests of archæology, we had laid bare for a few brief hours.

[More will soon appear under the same heading.]

1846.—MAISEMORE REGISTER OF BAPTISMS, 1600-1663.—The following is a *literal* transcript of the earliest extant register of baptisms in the parish of Maisemore. CONWAY DIGHTON.

Anno Domini 1600.

Elizabethhe Coxe filia Rogeri Coxe Baptizata fuit decimo sexto Die Januarii 1600.

Baptizatus fuit Robartus Wheler fillius Robarti Wheler undecimo Die februarii 1600.

Anno Domini 1601.

Johanes Watkins fillius Johanis Watkins Baptizatus fuit quarto Die aprilis 1601.

John Hartelonde the sone of Elizabe Hartelond and reputed to be the sone of Christopher litle of maysmore was Christened the thirde daye of Junii.

Baptizatus fuit Walterus Cooke fillius Flourish Cooke tertio Die Julii 1601.

Johanes Freem fillius Johani freem Baptizatus fuit Decimo die Julii.

Johana Danbye filia Willielmi Danbye Baptizata fuit Septimo Die Octobris 1601.

Thomas Milton fillius Willielmi Milton Baptizatus fuit Tertia die Januarii 1601.

Johana Chester filia Thomoe Chester Baptizata fuit Decimo octo die mensis Februarii 1601.

Anno Domini 1602.

- Baptizatus fuit Robarte Baker fillius Johani Baker Tercio Die aprilis 1602.
 Baptizatus fuit andrew Beale fillius Richardi Beale Septimo die maii 1602.
 Baptizatus fuit Gulielmus Wattkins filius Johannis Wattkins Vicessimo secundo Die Octobris 1602.
 Baptizatus fuit Gulielmus Milton fillius Johani Milton Vicessimo Octo Die Januarii.
 Baptizatus fuit Thomas Williams fillius morgane Williams Decimo tercio die Februarii.
 Baptizata fuit Jana Freeme filia Johani freem vicessimo Die Februarii.
 Baptizata fuit margareta Litefoote filia Willielmo litefoote Decimo tertio Die marcii.

Anno Domini 1603.

- Baptizata fuit anna Saunders filia Thomoe Saunders Vicessimo Septimo die marcii.
 Jacobus Boyle fillius Richardi Boyle Baptizatus fuit Octo Die maii 1603.
 Walterus Spensere fillius Emanuel Spenser Baptizatus fuit Decimo Die Julii.
 Willielmus Butter fillius Willielmi Butter Baptizatus fuit decimo septimo Die Julii.
 Willielmus Wheler fillius Robarti Wheler Baptizatus fuit Vicessimo Die Februarii.
 Franciscus Wheler* fillius Robarti Wheler Baptizatus fuit eodem Die.
 Johannes Coxe fillius Rogeri Coxe Baptizatus fuit quarto Die marcii.

Anno Domini 1604.

- Elizabeth Baker filia Johani Baker Baptizata fuit Vicessimo die aprilis.
 Richardus Stallerde fillius Richardi Stallerde Baptizatus fuit nono Die augusti.
 Maria Stallerde filia Richardi Stallerde Baptizata fuit nono Die augustie.
 Thomas Boyle fillius Richardi Boyle gene. Baptizatus fuit Vicessimo Die augustie.
 Annsell Stallerde fillius Thomoe Stallerde Baptizatus fuit tercio Die Octobris.
 Elizabeth Freeme filia Johannis Freeme Baptizatus fuit Vicessimo die Januarii.
 Isabell Butter filia Willielmi Butter Baptizata fuit decimo Die marcii.

* Francis Wheeler, senior, of Malsemore, who married Grace Cocks, of Dumbleton. See ante, p. 281.

Anno Domini 1605.

- Easter Weel alias Purrocke filia Willielmi weel alias Purrocke
Baptizata fuit Tricesimo Die marcii.
Elizabeth Milton filia Willielmi Milton Baptizata fuit Vicesimo
Die maii.
Johannes Barret filius Willielmi Barret Baptizatus fuit Decimo
sexto die augustie.
Richardus litefoote filius Willielmi litefoote Baptizatus fuit Decimo
octavo die augustie.
Elizabeth Danbye filia Willielmi Danbye Baptizata fuit Secundo
Die Semtembris.
Johana Boyle* filia Richardi Boyle Baptizata fuit Vicesimo nono
die Septembris.
Anna Rogers filia Thomoe Rogers Baptizata fuit Decimo Die
novembris 1605.
Thomas Knight filius Thomoe Knight Baptizatus fuit Tricesimo
die Januarii 1605.
Elizabeth Ryver filia Robarti Ryver Baptizata fuit Tricesimo die
Januarii 1605.

Anno Domini 1606.

- Richardus Butter filius Willielmi Butter Baptizatus fuit XXX^{mo}
Die marcii.
Thomas Bastone filius Willielmi Bastone Baptizatus fuit Quinto
Die Junii 1606.
Willielmus Wyman filius Johani Wyman Baptizatus fuit Duodecimo
Die Junii 1606.
Eloner Gifforde filia Thomoe Gifforde Baptizata fuit Vicesimo
Tercio die Julii.
Johanna Litefoote filia Willielmi Litefoote Baptizata fuit nono
Die Decembris.
Henricus Snowe filius Willielmi Snowe Baptizatus fuit primo Die
Februarii.
Tacie Williams filia Thome Williams Baptizatus fuit Octo die
Februarii.

Anno Domini 1607.

- Elonare Hare filia Johanis Hare Baptizata fuit Decimo Septimo
die maii.
Catherina Baker filia Johanis Baker Baptizata fuit Vicesimo
quinto die maii.
Margareta Milton filia Willielmi Milton Baptizata fuit Postremo
Die maii.
Arthure Tonye Filius Thome Tonye Junior Baptizatus fuit
Vicesimo primo Die Junii.
Johannes Boyle filius Richardi Boyle Baptizatus fuit quinto Die
Julii.

* William Purlwent, of Sandhurst, Gent, and Mrs. Johane Boyle, of Malsemore, were married at Malsemore December 20, 1636.—*Asheworth Parish Register*.

500 GLOUCESTERSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES.

- Elizabeth Raynaldes filia Robarti Raynaldes Baptizata fuit Decimo nono Die Novembris.
Elizabeth Butter filia Willielmus Butter Baptizata fuit Vicessimo tertio Die Novembris.
Richarde Danbye fillius Willielmi Danby Junior Baptizatus fuit Vicessimo quarto Die Februarii.
Johannes Ryver fillius Robarti Ryver Baptizatus fuit Vicessimo octavo die Februarii.
Anna Freem filia Johanis Freem Baptizata fuit Decimo Die marcii.

Anno Domini 1608.

- Alles Baston filia Willielmi Baston Baptizata fuit tertio die aprilis.
Willielmus Collings fillius Johannis Collings Baptizatus fuit Decimo septimo die aprilis.
Thomas Tonye fillius Thomæ Tonye Baptizata fuit nono die Junii.
Johannes Wyman alias Carpenter Baptizatus fuit secundo Die maii.
Gilles marden fillius Willielmus marden Baptizatus fuit Decimo quarto Die maii.
Marye Baston filia Willielmus Baston Baptizata fuit Tricesimo Die Januarii.
Alles Houldie the Daughter of Jone Houldie and reputed to bee Daughter of John Itheridge the younger was baptized the XIth Daye of Februarye.
Sibilla Danbye filia Johanni Danbye Baptizata fuit Vicessimo Quinto Die Februarii.
Artherus Osburne fillius Edmundi Osburne de Westburye baptizatus fuit VIII^o Die marcii.

Anno Domini 1610.

- Susanna Webbe filia Willielmi Webbe de Eldersfeelde Baptizata fuit Duodecimo die Junii.
Richardus Collinges fillius Johanis Collinges de Hartburye Baptizatus fuit Decimo Septimo Die Junii.
Marye Gifforde filia Thomoe Gifforde Baptizata fuit sept. Die Jullii.
Johanes Pace fillius Johanis Pace Baptizatus fuit Vicessimo Octavo Die Octobris.
William Houldie the sone of anne Houldie was Baptized XXXIXth daye of October, and was reputed to bee Sone of John Tomes.
Anne Carter filia Willielmi Carter Baptizata fuit quarto Die novembris.
Johannes Danbye fillius Willielmus Danbye Juni Baptizatus fuit Tertio Die marcii.

Anno Domini 1611.

- Willielmus Lightfoote fillius Willielmi Lightfoote baptizatus fuit Decimo septimo Die mensis Julii.

- Willielmus Little fillius Johannis Little Baptizatus fuit Vicesimo Octavo Die mensis Julii.
- Joana Colricke fillia Johanis Colricke Baptizata fuit Decimo quinto Die augustii.
- Joana Itheridge Fillia Johanis Itheridge Baptizata fuit Decimo Septimo Die augustii.
- Alicia marden fillia Willielmi marden Baptizata fuit sextio Die mensis novembris.
- Richardus Beale fillius Richardi Beale Baptizata fuit Vicesimo VI^o die marcii.
- Willielmus Cooke fillius Willielmi Cooke Baptizata fuit Vicesimo nono Die marcii.
- Elizabeth Hurlsto the daughter of Welthian Hurlston Reputede to bee the daughter of John little was Baptized the sixthe daye of aprille.

Anno Domini 1612.

- Margeria Lightfoote fillia Willielmi Lightfoote Baptizata fuit decimo octo die novembris.
- Elizabeth Baker fillia Johanis Baker de Matson Baptizata fuit Tricesimo Die novembris.
- Margareta Colricke fillia Johanni Colricke Baptizata fuit Decimo octavo Die Decembris.
- Margareta Collings fillia Johani Collings Baptizata fuit sexto Die Januarii.
- Elizabeth Danbye fillia Johannis Danbye Baptizata fuit Vicesimo quinto Die Januarii.

Anno Domini 1613.

- Willielmus Cooke fillius Johannis Cooke Baptizatus fuit Octavo die aprillie.
- Anthonius Pembridge fillius Anthonii Pembridge gener. Baptizatus fuit Decimo octavo Die Julii.
- Anna Gifforde fillia Willielmi Gifforde Baptizata fuit Vicesimo secundo Die augustie.
- Tybale Danbye fillia Willielmi Danbye Baptizata fuit Tertio Die Septembris.
- Willielmus Itheridge fillius Johani Itheridge Baptizatus Oct die Decembris.
- Marye Itheridge fillia Johanni Itheridge Baptizata fuit Vicesimo primo die Januarii.
- Josuah Danbye the sone of Joane Danbye and reputede to be the sone of John White was baptizede the XXIVth daye of January.
- Thomas Rogers fillius Johanis Rogers Baptizatus fuit Quinto die Februarii.
- Anthonius Beale fillius Richardi Beale Baptizatus fuit Quinto die Februarii.
- Sara Smith fillia Richardi Smith Baptizata fuit sexto Die marcii.

Anno Domini 1614.

- Richardus marden fillius Willielmus marden Junior Baptizatus fuit Decimo Septimo Die aprilis.
 Isable Wyman alias Carpenter filia Johanis Wyman alias Carpenter Baptizatus fuit Decimo nono Die aprilis.
 Thomasson Bosley filia Persifaule Bosley Baptizata fuit Decimo nono die Junii.
 Anthonius Boston fillius Willielmi Baston Baptizatus fuit postremo Die Julii.

Anno Domini 1615.

- Jana Pembruge filia Anthonii Pembruge gener. Baptizata fuit Vicesimo tertio Die aprilis.
 Richardus Watkins fillius Johanis Watkins Baptizatus fuit Quinto Die Julii.
 Alles Saunders filia Willelmi Saunders Baptizata fuit Vicesimo Septimo die augustie.
 Margareta Danbye filia Johannis Danbye Baptizata fuit Vicesimo Quinto Die Septembris.
 Anna Gifforde filia Thomoe Gifforde Baptizata fuit Vicesimo septimo Die Octobris.
 Willielmus Carter fillius Willielmi Carter Baptizatus fuit Vicesimo Secundo die novembris.
 Anna Little filia Johannis Little Baptizata fuit Decimo quarto Die Januarii.
 Sara Halle the daughter of Margerie Halle and Reputede to bee the Daughter of Thomas Was baptizede the seconde daye of Februarye.
 William Rogers fillius Johannis Rogers Baptizatus fuit Decimo octavo Die Februarii.
 Jana Cooke filia Johannis Cooke Baptizata fuit Decimo Die Marcii.
 Johannes Itheridge fillius Johanis Itheridge Baptizatus fuit Decimo quinto Die marcii.

Anno Domini 1616.

- Thomas Saunders fillius Willielmi Saunders Baptizatus fuit Vicesimo Die Octobris.
 Peregrinus Weell alias Purrocke fillius Willielmus Weell alias Purrocke Baptizatus fuit Tertio Die novembris.
 Thomas Pace fillius Johanis Pace Baptizatus fuit Decimo quinto Die Decembris.
 Anna Danbye filia Johanis Danbye Baptizata fuit Vicesimo tertio Die Januarii.
 Anthonius Bennete fillius arteri Bennete Baptizatus fuit nono Die Februarii.
 Johanes Bosleye fillius Persifale Bosleye Baptizatus fuit Quarto Die marcii.

Anno Domini 1617.

- Thomas Wente fillius Richardi Wente Baptizatus fuit Decimo tertio Die novembris.

Margareta Hollen filia Richardi Hollen Baptizata fuit Vicessimo sextio die Novembris.

Richardus Itheridge fillius Johanis Itheridge Baptizatus fuit Vicessimo primo Die Februarii.

Alles Gifforde filia Thome Gifford Baptizata fuit Vicessimo quarto die Februarii.

Margareta morton filia Richardi morton baptizata fuit Decimo Tertio die marcii.

Elizabeth allen filia Laurence allen baptizata fuit Vicessimo quarto Die marcii.

Anno Domini 1618.

Maria Raynaldes filia Robarti Raynaldes Civitatis Gloucestrii baptizata fuit Vicessimo tertio Die aprilis.

Antonius Pembruge* fillius anthonii Pembruge gener. Baptizatus fuit postremo Die maii.

Alicia Cooke filia Johanis Cooke baptizata fuit Decimo quinto Die Octobris.

Laurence Beale fillius Richardi Beale Baptizatus fuit Decimo tertio Die novembris.

Willelmus Huchinges fillius Willelmus Huchinges Baptizatus fuit Vicessimo Secundo die novembris.

Willielmus Saunders fillius Willielmi Saunders Baptizatus fuit Vicessimo Secundo Die Novembris.

Jana Wye filia anthonii Wyet Baptizata fuit Decimo Die Januarii.

Antonius Whopper fillius Henrici Whopper Baptizatus fuit Septimo die marcii.

Anno Domini 1619.

Anna Wente filia Richardi Wente Baptizata fuit tricesimo Die Junii.

Anna Carter filia Willielmi Carter Baptizata fuit Decimo Octo Die Julii.

Warter Pace filia Johanni pace Baptizat fuit XXIII October.

Joan Watkins filia John Watkins Baptizat fuit XVIIIth daie of December.

Henricu Etherig fillius Johanni Eltherig Baptizat fuit XXVIIth die Februarii.

(To be continued.)

1847.—DIMENSIONS OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST'S, CIRENCESTER.
—(See No. 1796.) Your correspondent has not mentioned the parish church of St. John the Baptist, Cirencester, which is one of the largest and finest churches in the county. In Beecham's *History of Cirencester* (1886), pp. 98, 99, the building is stated to have an area of 13,150 feet, the length being 158 feet, and

* Anthony Pembruge married Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Kent, Knt., of Hants; and secondly, in 1631, "Mrs. Mary Berkeley" at Corse. See *ante*, p. 230.

† Anthony Wye, of Lyplatt, married Isabella, daughter of Richard Boyle, of Malsmore.

the breadth 104 feet. It should therefore have appeared in the list* immediately after St. Mary's, Beverley.

Referring the reader to Mr. Beecham's volume for further particulars, I shall quote merely what follows:—

Interior superficial area, as stated by Sir Edmund Beckett [now Lord Grimthorpe]	13,150 sup. ft.
Interior superficial area, as calculated by the author on Sir E. Beckett's basis, which excludes porches, but includes vestries	13,000 sup. ft.
Exterior superficial area, at ground level, inclusive of buttresses, porches, and steps to crypts...	17,010 sup. ft.

Taking internal superficial area as the basis of measurement, Cirencester Church is the 78th in point of size of the cathedrals and large churches in the united kingdom, in Sir E. Beckett's list, and exceeds three English cathedrals, viz., Oxford, St. Asaph, and Bangor. If, however, the porches were included, and the cubical content could be taken as the standard of measurement, it would occupy a much higher place in the list, as the sectional area of the nave and aisles, *i.e.*, their width multiplied by their average height, exceeds that of even some of the most important of our cathedrals; and whilst some critics may object to the unusual height and width of the aisles, it is unquestionably this that contributes so largely to the grandeur of the interior. Bigland's dimensions, as taken from an ancient MS. ichnography, are nearly, but not strictly correct. William of Worcester writes as follows:—"Longitudo ecclesiæ parochialis Sancti [Johannis] in villa de Cyssetyr alias Cirencestre cum coro continet 90 gressus. Latitudo dictæ ecclesiæ continet cum duobus alis 50 gressus. Longitudo campanilis dictæ ecclesiæ continet 7 virgas. Latitudo turris sine spera continet 6 virgas et dimidium." C. T.

Cirencester.

1848.—JONATHAN HULLS, OF CAMPDEN.—(See No. 813.) In the *History of Merchant Shipping* by Mr. W. S. Lindsay, vol. iv., p. 26, are a few facts respecting this Gloucestershire man, of whom it would be interesting to know more. Jonathan Hulls, says Mr. Lindsay, was born at Campden, Gloucestershire, in 1699, and in 1736 made some practical progress in the idea of propelling vessels by means of steam, which had been long vaguely floating in the minds of inventors. "On the 23d December of that year, he secured a patent for his invention 'of a machine for carrying ships and vessels out of or into any harbour or river against wind and tide, or in a calm.' [Mr. Lindsay gives a sketch of the vessel, which has a small engine in the fore part, working a paddle wheel at the stern.] His specification described how to drive a paddle wheel by converting a reciprocating rectilinear motion into a continuous rotary one." Mr. Lindsay goes on to say

* The list, be it remembered, was not given as complete.—ED.

that though the idea was ingenious, and the vessel "the first *steam-boat* authentically recorded," it was probably never practically useful. "At the same time it must be added that boats not unlike Hulls' may now be seen trading in parts of the world remote from each other"; and Mr. Lindsay gives a sketch of such a boat plying on the Murray in South Australia, adding that he had seen another of similar construction working on the upper Thames, "which does not seem to be any marked improvement on the boat of Jonathan Hulls." Moreover, the first practical steamboat turned out at Glasgow in 1801, under the auspices of Lord Dundas, "resembled in many respects the description of vessel suggested by Jonathan Hulls, but not till now practically employed." Is anything more known respecting this remarkable man?

J. L.

The editor of the *Dictionary of National Biography* (in course of publication) proposes to supply an account of this "mechanical inventor." In the Grenville copy of Hulls' very rare pamphlet, in the British Museum, there is the following note:—"This new invented machine is a steam-boat. It entirely puts an end to the claims of America to the invention of steam navigation, and establishes for this country the honour of that important discovery."

EDITOR.

1849.—THE JERNINGHAM FAMILY, OF PAINSWICK.—The lordship of the manor of Painswick was for a long time held by members of this family; and in Rudder's *History of Gloucestershire* (1779), p. 596, there is as follows:—"There are several memorials on flat stones for the Jerninghams, in this chancel [of Painswick Church], containing very little more than their names." It is to be presumed that some members of the family have been buried in the church; but when there a few years ago I could not find the stones in question, and the name does not appear in any of the mural inscriptions. The building has lately been restored. I shall be glad to be referred to any sources of information respecting this old family.

J. G.

1850.—AN ACT FOR PUNISHMENT OF WELSHMEN, 1534.—I send a notice of an act of parliament passed in the 26th year of the reign of Henry VIII., A.D. 1534, thinking that as it relates to Gloucestershire it may be suitable for insertion:—

An Act for Punishment of Welshmen attempting any Assaults or Affrays upon any the Inhabitants of Hereford, Gloucester, and Shropshire.

"Whosoever dwelling in *Wales*, or the Marches thereof, shall assault, beat, or hurt any Person of the County of *Gloucester*, *Salop*, or *Hereford*, and shall be indicted and convict thereof,

"shall be one Year imprisoned." [*To endure to the next Parliament: continued till the next succeeding Parliament, 33 H. 8. c. 17.*]

What in particular had taken place to render such an enactment necessary?

BENJ. WINSTONE.

53, Russell Square, W.C.

1851.—THE PORTRAIT AND ARMS OF RICHARD PATES, OR PATE.—In *Notes and Queries* (7th S. i. 348) a correspondent has inquired:—Is there any portrait extant of Richard Pates, the founder of Cheltenham Grammar School in 1586 [1574]? if so, where? Also, what were his armorial bearings?

In the same volume, p. 475, another correspondent has thus replied:—There is an effigy with his arms on his tomb in Gloucester Cathedral. I transcribe from Rudder's *History of Gloucestershire*, p. 118:—He was buried in 1588, near the south wall of the south-cross-isle of the cathedral, where there is a monument erected for him, which has been of late years repaired by Corpus Christi College in Oxford; to which he gave the nomination of a school-master and usher at Cheltenham, in this county, the hospital there, and some other benefactions. Upon the monument is the effigies of an old man in a lawyer's gown, and a boy kneeling behind him; and of a woman, with three girls behind her. Over them is this inscription:

Richardus Pates, Arm., huic nuper Civitati a memoria, qui vixit annos 73, et ob. 29 Oct. 1588, sibi et conjugi, et natis suis, posuit.

Quid stulti vitæ mortales stamina duci

Longa volunt miseræ, non minus atq; malæ.

Dic quotus est, cujus non siccat cura medullas,

Cui mens non sceleris conscia, dic quotus est.

In cœlis expers curarum et criminis insons

Vita est, hæc vera est, cætera vita necat.

Over the monument is a board or wainscot to keep off the dust, and upon it are these arms: Argent, a chevron sable, between three pellets: in chief, three crosses patée fitchy of the first. Crest, a lion vair crowned, sable and argent; and these words at top: *Mihi vita Christus, Christus mea spes unica.*—ED. MARSHALL.

Two more replies appeared in the same volume, p. 518:—

(1) A portrait of this Gloucestershire worthy is to be seen in Corpus Christi College, Oxford; and an old copy of it is in the custody of the head master of the Cheltenham Grammar School. This latter memorial of Richard Pates was exhibited at the meeting of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society which was held at Cheltenham in April, 1877.—ABHRA.

(2) At Ludlow Castle there are arms of all the councillors of the marches of Wales of the time of Elizabeth. Amongst them are the arms of Richard Pates, one of these councillors, as follows:—Argent, a chevron sable between three pellets, on a

chief of the second three cross crosslets pattée of the first; and a note is added saying that he seems to have been of Gloucestershire family. These arms are the same as those of Pate of Cheltenham and Masterden, co. Glouc., which are, Argent, a chevron sable between three ogresses, on a chief of the second as many cross crosslets of the first. Bigland says, in his *History of Gloucester*, that Richard Pate founded the Free School and Hospital at Cheltenham in 1574.—B. F. SCARLETT.

1852.—MR. HODGES, OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE, 1657.—(See Nos. 357, 487.) As appears from Oliver Cromwell's letter which you have published, dated Sept. 21, 1657, and thus addressed, "For M^r Hodges at his House in Gloucestershire, these," the latter was appointed one of seven "for y^e Govenem^t of Irland by a Deputye & Councell," with an annual salary of 1,000*l*. I do not know whether he accepted the appointment, or ever crossed to Dublin to act; and I am anxious to be informed. Some reader may perhaps be able and kindly disposed to help me in the matter.

J. G.

1853.—JAMES UPTON, OF ALVESTON, DIED 1821.—(See No. 1652.) In the Stinchcombe parish register appears an entry of the marriage of James Upton, of the parish of Alveston, bachelor, and Susanna Bendall, of Stinchcombe, spinster, by license, October 25, 1781. He died at Stinchcombe in 1821, aged 69 years. Any information regarding his parentage will be of much importance.

The Canons, Mitcham, Surrey.

G. R. T. UPTON.

1854.—THE REV. THOMAS BEST.—Mr. Best was the minister of a chapel at Cradley, Worcestershire, in connection with Lady Huntingdon, towards the end of the last century; he afterwards conformed, his chapel was consecrated, and he died about the year 1821. Some of his family, I believe, settled in Gloucestershire and were in holy orders. I am anxious to find out his parentage and birthplace, and shall be grateful for information.

L. J.

Birmingham.

1855.—DR. PARRY'S PROPOSED "HISTORY OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE FOSSILS."—Caleb Hillier Parry, M.D., F.R.S., who was born at Cirencester in 1755, and died at Bath in 1822, published in 1781 "Proposals for a History of the Fossils of Gloucestershire," the introduction to which was intended to include all that was known on the subject of organic remains, and the result of many experiments and observations in which he had been long and ardently engaged. As his son has stated in the memoir in *Lives of British Physicians*, p. 300 ("Murray's Family Library"), his father's "increasing avocations suspended, and finally prevented, the completion of this work; but his remaining MSS. are a sufficient proof of his industry,

knowledge, and discrimination." Where are these MSS. at present? and are they likely at any time to appear in print?

GLOUCESTRENSIS.

1856.—THE LASSINGTON OAK.—Full mention has been made in Nos. 232, 320, and 391, of the Newland Oak, in the Forest of Dean, and of the Bodington Oak, near Cheltenham. In the parish of Lassington, near Gloucester, there is an oak of "very large dimensions", known as the Lassington Oak; I cannot specify its dimensions, as done in the case of the others; but nevertheless the following particulars respecting it, taken from the *Gloucestershire Chronicle*, November 2, 1889, may prove interesting to the reader:—"This fine old tree, the largest of its kind in this part of the country, shows signs of increasing age and inability to support itself without assistance. One of the main branches has had several props placed beneath it for many years, but these have been recently increased, and now the number of props on which the tree leans is eight. As a split is showing itself in the lower part of the leaning trunk, it is not improbable that a chain cable will be brought in to lend its aid to preserve the old tree from destruction." What may be its dimensions?

G. A. W.

1857.—THE DERIVATION OF THE PLACE-NAME "AMBERLEY."—In *Notes and Queries* (6th S. iii. 8) this query appeared:—"There is a district so called in the neighbourhood of Stroud, in Gloucestershire. What may be the derivation of the name? If called, as some will have it, from amber stones, what and where are they?"

In the same volume, p. 213, a correspondent replied:—"Besides Amberley in Gloucestershire (which gives the second title to the earldom of Russell), there are villages so named in the counties of Worcester and Sussex. The name does not seem to have much to do with amber. Mr. Edmunds explains it, *Names of Places*, p. 165, ed. 1872:—"Amber, Ames, Ambrey, Ambros, Embrey B. probably from Ambrosius, the famous British king. Ex: Amberley (Sussex and Wor.) Ambrose's place."

Can anyone suggest a more satisfactory derivation? G. A. W.

The latest authority, the Rev. Robert Hall, has written thus in his *Local Names of Gloucestershire* [1888], p. 9:—"AMBERLEY Comp. Ambreslege and Ombresuelle, Evesham charter in 706, Amberloo Holland, Amorbach the Rhine. The b is only an excrescence, and the er an apparently stream word which often attaches to others, as the Cocker, Chelmer, the Erewash Derb. See the next [Amney] and Arle. *Open ground at the springs.*

EDITOR.

1858.—MEANING OF THE WORD "BRAWNER."—In the Accounts of the Wotton-under-Edge market, from 1663 to 1679, there is

annually such an item as this:—"Paid to the Mayor to buy his Brawler, £02. 00. 00." From 1680 to 1697 the payment was increased to £3; and from that year to 1710 it was £5. What may be the meaning of the word "Brawler"?

V. R. P.

In Wright's *Historical Notices of the Borough of Wotton* (1872), p. 17, under the year 1663, this entry appears:—"Paid Nicholas Webbe [Mayor] to buy his Brawler, £2"; but no explanation of the word. Johnson and Webster both give, *s.v.*, "a boar killed for the table;" and Dr. Murray, in his new *Dictionary*, "a boar fattened for the table." He likewise quotes two examples of the use of the word:—"1708 W. King *Cookery* (R.) Send up the brawler's head;" and "1809 *Edinb. Rev.* XIII. 341 The misery of the brawler." Cf. *porker*. The special object of the purchase can be easily understood.

EDITOR.

1859.—ORIGIN OF THE FESTIVAL OF THE THREE CHOIRS.—(See No. 597.) Who deserves the credit of originating the Festival of the Three Choirs? Perhaps no one more than Stephen Jeffries, a pupil of Michael Wise, of St. Paul's Cathedral and Salisbury. Jeffries, who was organist of Gloucester from 1680 to 1712, was a very skilful musician, a man of a convivial turn of mind, and of no little eccentricity of character. All that remains of his musicianship is perpetuated in the chimes of the cathedral, which even to the present day ring out the quaint melody he composed for them nearly 200 years ago. One of the anecdotes preserved of him tells how he was wont to indulge in the charms of tavern society, often to a very late hour. His wife, in the endeavour to cure him of this propensity, once drest up a fellow in a winding sheet, with directions to meet Jefferies with a lauthor and candle in the cloisters, through which he was to pass on his way home; but on the pretended ghost attempting to terrify him, Jeffries expressed his wonder merely by saying, "I thought all you spirits had been abed before this hour."

J. G.

1860.—OLDISWORTH FAMILY: MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—William Oldisworth represented Gloucester in the parliaments of 1597-98 and 1601; and Arnold Oldisworth represented Cirencester in 1604-11. I should be glad of any information respecting them, or of the family to which they belonged. Were they akin to Michael Oldisworth, member for Salisbury in the Rump parliament?

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

1861.—MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR BRISTOL, 1655-59.—(Reply to No. 1811.) Alderman Miles Jackson, M.P. in 1654-55, was sheriff in 1631-32, and mayor in 1649-50. When Cromwell passed through Bristol in May, 1650, Jackson presented him with

which led to the bringing about of this desirable result, as at a public meeting of the inhabitants a committee was formed, with the vicar as chairman and Mr. H. H. Lloyd as secretary, to deal with the question of the renovation of the church generally and the tower in particular. Messrs. Waller and Son, architects, of Gloucester, were consulted, and without delay they reported that the tower was in a bad state—indeed, that the pinnacles and parapet, which are of beautiful sixteenth-century open work, were in a ruinous state, and required immediate and substantial restoration. They also recommended that the roof of the tower should be renewed and the bell-fittings repaired. On receipt of this statement efforts were at once made to collect the necessary funds, and as about £1,000 was wanted, it speaks well for the energy of the committee that nearly the whole of that sum was speedily obtained. Mr. Maclaine, of Kyneton, opened the fund with a very generous donation of £200, and the parishioners, aided by others, followed his example in an encouraging manner, £45 coming from the Diocesan Association, and £150 from the Warneford Ecclesiastical Charity. The matter progressed so favourably that in April, 1889, operations were commenced. No contractor was employed, the work being carried out under the general supervision of a building committee, with Mr. W. Wiggall as clerk of works, and Messrs. Waller and Son as architects. It was found necessary to rebuild the pinnacles and battlements, but wherever it was possible the old stone was used, and the original plan was always followed, so that now the tower presents precisely the same appearance it did when first erected, four centuries ago. And very handsome it looked, when the choir, headed by the vicar and clergy, and a few of the congregation, emerged from the church, and slowly passed up the circular steps till the leads were reached. There a short service was held, several hymns being sung and a few appropriate prayers offered by the vicar. The ceremony of dedication was completed in the ringing chamber, and at its close a peal on the bells was executed by members of the Diocesan Ringers' Association.

A choral service was held in the afternoon, at which upwards of seventy clergymen were present. The bishop of the diocese preached from the text, "The whole family in heaven and earth." Before doing so, his lordship said he need not say much as to why they were gathered together. A short time ago a similar undertaking was found to devolve on the guardians of the mother church of the diocese. He was pleased to find that the subscriptions towards the necessary and important undertaking just completed had been worthy of the place; and another important feature was that by the mercy of Almighty God no accident had occurred during the perilous work. In the evening there was another special service in the church, when the Rev. A. Blomfield, rector of Beverston, and rural dean, was the preacher.

1865.—LOCAL CASES OF LONGEVITY, 1880-1889.—(See No. 1817.) In addition to the cases noted *ante*, p. 458, the following one should appear:—John Stiff, 'of Lower Cam, who died 10th November, 1885, in his 92nd year, having been born at Dursley 27th August, 1794. His father, also John Stiff, had died 30th December, 1860, in his 92nd year. For particulars of this family see vol. ii., pp. 614-622.

W. P. W. PHILLIMORE.

Two more cases of longevity it may be well to note:—

(1) On Wednesday Mrs. Elizabeth Turner, whose hundredth birthday was celebrated on the 9th of February last year by special gifts presented her by the Rev. W. F. Steele, vicar, and the churchwardens, was buried in the churchyard of St. Andrew's, Montpelier. Deceased, who died at her residence, Lower York-road, Montpelier, on the 10th inst., was born on February 9th, 1784, and had been sextoness of St. Andrew's from 1845 to 1870, when she retired.—*Bristol Times and Mirror*, January 19, 1885.

(2) Died January 16, at Bank House, Cirencester, Charlotte, widow of George Kingdom, late of Houlbowlowa, co. Cork, aged 100 years.

A remarkable instance of longevity in a family is reported. Yesterday, at the Stroud cemetery, took place the funeral of Mrs. Kingdom, mother of a local bank manager, and daughter of the Rev. R. Ferryman, rector of Iping, Sussex. She was born November 4th, 1784, and died January 16th, 1885, her age thus being 100 years 2 months and 12 days. She never had a day's illness, and, strange to say, she was enabled to get about to the day of her death. She was a great patroness of popular entertainments, and was efficient in painting and music. Of a family of seven she is the fifth to die, their respective ages being 100, 96, 86, 73, and 88; making a total of 444 years, and an average of 88½ years. The two still alive are about 80 years of age. At the time of her death she was four days older than Sir Moses Montefiore.—*Id.*, January 21, 1885.

EDITOR.

1866.—BRISTOL HIGH CROSS.—The Bristol High Cross, erected 1851, which was removed from the east corner of College Green to make room for the Jubilee statue of her Majesty, has just been completed. The new statues have been executed by Mr. Harry Hems, of Exeter. In the lower tier of standing figures, are Kings John, Henry III., Edward III., and Edward IV.; and in the upper tier of sitting figures are Kings Henry VI., James I., Charles I., and Queen Elizabeth. The Cross now occupies the centre of College Green, standing on the same site as the old one, the foundations of which were discovered in excavating. The original Cross—1373—which, in the first place, stood in the centre of the city, where the four streets meet, and was afterwards

removed to College Green, was pulled down in 1763, and deposited in a corner of the Cathedral, because considered an obstruction to the promenade. It is, however, still to be seen at Stourhead, having been given, in 1766, to Sir Richard Colt Hoare, by Dean Barton.—JOHN E. PRITCHARD.—*The Antiquary* (April, 1889), vol. xix., p. 175.

1867.—AN INCIDENT OF LIFE IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.—MONS. Jusserand, in his *English Way-faring Life* (translated from the French by Miss Lucy Toulmin Smith), London, 1889, refers to the sanction given by the statute of Winchester, 13 Edw. I., c. 4, for raising the "hue and cry" after a certain class of suspected persons, and gives in a note to p. 170 an incident of life in Gloucestershire at that period, which may fittingly find a place in *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*. It is as follows:—

This power of running down the first comer was, like numberless laws of the time, at once a guarantee for the public safety and a dangerous arm in the hands of felons. Robbers used it, and it happened sometimes that they by this means imprisoned their own victim. Alisot, wife of Henry of Upatherle, sets forth to the king that her husband was made prisoner by the Scotch at the battle of Stirling, remained their captive more than a year, then returned after having paid forty pounds ransom. In his absence, Thomas of Upatherle and Robert of Prestbury seized on the fields which he possessed at Upatherle, divided them, pulled down the houses, and acted as the owners, taking to their own houses all the property they could. The prisoner's return surprised them; as soon as they knew that he had re-appeared on his lands, "the said Thomas, by false agreement between him and the said Robert, raised hue and cry on the said Henry, and put upon him that he had robbed him [Thomas] of his chattels to the value of £100." They were believed; "the said Henry was taken and imprisoned in Gloucester castle for a long time," waiting for the coming of the justices, exactly as the statute said. Henry recovered his liberty in the end, and obtained a writ against his enemies; but they brought force and came to meet their victim, "and beat the said Henry in the town of Gloucester, that is, they bruised his two arms, both his thighs, and both his legs, and his head on both sides, and quite wrecked and vilely treated his body, so that he barely escaped death." The king's reply is not satisfactory: "If the husband be alive, the plaint is his; if he be dead, the wife's plaint is nothing" (*Rolls of Parliament*, vol. ii., p. 35, A.D. 1330).
D. J.

1868.—THE HEALTHINESS OF CLIFTON.—This still maintains its remarkable character. The week before last we called attention to the fact that the medical officer's return for Clifton showed only three deaths, giving a rate of 5 per 1,000 per annum, that there

was no death from zymotic diseases, and that the three deaths which occurred were of persons over 60 years of age. Dr. Davies's return for the week ending Dec. 7 is of an equally satisfactory character, the deaths numbering only four, equal to a rate of 6·7 per 1,000 per annum. There were only two deaths between the ages of 1 and 60, and one death from zymotic disease—whooping cough. Such a record as only seven deaths in two weeks, in an estimated population of 30,776, and but one death from zymotic disease, speaks volumes for the salubrity and sanitary condition of our western suburb.—*Bristol Times and Mirror*, December 14th, 1889.

1869.—RODBOROUGH CHURCH: MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—

In 1880 accurate copies were taken of the twenty-five inscriptions* (not including the one on pulpit already given) in the church of St. Mary Magdalen, Rodborough, near Stroud:—

1.

This monument is erected | in memory of Thomas Baylis, of Newmills, | in the Parish of Stroud, Clothier, | who departed this life the 31st of March, | 1754, aged 67. | Also of Jane, his first wife, daughter of | Sidham [Sidenham] Pain, of this Parish, who was buried | the 16th of June, 1721, aged 38. | Also of Elizabeth, his last wife, daughter | of Daniel Window, of Brimscombe, Clothier, | who departed this life the 30th of Novem^r, | 1742, aged 46. | And also of five of his children who were | all interred in this place. | Jehovah depauperat et ditat, | deprimit, etiam extollit.

2.

John Bennett, Clothier, of Light Pill, died Sept. 24, 1704, aged 72 years. Christian, his wife, died Oct. the 13, 1724, aged 70 years. Joan, their daughter, died May 8, 1757, aged 59 years.

3.

In memory | of Nathaniel Bond, late of | Saintloe, in the Parish of | [Minchin] Hampton, Clerk, who departed | this life the 6th day of Feb., 1758, | in the 64th year of his age. | Also in memory of Mary, his | wife, who departed this life | the 6th day of November, 1767, | in the 59th year of her age. | Man is like to vanity; his days are as | a shadow that passeth away. | Also of Mary, their daughter, late | wife of J. Mill, Surgeon, of | Hampton, who died Feb. 24, 1775, aged 42.

4.

Underneath lyes the bodys of | these as follows: | Hannah, the daughter of | Daniel Chance, Clo^r, died the | 27th of September, 1711, aged 26; | Elizabeth, his wife, died the | 8th of May, 1712, aged 69; | Damaris, his daughter, | died the 11th of October, 1712, aged 28; | Nathaniel, his son, | died the 16th of October, 1714, aged 27. | The above named Daniel Chance, | of this Parish, Clothier, died | the 3rd of February, 1715, aged 76.

* An Index has been given in vol. 1., p. 50.

5.

In memory of Daniel Chance, of | this Parish, Clothier, who died the | 24 of December, in the 54 year of | his age, 1724. Also of Sarah, his | daughter, who died the 12th of January, | 1733-4, in the 26th year of her age. | Likewise of Nathaniel, his son, | who died the 16th of January, 1737, | in the 23^d year of his age. | Sarah, relict of the above Daniel | Chance, died 13th Aug^t, 1748, aged 70. | Will^m, their son, died 31st Oct^r, 1748, | aged 35. Elizth, their daughter, | died 1st Sep^r, 1772, aged 71.

6.

In memory of | Thomas Chance, | Clothier, son of | Daniel Chance, Jun., | who departed | this life the 16th day of | December, 1732, | aged 28.

7.

In respectful memory of | Daniel Chance, of Dudbridge, Clothier, | who departed this life Oct^r 12th, 1782, aged 76 years. | A worthy example of Christian resignation. | Also of Ann Posthuma, his wife, | who died May 7th, 1780, aged 71 years. | Mary Chance, his sister, died Sep^r 18th, | 1797, aged 86 years.

8.

Near this place lie interred the | remains of Daniel Chance, of | this Parish, Clothier, who died | the 8th of February, 1790, aged 43 years. | Also of Elizabeth, his wife, | who died March 5, 1821, | aged 92 years. | Also of Lieutenant Thomas Chance, | his youngest son, who was mortally | wounded at the memorable assault | at Bhurtapore, in the East Indies, | 21 Febr. 1805, | and after evincing the most heroic | fortitude and resignation, | died 6th March following, | aged 17 years. | Flebilis omnibus.

9.

This monument is erected to the memory | of Thomas Cooper, of Woodchester, | in the County of Gloucester, Clothier, | and Elizabeth, his wife. | He died December 13th, 1795, aged 53 years. | She died February 16th, 1792, aged 48 years. | Also of Sarah, their daughter, | who died May 28th, 1779, aged 6 years: | Edward, their son, | who died February 7th, 1776, aged 2 years: | Elizabeth, their daughter, | who died August 4th, 1778, aged 6 months. | Also George, their son, | who died August 6th, 1781, | aged 2 months.

10.

In memory of | Richard Davis, of The Roade, | Clothier, who died 10 Aug., | in the 66th year of his age, 1720. | Mary, his daughter, who died | 10 of March, in the 4th year of her age, | 1719.

11.

In memory of James Flight, 12 years Engineer | to the late Viceroy of Egypt, who departed this | life at Alexandria on the 14th day of March, 1854, | aged 44 years. | He has bequeathed the sum of Forty-five pounds, | the interest of which is to be given

"A GLOUCESTERSHIRE BIBLIOGRAPHY,"

By the Rev. W. Bazeley, M.A., and F. A. Hyett, B.A.

Considerable progress has been made in the compilation of the abovenamed work, the prospectus of which will, it is hoped, be issued in the course of the year. All who feel an interest in the subject, and are ready to assist in making the work as complete as possible, are requested to send the titles of any scarce books or tracts relating to the County or its inhabitants which they may possess, either to Mr. Bazeley, Matson Rectory, Gloucester, or to Mr. Hyett, Painswick House, near Stroud. Short titles will suffice, but date, size, and number of pages should be given. In the case of Reports of Institutions the title of the first and date of the last are desired.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.

It is intended to issue, with each alternate part, as heretofore, some pages of critical notices of recent publications. With this in view, books, etc. (to be sent to the Editor, 26, Meridian Place, Clifton, Bristol), are desired; and they will receive, with as little delay as possible, a careful consideration. Works in any way connected with the civil or ecclesiastical history of Gloucestershire or the neighbouring counties particularly welcome.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

"Gloucestershire Notes and Queries" is a good medium for literary and other suitable advertisements, which will be received by the Editor. As the space is limited, an early communication is recommended. The work is published quarterly; and to secure the insertion of an advertisement in the forthcoming part, it will be well to forward particulars not later than the 1st of March, June, September, and December, respectively. Advertisements of patent medicines and such like will not be accepted on any terms.

Scale of charges:—page (same size as circular), £1; half-page, 12s.; quarter-page, 6s. 6d.; inch, 5s.; half-inch, 2s. 6d.—in good legible type, well displayed, and across the page.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

A very few copies of each of the following:—

1. *Brief Sketches of the Parishes of Booterstown and Donnybrook, in the County of Dublin; with Notes and Annals.* Four Parts. Dublin, 1860-74. Sm. 8vo, pp. viii. 488. In neat cloth binding, price 5s., post-free.
2. *Monumental Inscriptions in the Parish Church of Cheltenham.* Privately printed. London, 1877. 4to. Price 3s. 6d., post-free.

Application to be made to the Rev. B. H. Blacker, 26, Meridian Place, Clifton, Bristol. No copies of *Charlton Kings Inscriptions* now on hand.

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HARVARD COLLEGE
APR 21 1890
PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

PART XLVI.]

[April, 1890.

Gloucestershire Notes and Queries,

EDITED BY THE

REV. BEAVER H. BLACKER, M.A.

"Archæology is a chain of continuous tradition which connects the civilized nineteenth century with the races of the primeval world,—which holds together this great brotherhood in bonds of attachment more enduring than the ties of national consanguinity, more ennobling even than the recollections of ancestral glory,—which, traversing the ruins of empires, unmoved by the shock of revolutions, spans the abyss of time, and transmits onward the message of the past."

SIR CHARLES T. NEWTON.

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GENERAL NOTICES.

Part XLVII., price 1s., or by post, 1s. 1d., will be ready for the 1st of July.

The annual subscription for the work, which is published quarterly, (including April double part) is 5s., or by post, 5s. 5d.

Communications of a suitable character will be most acceptable. The loan of documents and newspapers, literal copies of monumental inscriptions in churches, churchyards, memoranda of noteworthy facts in any way connected with the county, and extracts from scarce books or pamphlets of local interest, or from parish registers, churchwardens' accounts, is invited; and anything entrusted for the purpose will be carefully preserved, and returned without unnecessary delay. Correspondents are requested not to make use of any contractions in their transcripts, except when used in the originals, and to write upon one side only of the paper. Names of persons and places should be very distinctly written.

All contributions should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, and necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. The signatures of contributors are appended, unless a wish to the contrary may have been expressed.

Books, etc., sent for review to the Editor (26, Meridian Place, Clifton, Bristol), will receive due attention.

The binder is requested, in arranging the illustrations of Vol. I., to attend to the directions given for his guidance, p. xvi. "Bishop John Talbot's Monument" will be found in Part VI., and the "Map of the County of Gloucester" and "Over Brigg" in Part XI.

Special covers for the volumes have NOT been provided, the matter of binding being left to the taste of each subscriber.

Vol. I. being out of print, copies can be supplied only as they may turn up for sale from time to time, and then only to purchasers of the second volume. Some odd parts, however, are still on hand. Vol. II., comprising Parts XIII.-XXIV., can be procured from the Editor until further notice, price 18s., or by post, 18s. 6d. Vol. III., comprising Parts XXV.-XXXVI., price 15s., or by post, 15s. 6d. Three shillings each offered for copies of Parts II., VII., and IX., and full price for Parts XI., XIV.-XVII., and XXII., if fit for binding. A liberal price will be paid for copies of Vol. I.

Subscribers are requested to remit their subscriptions (the receipt of which will be duly acknowledged) to the undersigned; and Post Office and Postal Orders should be made payable at either BRISTOL or CLIFTON. Thanks are given to the many who have promptly replied to (and in sundry cases have even anticipated) applications for payment, and who have thereby prevented much trouble and expense.

26, Meridian Place,
Clifton, Bristol,
April 1st, 1890.

(Rev.) B. H. BLACKER.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIBERS.

(For lists of Subscribers see the covers of Parts IV.-XLIV.)

Napper, Henry Frederick, Esq., Loxwood, Billinghamurst, Sussex.
Parker, Edward Milward S., Esq., Chew House, Weston-super-Mare.

Probably some names which should appear in the lists of subscribers, have been unintentionally omitted: if so, particulars are requested, which will at once be attended to. The names of additional subscribers are likewise desired for insertion in the next quarterly list.

to some poor | person suffering from disease in the chest, at | the
recommendation of the Rector for the | time being.

12.

Sacred to the memory of | William Fluck, | late of the Vatch
Mills, who died at Cheltenham | 24th Feb^y, 1873, aged 74 years. |
And | Elizabeth, his wife, | who died 12th Jan^y, 1835, aged 36
years. | Also of | Mary Ann, daughter of the above, | who died 6th
June, 1848, aged 22 years. | And | William Smith, son of the
above, | who died 30th May, 1860, aged 36 years. | Also of |
Louisa Jane, | second wife of William Fluck, | who died 26th
August, 1841, aged 28 years. | And of | Henry, youngest surviving
son of the | above William Fluck, | who died at 1, Florence Villas,
Acton, London, | 5th April, 1876, aged 39 years. | All of whom
are interred in the burial-ground | of this Church.

13.

In memory | of John Gyde, of this Parish, Esq^r. | He departed
this life June 27th, 1738, | aged 46 years. | And of Ann, his truly
affectionate widow, | who died Dec^r 17th, 1777, aged 77 years. |
Likewise in memory of six of their children : | Sarah, John, James,
William, Thomas, | and Cam, who order'd this tablet to be fixed.

14.

Sacred to the memory of | Richard Harris, Esq^r, | late of
Woodhouse, in the Parish of Minchinhampton, | who died Sep^r
23rd, 1833, aged 84 years. | Also of Ann, relict of the above, | who
died Oct^r 29th, 1843, aged 82 years. | Also of Edward Willis, |
who died Sep^r 5th, 1812, aged 39 years. | And his two sons—
Richard, died May 29th, 1819, aged 13 years; | Edward, died April
10th, 1810, aged 2 years; | —by Margaret, his wife, only daughter
of the above | Richard and Ann Harris. | Also near this spot lie
the remains of | Henry Grimstone Willis, | third and last surviving
son of the above, | died April 6th, 1848, aged 38 years. | They lie
in a vault beneath the vestry of this Church. | Also of Margaret,
relict of | Edward Willis, who died 23rd | March, 1857, aged 75
years. | And Harriet, daughter of the above Richard and |
Margaret Willis, died | Feb. 8, 1873, aged 61.

[In the vestry there is a flatstone inscribed "R. Harris, Esq^r.
1833."]

15.

Beneath this monument | lie the remains of Samuel Hawker,
Esquire, | one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, | who died
15th Sept^r, 1760, aged 67. | Also of Mary, his wife, who died |
14th Jan^y, 1738, aged 34.

16.

In memory of | James William Mansfield, | Captⁿ of H.M. 32nd
Light Infantry, | aged 33, third son of the late | Rev^d Edward
Mansfield, | Vicar of Bisley, Gloucestershire. | He was one of the |
Heroic Lucknow Garrison, | and died of cholera | on the 13th of

September, 1857, | only 12 days before the first relief. | As a man, an officer, | and in every relation of life, | he was beloved, and is deeply regretted; | and there is every reason to hope | that through the merits of his Saviour | he has joined the blessed company; | of the redeemed above. | Rev. xxi. 4.

17.

Near this place | lies interr'd | John Messenger, Clo^r, | together | with Anna, his wife.

She } died { Jan. 5th, 1734.
He } { Feb. 5th, 1759.

18.

Near this place | lie interred the remains of | Peter Playne, of the Parish of Stroud, | who departed this life December the 11th, 1786, | aged 74 years. | Also | of Mary, his wife, who died | May the 28th, 1783, | aged 59. | Richard, their son, died 15th March, | 1810, aged 53.

19.

In memory of | Jeane, the third daughter | of John Webb, and wife of | Thomas Shurmur, of this Parish, | Clothier, who departed this | life the 24th day of March, 170 $\frac{1}{2}$.

[Four lines of poetry omitted.]

20.

In memory of | Peter Smith, of Walbridge, in this Parish, | who died the 12th day of July, 1799, | aged 44 years. | Also of Mary, his wife, | who died the 18th day of April, 1845, | aged 85 years.

21.

Hic subtus jacet Jacobus Stanfield, A.M., hujusce Eccl^{ie} Prælector, vicinæq Woodchestriæ Pastor fidelis, Theologus nulli secundus, Catechistes sui temporis facile princeps, et genio et literis ornatis- simus: quilibet ad annum ætatis nonagesimum pene pervixisset, morte tamen nimis immatura præreptus, utpote qui sui memoriam laboribus extendunt his nulla mors non repentina. Obijt Dec. 25^o, ætat. 86.

Under this place lyes James Stanfield, A.M. A faithful Preacher of God's Word in this and the neighbouring Church of Woodchester. A man of rare wit and uncommon learning. A profound Divine. An incomparable Catechist, & a most excellent Physician: who, tho' he lived to a great age, may very justly be said to have died too soon; since his death must always be untimely whose pious labours make his life a blessing and his memory great. Died Dec. 25, 1722, aged 86.

22.

The Reverend | M^r James Stanfield | had issue one son and three daugh^{rs}: | James, his son, died at Borneo in the | East Indies in his 3rd voyage: | Elizabeth, his daughter, died | October 29th, 1724: | Mary, his daughter, died | November 14th, 1707: |

Anne, his daughter, died November 12th, 1725. | These three last-named lye buried near this place.

23.

(*Window in north aisle.*)

M.S. Mariæ Smith, quæ obiit die Ap^r 18, 1845, anno ætat. 86.
Hanc fenestram filius suus natu minimus eodem anno P.D.

24.

(*On lectern presented by Rev. J. W. Compton.*)

Presented in memory of Jessie Thom Compton, who died on Ascension Day [May 25], 1876, aged 23 years.

25.

In | memory of | Philip Wathen, | of Stringers, in this Parish. |
Obit Oct^r xviiith, MDCCCXLI, | aged LXIX years. | Also of Anna
Wathen, | sister of the above. | Obit May xxviith, MDCCCXLVII, |
aged LXXIII years.

ABHBA.

1870.—THE CONSERVANCY OF THE SEVERN.—In the Treasury Papers *temp.* George II. (8th April, 1727), there is a long report of the Surveyor General (Phil. Gybbon) to the Lords of the Treasury, of which the following is a summary:—

The Surveyor has considered the petition of Sir John Guise, Bart. [died 16 Nov., 1732], for the lease of the office of water bailiff or conservator of the river Severn, "who is willing to decline that part of his petition which relates to the waste grounds upon or near the said river." Petitioner has produced an attested copy of a grant of 23 Oct., 26 Charles II., to Sir Thomas Mouins, Bart. [died 1678, aged 73], of the office of water bailiff of the Severn, with all fees, &c., at a rent of £10 per annum, which expired in 1708. By a parliamentary survey in 1652, this office was estimated at (*communibus annis*) £560; viz., that part of the river above Gloucester Bridge at £200, and that below the bridge at £300 per annum. Finds by the books in his office that one of his predecessors reported in 1718, on the petition of John Appletree, Esq., that a fine of £3,000 might be a reasonable consideration for a lease of 31 years of this office at the old rent of £10 per annum; whereupon the petitioner represented to the Treasury Board that the rent reserved by the former grant had never been "answered" to the Crown, and that the fishery of the Severn was almost destroyed, and therefore desired that the lease might pass without fine. An affidavit of the petitioner also states that Sir Thomas Monins was, by his suits and expences in the execution of that office, rendered incapable of paying the rent, of which his widow was discharged by privy seal, and that since the decay of the fishery the fishermen would not pay above 1s. per annum for a license, for which they formerly gave ten. Some gentlemen of note in Gloucester, Worcester, and Salop have informed him that they cannot certainly determine the annual profit, it depending entirely

upon the power with which the officer shall be invested; that the office may be exercised with great oppression, and cannot be of service for the preservation of the fishery, the like power of conservatorship being vested in the justices of the said counties by various acts of parliament. The petitioner alleges that the justices do not take proper care for the preservation of the fishery, which will be totally destroyed unless a water bailiff is appointed by the Crown, and that he is not willing to pay any fine, nor more than the ancient rent of £10 per annum. As several acts have been passed for the preservation of the fishery, he is in doubt whether the Crown can now appoint a water bailiff with the same powers and privileges as were formerly granted, and cannot say whether any, or what, fine is reasonable. Supposes their Lordships will take the opinion of the Attorney or Solicitor General, and they will be better able to judge on what terms the office may be granted.

The decision of the Lords of the Treasury does not appear.

Bristol.

J. L.

1871. — "THE DIARY OF CELIA FIENNES," CIRCA 1695: GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.—An octavo volume of about 350 pages, entitled *Through England on a Side Saddle in the time of William and Mary; being the Diary of Celia Fiennes*, has been lately published (London, 1888), with an introduction by the Hon. Mrs. Griffiths, who has dedicated it to the memory of her father, Frederick, 13th Baron Saye and Sele. As she informs the reader, "the perusal of these quaint and straight-forward pages, in which there is little pretence to style, gives a good idea of what England was two hundred years back. The only actual date mentioned is 1695. . . . Bristol appears to have been the second city in the kingdom. . . . The original MS., given to me by my father, has been copied verbatim, as I believe any correction or alteration would spoil its quaint originality. Celia Fiennes was daughter of Colonel Nathaniel Fiennes, a parliamentarian officer, by his marriage with Miss Whitehead, and was sister of the third Viscount Saye and Sele." The two portions relating to Gloucestershire are given here without a change.

(*Gloucester*—p. 197.)

Glocester town Lyes all along on the banks of y^e Severn and soe Look'd Like a very huge place, being stretchd out in Length, its a Low Moist place therefore one must travel on Causeys which are here in good repaire. I pass'd over a Bridge where two armes of the river meetes where y^e tyde is very high and rowles in the sand in many places and Causes those Whirles or Hurricanes that will Come on storms wth great jmpetuosity. Thence I proceeded over another Bridge into y^e town whose streetes are very well pitch'd, Large and Cleane. There is a faire Market place and Hall for y^e assizes w^{ch} happened just as we Came there, soe had y^e worst Entertainem^t and noe accomodation but in a private house. Things

ought not to be Deare here, but Strangers are allwayes imposed on and at such a publick tyme alsoe they make their advantages. Here is a very Large good Key on the river, they are supply'd wth Coales by y^e shippes and Barges w^{ch} makes it plentifull; they Carry it on sledges thro' y^e town—its the great Warwickshire Coale I saw unloading. Here they follow knitting stockings, gloves wauscoates and peticoates and sleeves all of Cotten, and others spinn the Cottens. The Cathedrall or minster is Large, Lofty and very neate, the Quire pretty. At y^e Entrance there is a seate over head for y^e Bishop to sit in to hear the sermon preached in y^e body of y^e Church, and therefore the organ is in the Quire on one side w^{ch} used to be at y^e Entrance. There was a tomb stoue in y^e middle wth a statue of Duke Roberts, second son to William the Conquerours son [1], wth his Legs across as is the manner of all those that went to the holy warre; this is painted and resembles marble tho' it is but wood and soe Light as by one finger you may move it up, there is an iron Grate over it. At y^e alter the painting is soe fine that y^e tapistry and pillars and ffigure of Moses and Aaron soe much to the Life you would at Least think it Carv'd. There are 12 Chappells all stone finely Carv'd on y^e walls and rooffs, the windows are pretty Large and high wth very good painting, there is a Large window just over y^e Alter but between it and y^e alter is a hollow walled in on each side w^{ch} is a Whispering place; speake never so Low just in the Wall at one End the person at y^e other End shall heare it plaine tho' those w^{ch} stand by you shall not heare you speake—its y^e Wall Carrys y^e voyce. This seems not quite soe wonderfull as I have heard, for y^e Large roome in Mountague house soe remarkable for fine painting I have been in it, and when y^e Doores are shutt its so well suited in y^e Walls you Cannot tell where to find the Doore if a stranger, and its a Large roome Every way. I saw a Lady stand at one Corner and turn herself to the wall and whisper'd, y^e voice Came very Cleer and plaine to y^e Company that stood at y^e Crosse Corner y^e roome soe y^t it Could not be Carry'd by y^e side wall, it must be the arch overhead w^{ch} was a great height.—But to return to y^e Church, the tower was 203 stepps, the Large bell I stood upright in but it was not soe bigg as y^e great Tom of Lincoln, this bell at Glocester is raised by ten and rung by 6 men. On the tower Leads you have a prospect of y^e whole town, gardens and buildings and grounds beyond and y^e river Severn in its twistings and windings. Here are y^e fine Lamprys taken in great quantetys in their season, of w^{ch} they make pyes and potts and Convey them to London or Else where, such a present being fitt for a king; this and y^e Charr fish are Equally rare and valuable. Here are very good Cloysters finely adorn'd with ffretwork, here is the Colledge and Library but not stored wth many books. I think this was all the remarkable in Glocester. From thence I went in Company all this while wth my Cos'n Ffilmer and family. We Came to Nymphsfield after having

ascended a very steep narrow and stony hill, 10 mile to Nympsfield all bad way, but the 20 mile afterwards made up for its badness, for these were Exceeding good wayes. 2 mile to Cold harbour thence 15 Landsdon—Long, but bowling green way. Here I passed by Babington [Badminton], the Duke of Beauforts house standes in a Parke on an advanc'd Ground wth rows of trees on all sides w^{ch} runns a good Length, and you may stand on y^e Leads and Look 12 wayes down to y^e parishes and Grounds beyond all thro Glides or visto of trees. The Gardens are very fine and water works. On Landsdon hill Summersetshire begins w^{ch} is a very pleasant hill for to Ride on for aire and prospect; I went 3 mile over it w^{ch} Leads to y^e Bath down a vast steep descent of a stony narrow way as is all y^e wayes down into y^e town.

(*Bristol—p. 199.*)

From the Bath I went westward to Bristol over Landsdown 10 mile, and passed thro' Kingswood and was met wth a great many horses passing and returning Loaden wth Coales Dug just thereabout; they give 12 pence a horse Load w^{ch} Carrys two Bushells, it makes very good ffires, this is y^e Cakeing Coale. Bristol Lyes Low in a bottom the Greatest part of the town, tho' one End of it you have a pretty rise of ground. There are 19 Parish Churches beside the Cathedrall, w^{ch} has nothing fine or curious in it. The Buildings of y^e town are pretty high, most of timber work, the streetes are narrow and something Darkish because the roomes on y^e upper storys are more jutting out, soe Contracts y^e streetes and the Light. The Suburbs are better buildings and more spacious streetes. There are at one place as you Enter the town 2 almshouses, 6 men and 6 women a piece at Each. There is alsoe at another part of y^e town a Noble almshouse more Like a Gentlemans house, y^t is all of stone work, a handsome Court wth gates and Pallisadoes before four grass plotts divided by paved walks and a walk round y^e same. The one side is for y^e women the other for y^e men, the middle building is 2 Kitchins for Either and a middle roomie in Common for washing and brewing, over all is a Chappell. They have Gardens behind it wth all things convenient. They have their Coales and 3 shillings p^r weeke allowed to Each to maintain them, this is for decayed tradesmen and wives that have Lived well; its set up and allowed to by M^r Coleson a merch^t in London. This town is a very great tradeing Citty as most In England, and is Esteemed the Largest next London. The river Aven y^t is flowed up by the sea into y^e Severn and soe up the Aven to the town, Beares shippes and Barges up to the Key, where I saw y^e harbour was full of shippes carrying Coales and all sorts of Commodities to other parts. The bridge is built over wth houses just as London bridge is, but its not so bigg or Long—there are 4 arches here. They have Little boates w^{ch} are Call'd Wherryes such as we use on the Thames, soe they use them here to Convey persons from place

to place, and in many places there are signes to many houses that are not Publick houses just as it is in London, the streetes are well pitch'd, and preserved by their using sleds to Carry all things about. There is a very faire market place and an Exchange set on stone Pillars. In another place there is a very high and magnificent Cross built all of y^e stone or sort of Marble of y^e Country, its in the manner of Coventry Cross a Piramedy florm running up of a great height, wth severall divisions in nitches where is King Johns Effigy and severall other, adorned wth armes and figures of Beasts and birds and flowers. Great part of it Gilt and painted and soe terminates in a spire on y^e top, the Lower part is white Like Marble. Just by the water side is a Long rope yard w^{ch} is Encompass'd wth trees on Either side w^{ch} are Lofty and shady, therefore its made Choice of for y^e Company of y^e town to take y^e Diversion of walking in the Evening. This Compasses round a Large space of ground w^{ch} is Called y^e marsh—a green ground. There was noe remaines of the Castle. There are 12 gates to y^e Citty, there is a very Large Conduit by y^e Key finely Carv'd, all stone, this Conveys the water about y^e town but all y^e water has a Brackish taste. There is one Church w^{ch} is an Entire worke all of stone, noe timbers but y^e rafters and beames belonging to y^e roofe and y^e seates they sit in. Y^e Leads are very high and Large and very neate kept, the tower 15 stepps upon w^{ch} the whole Citty is discover'd, w^{ch} by reason of the good gardens and grounds within its walls is a very Large tract of ground in y^e whole. There you see the Colledge green in w^{ch} stands the Cathedrall and y^e Doctors houses, w^{ch} are not very fine, built of stone. There are some few monuments in this Church wth good Carvings of stone round y^e tombs and some Effigies, there are 8 bells in this Church, there is 2 men goes to y^e ringing y^e biggest bell. From thence I went 2 miles to y^e hott spring of water w^{ch} Lookes Exceeding Clear and is as warm as new milk and much of that sweetness. This is just by S^t Vincents Rocks y^e are Great Cliffs w^{ch} seeme as bounds to y^e river Aven, this Channell was hewn out of those Rocks [?]. They Digg y^e Bristol Diamonds w^{ch} Look very Bright and sparkling and in their native Rudeness have a great Lustre and are pointed and Like y^e Diamond Cutting; I had a piece just as it Came out of y^e Rock wth y^e Rock on y^e back side and it appeared to me as a Cluster of Diamonds polish'd and irregularly Cut. Some of these are hard and will Endure the Cutting and pollishing by art and soe they make rings and Earrings of them, the harder the stone is more valuable, w^{ch} differences y^e true Diamond that will bear the fire or y^e greatest force, and Cannot be divided nor Cut but by some of itself, diamond dust being y^e only way they Can Cut diamonds that itself is Capable of impressing Carracters on Glass. Here I fferry'd over the Avon that Comes up to y^e town wth a Great tyde in two parts; about 6 mile off it joyns y^e Severn w^{ch} now begins to swell into a vast river of 7 mile over before it Euters the sea.

M. C. B.

1872.—MAISEMORE REGISTER OF BAPTISMS, 1600-1663.

(Concluded from No. 1846.)

Anno Domini 1620.

Phillipi Pembrug* filius anthony Pembrug Baptizat fuit septem
Die may.

Johani Danbye filius Johani Danbie Baptizat fuit Decimo quinto
die October.

Walteri Compton filius Walterii Compton gen. Baptizat fuit ultimo
Die December 1620.

Anno Domini 1621.

Phillip Williams filius Robart Williams Baptizatus fuit Vicesimo
quinto Die marcii 1621.

Margeret Rogers Baptizat fuit Decimo Die Jun: 1621.

William Sanders filie William Sanders Baptizat fuit the fourth daie
of November 1621.

Thomas Gifford filius thomas Gifford baptizat fuit nono Die December.

Johani Kooke filius Johani Kooke baptizat fuit nono die Januarie.

Johani Hollen filius Richard Hollen Baptizat fuit tertio Die march.

Jacobi Kimsberie filius Jacobi Kimsberie Baptizat fuit Decimo Die
march.

Anno Domini 1622.

Henry Hoopper filius Henry Hoopper Baptizat fuit Vicesimo
Tertia Die aprill.

Thomas Pembrug† filius anthonie Pembrug Esqre was baptized the
xith day of June 1622.

Richard Turner the sonne of Henrye Turner was baptized the xvth
day of June 1622.

Thomas Etherig the sonne of John Etherig was baptized the iiith
day of august.

Repentance Danbye the sonne of Joan Danbye being a bastard the
tenth day of November.

Isabell Gifford the daughter of John Gifford was baptized the
daye of January.

An Stallard the daughter of John Stallard Junior was baptized the
xiith day of Januarie.

Elizabeth lightfoot the daughter of Henrie lightfoote was baptized
the xith day of February.

Anna baker alies wheeler the daughter of Henry Wheeler was
baptized the xvith day of February.

William Pace the sonne of John Pace was baptized the xxiiith Daie
of februarie.

Anno Domini 1623.

Joan Garn [?] the daughter of Thomas Garn [?] was baptized the
last daie of august 1623.

* Buried at Maise more 12 August, 1698.

† Thomas Pembrug, of Oriel College, Oxford; curate of Maise more, 1647; vicar of Corse,
1661; married Elizabeth, daughter of John Attwood, of Staunton, Worcestershire; buried
at Corse in October, 1687.

Jane Houlston the Daughter of Gyles Houlston was baptized the vith day of november 1623.

Thomas Handman the sonne of Richard Handman of Tibberton was baptized the xiiith day of September.

Cible Taylor the daughter of Thomas Taylor was baptized the xixth day of October.

John Compton the sonne of Waulter Compton Gentleman was baptized the fifth day march 1623. .

John Turner the sonne of Thomas turner was baptized the xiiii day of March.

Anno Domini 1624.

Elizabeth Hacknet the daughter of John Hacknet was Baptized the xith day of aprill 1624.

Thomas Mann the sonne of John Mann was baptized the xiith day of aprill 1624.

Richard Sanders the Sonne of William Sanders was baptized the xxii daie of Julie 1624.

John Fishpoole a bastard child reputed to be the sonne of John fishpool was baptized the xxvth day of Julie 1624.

Dorathie Danby the daughter of John Danby was baptized the xvith day of September 1624.

Launclet Carter the sonne of William Carter was baptized the xxviith daie of January 1624.

William Horlston the sonne of Gyles Horlston was baptized the xviii day of march 1624.

Anno Domini 1625.

Henry Stallard the sonne of John Stallard was baptized the xxvth of april 1625.

Elizabeth Itherig the Daughter of John Etherig was baptized the xviith day of July 1625.

Joan mann the daughter of John mann was baptized the xxviiith daie of august.

John Harber the sonne of Thomas Harber was baptized the second day of October 1625.

Abraham arndell the sonn of William arndell was baptized the xxvth day of September 1625.

Ann Carpenter the daughter of Richard Carpenter was baptized the xiiiith daie of november 1625.

Mary Pace the Daughter of John Pace was baptized the xvth daie of Januarie 1625.

Anno Domini 1626.

Jane Wheller the daughter of Henry Wheller was baptized the xxith day of aprill 1626.

John Pearce the sonne of William pearce was baptized the xxiiith day of maye.

Thomas Turner the sonne of Thomas Turner was baptized the xxixth day of maye.

Richard Hoopper the sonne of Henry Hoopper was baptized the
iiii day of march 1626.

John Stallard the sonne of John Stallard was baptized the xvith
day of march.

Gyles Seamon the sonne of M^r william Seamon was baptized the
xviii day of March.

Anno Domini 1627.

Joan Hartland the daughter of John Hartland was baptized the
fifth day of June 1627.

Joan Horlston the daughter of Gyles Horlston was baptized the
xxith Day of October.

Lawrence allen the Sonn of Lawrence allen was baptized the
xixth daie of November.

Henry Wooddson the sonne of Henry Wooddson was baptized the
second daie of December.

Alic Slaughter a bastard child borne of the bodie of Elizabeth
Slaughter was baptized the iiiii daie of January.

Anno Domini 1628.

John Stallard the daughter of John Stallard was baptized the vith
day of June.

Ann Wheeler the daughter of Robert Wheeler was baptized the
second day of September.

John Moris the sonn of John Moris was baptized the fifth day of
October a traveler.

Elizabeth Woodson the daughter of Henrie Woodson was baptized
the xxvith day of Januarie.

Giles turn the sonn of thomas turner was baptized the xxiith day
of February.

William Pitt the sonn of Georg pitt was baptized the first day of
March 1628.

Anno Domini 1629.

Henry Pace y^e sonne of John Pace was baptized the xxixth day of
april y^e year above said.

Robart Weald the sonne of Robart Weald was baptized the xviith
day of may in y^e year above said.

Thomas Saunders the sonne of Thomas saunders Junior was
baptized the last day of may 1629.

Ann Michell y^e daughter of Robart michell was baptized the xxith
day of June this year.

Joan Johnsons the daughter of William Johnsons was baptized the
xxvith day of June this year.

John Wheeler y^e sonne of heury wheeler was baptized the xix day
of July this year.

Jane lightfoot y^e daughter of henry lightfoot was baptized the
xxiiith day of august 1629.

Joan Clark the daughter of Robart Clarke was baptized xxx day
of november y^e year above said.

John watson the sonn of francis Watson was baptized the xiith day of March.

Anno Domini 1630.

Ann Fletcher the daughter of Radulph Fletcher* was baptized the iiiith day of aprill.

Joan Taylor the daughter of Thomas Taylor was baptized the xix day of aprill.

William Allen the sonne of Lawrence Allen was baptized the second day of May.

James Hartlin the sonne of John Hartlin was baptized the xxvith day of may.

Maria Wheeler the daughter of Robart Wheeler was baptized the xxth day of november 1630.

Joan Webb the daughter of anthonie Webb was baptized the ninth day of December.

John Carpenter the sonn of Richard Carpenter was baptized the xxx daie of December.

Alic Johnsons the daughter of William Johnsons was baptized the xiii day of Januarie.

Marie Wooddson the daughter of M^r Henry Wooddson was baptized the xiii daie of february.

John Michell the sonne of Robart Michell was baptized the xxth daie of february.

Richard Etherig the sonn of John Etherig was baptized the third day of March.

Ann Sanders the daughter of Thomas Saunders was baptized the vith day of march.

Mary Turner the daughter of Thomas turner was baptized the same daie of March.

Anno Domini 1631.

John Pitt the sonn of george pitt was baptized the first day of may.

John Fletcher the sonn of Randulph fletcher was baptized the xxviiith day of november.

Henry wooddson the sonn of Henry Wooddson was baptized the xxiiith day of february.

Anno Domini 1632.

Robert Wheeler the sonn of Robart wheeler was baptized the xiiith day of aprill 1632.

William Marden the sonn of thomas marden was baptized the xxiii day of aprill.

Elizabeth Johnsons the daughter of William Johnsons was baptized the xxixth day of aprill.

William Lightfoot the sonn of Henry lightfoot was baptized the third day of May 1632.

John Vincent the sonn of Brian Vincent was baptized the viith day of June 1632.

* Grandfather of William Fletcher, who married Katherine Penbruge.

- Gyles Hartlin the sonn of John Hartlin was baptized the fifth day of august.
- Ester allen the daughter of Lawrance allen was baptized the xixth day of august.
- Mary Carpenter the daughter of Richard Carpenter was baptized the xviiith day of October.
- John Masfield y^e sonn of John Masfield was baptized the xxviiith day of October.
- John Horlston the sonne of Gyles Horlston was baptized the xxviii day of November.
- William turner the sonne of Thomas Turner was baptized the third day of february.

Anno Domini 1633.

- Elizabeth Pace the daughter of John Pace Junior was baptized the xxviii day of may.
- Elizabeth a beggars child was baptized the xxth day of June.
- Gyles sanders the sonne of Thomas Sanders was baptized ultimo die June.
- Margery michell the daughter of Robart michell the xxiith day of September was baptized.
- Mary Hix the daughter of ann Hix a bastard child was baptized the first day of november.
- Alic Fletcher the daughter of Radulph Fletcher was baptized the xth day of november.
- Ann woodson the daughter of Henry woodson was baptized the xith day of november.
- Margery Webb the daughter of anthonie Webb was baptized the xxviith daie of Januarie.
- William Carpenter the sonne of Richard Carpenter was baptized the xvith day of february.
- Mary marden the daughter of Thomas Marden was baptized the xvith day of februarie.
- Thomas Lightfoot the sonne of Henry Lightfoot baptized the xviiith day of march 1633.

Anno Domini 1634.

- William Johnsons the sonne of william Johnsons was baptized the xiith day of October.
- William Litle the sonn of william Litle Junior was baptized the xxiiith day of November.
- John Pace the sonn of John pace Junior was baptized the same xxiiith day of November 1634.
- Thomas Danby the sonn of William Danby Senior was baptized the xiith day of february 1634.
- Thomas marden the sonne of Thomas marden Senior was baptized the second day of march 1634.

Anno Domini 1635.

- John Hartlin the sonne of John Hartlin Senior was baptized the last day of March 1635.

Godfry woodson the sonne of Henry Woodson was baptized the xxiiith day of July.

Lawrence turner the sonn of Thomas turner was baptized the xxiith day of november.

C . . . Michell the daughter of Robert Michell was baptized the last day of November 1635.

Anno Domini 1636.

Jane marden the daughter of Gyles marden was baptized the viith day of aprill 1636.

Thomas fletcher the sonn of Radulph fletcher was baptized the xxith day of aprill.

Henry Carpenter the sonne of Richard Carpenter was baptized the xxviiith day of aprill 1636.

John the sonne of William Little baptized.

Thomas Danbye the Soune of William Danbye baptized the eleventh day of December 1636.

Franciscus Pace the Sonne of John Pace baptized y^e foureteeneth day of Januarye 1636.

Ester Saunders y^e Daughter of Thom. Sanders baptized y^e Twenty eight day of January.

Anno Domini 1637.

Alicia Lightfoot y^e Daughter of Henry Lightfoot was baptized y^e 18th day of June 1637.

Jane y^e daughter of Richard.

John Johnsons y^e sonne of William Johnsons Baptized y^e 11th of Octob. 1637.

Franciscus y^e sonne of Tho. Turner baptis. 16th of Novemb. 1637.

Franciscus Wheeler* y^e sonne of Franciscus wheeler bapt. Jan. 11th 1637.

Thomas Halsey y^e sonne of William Halsey bapt. Jan 17th 1637 borne the 14.

William Hartland y^e sonne of John Hartland bapt Febr 16th 1637.

Anno Domini 1638.

Henricus filius Henrici Wooddson Baptizatus octavo die mensis aprilis 1638.

Elinor filia Richardi Carpenter baptizat die Vicesimo quinto martii.

Antoninus filius Gulielmi Gowre baptizat die decimo sexto aprilis.

Ægidius filius Thomoe marden baptizat Vicesimo secundo die aprilis.

Thomas filius Thomoe Carter baptizat duodecimo die mensis augusti.

Johanna filia Radolph Fletcher baptizat die sexto mensis septembris.

Margaret michell y^e daughter of Robert michell was baptized y^e eight & twentieth day of October.

Thomas ye sonne of John Danby was baptisd y^e eleventh day of November.

* Rector of Bridgnorth and archdeacon of Salop. By his will, proved in 1687, he left £3 10 0 yearly for ever for a sermon to be preached at Malsemore on New Year's Day.

Robert ye sonne of Robert Webley was bapt. y^e second day of December.

Elizabeth y^e daughter of John Pace was bapt. y^e thirteenth day of January 1638.

John Seman y^e sone of Mr. Seman was baptis'd y^e seventeenth day of February.

Ann y^e Daughter of William Danby was baptis'd y^e twenty fourth day of February.

Jane Readye y^e daughter of alexander Ready was baptised y^e 24th of march.

1639.

Anne Little y^e daughter of William Little was baptis'd y^e 28th of aprill.

William Danbye y^e sonne of William Danby was baptis'd y^e 30th of June.

Isabell Marden y^e daughter of Giles Marden was baptis'd y^e 4th of august.

Sarah Lightfoote y^e daughter of Henry Lightfoote was baptis'd y^e 29 of December.

Margaret Turner y^e daughter of Thomas Turner was baptised y^e 9th of January.

Richard Smith y^e Sonne of Thomas Smith was baptis'd y^e 30th day of January.

Katherin Banister y^e daughter of Nathaniell Banister* was baptis'd y^e 19 of february.

Giles Cooke y^e sonne of Giles Cooke was baptis'd y^e 17th of march

1640.

Isabell Danby y^e daughter of John Danby was baptis'd y^e 11th day of June.

James Johnson y^e son of Will. Johnson was baptis'd y^e 26 of July.

Anne Pace was baptised y^e 15 of September.

Elizabeth Carter was baptised ye 1 of november.

1641.

William Marden was baptised y^e 13th of may.

Robert Michael was baptized y^e 24th of may.

John Strodlin was baptized y^e 6 of June.

William Wheeler ye son of Francis Wheeler was baptized ye 15th day of august.

Margaret Smith y^e daughter of Tho: smith was baptised y^e 29th of august.

William Danby y^e son of William Danby was baptised y^e 7th day of november.

Margaret Cooke y^e daughter of Giles cooke was baptised ye 7th day of november.

* Nathaniel Banister, gent, and Elenor Willoughbie were married September 8th, 1638.—*Ashleworth Parish Register.*

Robert Danby y^e son of John Danby was baptised y^e 30th day of november.

Grace Watkins y^e son of Henry Watkins was baptised ye 25 day of December.

Elizabeth Habland y^e daughter John Habland was baptised y^e 20th day of January.

William fletcher y^e son of Ralph fletcher was baptised y^e 24th day of february.

Thomas Browne y^e son of Humphrey Browne was baptised y^e 13th of march.

1642.

Sarah Spencer y^e daughter of Immanuel spencer was baptised y^e 3^d day of aprill.

Bray longe y^e son of anthony longe* was baptised y^e 2nd day of august.

. . . . **Pace** y^e daughter of John Pace Jun. was baptised y^e 9th of September.

William Danby y^e son of William Danby Junr was baptised y^e 14th of September.

George Gower y^e son of William Gower was baptised y^e 2nd of October.

1643.

Rodigall seaman baptizata fuit sexto die augustii.

Mary Ferret the daughter of John Ferret was baptized the 23 day of September.

1644.

Thomas Stradlinge was baptized 27 of December.

Edmund Holford the sun of Edmund Holford was baptized the 4 day of June 1644.

Ann stockes filia Johans baptizata fuit nono die Julli anno.

1645.

Jane the daughter of Ralph Fletcher was baptized the 20th day of aprill.

1648.

John Bund the sone of John Bund was baptized the Twenty fifth day of february.

Hanah Wheeler the daughter of francis Wheeler was baptized the Twenty sixt day of february.

Johann Holford the daughter of Edmond Holford was baptized the eight day of march.

Ralph fletcher the sone of Ralph fletcher was baptized the Twelwe day of march.

* **Mary**, relict of Alex. Ready, of Maisemore, married secondly, Anthony Longe, of Ashelworth. She was the daughter of John Bray, of Fifield, in the same county. The following entries are in the Ashelworth registers:—

Anthony, s. of Walter Longe, bapt. 15 July, 1598.

Anthony Longe and Mary Readie mar. 24 June, 1641.

Anthony Longe, gent, bur. 8 July, 1652.

Bray Longe, bur. 23 April, 1666.

Mary Longe, widdowe, of Louckridge, bur. 8 January, 1674.

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Jane Cooke the daughter of William Cooke was baptized the 19 of march.

Nathaniell Harris the sonne of Henry Harris was baptized the 15 of august 1648.

1649.

Richard Holland the sone of Rich: Holland was baptized the first day of aprill.

Tho. Pace and Dorothy Pace being twins and the children of Tho. Pace were baptized ye fourth day of June.

John Carter y^e sone of Thomas Carter was baptized the first day of July.

1650.

John y^e sone of John Hobs was baptised y^e first day of January.

Nathaniell ferret the sonn of John ferret was baptised in the yeare 1650 21 of march.

1651-1661.

Thomas bannister the sun of mister nathaniell bannister was baptised the 28 of aprell 1651.

Philip holford the sun of Edmund holford was baptized the 21 of march 1651.

Alles Mayo the daughter of William Mayo was baptized the six day of July in the yeare 1656.

John Pace the sonne of Thomas Pace was baptized the 7th day of aprell.

Lawrence y^e sonne of Edmund allen was baptised y^e 12 day of may.

William Holford the sonne of Edmund Holford was baptized the 8 day of December in the yeare of the Lord 1656.

Elner holford the daughter of Edmund holford was baptized the 10 day of June 1661.

1652.

Joane the daughter of John fferret was baptized the 29th of march.

March the last Mary the daughter of Tho. Carter.

Elizabeth the daughter of William Cook was baptized the 27th of march.

Henry the sonne of Henry Davis was baptized the 6th of aprill.

Mary the daughter of Thomas Pace was baptized the 26th of October Anno 1652.

1653.

Alic the daughter of Humphrey Browne was baptized the 21th of November.

Thomas the sonne of Edmond Heldford was baptized the 5th of January.

Jone the daughter of John Bund was baptised the 20th of february.

1654.

Thomas the sonne of Thomas Etheridge was baptized the 27 of aprell.

William the sonne of Thomas Gyfford was baptized the 30 day of July.

William Maddox the sonne of John Maddox was baptized the 27th of august.
 Richard the supposed sonne of antony Beale was baptized the 30th day of august.
 frances the daughter of Thomas Rogers was baptised the 29 of September.
 Henry Coney [f] the sonne of John Coney was baptized the 5th of September.
 John the sonne of Richard Holland was baptized the 7 of October.
 Elizabeth the daughter of John ferrett was baptized the 9th day of November.

1655-1663.

William Coke the son of William Coke was baptized the furst day of aprell in the yeare 1655.
 William Pace the sone of Thomas Pace was baptized the 19 of November in the yeare of the Lord 1655.
 Anni...ell the daughter of John was bapzd the 17 day of February in the yeare 165 .
 Thomas Rooke the sonn of Thomas Rooke and of sarah his wife was baptized the 14 day of aprell in the yeare 1658 bein the gran son of William Danby.
 Margarett the Daughter of Thomas Pace was bapt. the 24 day of May 1659.
 Joanna Pembruge filia antonii Pembruge Generosi et Maria uxoris ejus baptizata fuit marcii secundo an^o Domini 166 $\frac{2}{3}$.
 Maria Bradford filia Roberti Bradford baptizata fuit Februarii 26th an^o Doⁿⁱ 166 $\frac{2}{3}$.
 William Littell the sonn of John Littell was bournd the 22 day of august in the year 1660.
 William the sonne of Thomas Gifford was bornd y^e 2 day of June 1654 and baptized Junii 20^o.
 Elizabeth the daughter of Thomas Gifford was borne June 11th 1658 baptizd June 20^o.
 Margrett Marden the daughter of William Marden was borne the seventh of September 1652.
 Richard Marden the son of William Marden was borne the sixteenth of March 1656.
 John Wheeler y^e son of John Wheeler was baptized the 20 seventh of aprill 1660.
 Mar . . . daughter of William Marden was borne the twentie seventh of march 1660.
 Rodigall Hollford the daughter of Edmund Halford was baptized the 20 day of august in the yeare of the lord 166 .
 William Marden the sonne of William Marden was borne the Twentieth of January 1663.

The following names of clergymen and churchwardens appear in the register under the respective dates :—

1610.

William Hurlston, }
John Pace, } Churchwardens.

1614.

Thomas Tonye, }
William Marden, } Churchwardens.

1615.

John Pace, }
John Little, } Churchwardens.

1616.

William Weaver, }
William Saunders, } Churchwardens.

1617.

Thomas Saunders, }
John Rogers, } Churchwardens.

1618.

John Cooke, Churchwarden.

1624.

William Marden, }
John Fletcher, } Churchwardens.

1637.

Henricus Woodson, }
Edward Marden, } Churchwardens.

1638.

Johannes Hinman, Minist.
John Stallard, }
John Massefield. } Churchwardens.

1639.

William Hosier, Curatt.
Giles Cooke, }
William Saunders, } Churchwardens.

1641.

William Elbridge, Minister.
William Danby, }
Thomas Smith, } Churchwardens.

1648.

Tho. Pembruge, Curat.
Tho. Marden, }
Ralph fletcher, } Churchwardens.

1873.—MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS FROM OTHER COUNTIES—
It is proposed from time to time to insert exact copies of monu-
mental inscriptions from other counties, more or less connected
with Gloucestershire; and contributions of such, accurately tran-
scribed, will be gladly received. The following may be taken as
fair samples of what are desired.

EDITOR.

1.

Cromer, Norfolk.

Near this place | are interred the remains of | John Windham, | of this Parish, Esq., | youngest son of Thomas Windham, | of Clearwell, in the County of Gloucester, Esq^r, | who died on the 26 of April, 1763, | in the 37th year of his age. | He married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Dalton, of the County of Lincoln, Esq., | by whom he left issue one son and two daughters, | George, Charlotte, & Sophia. | Elizabeth, his wife, | departed this life | the 19th January, 1785, | aged 58 years.

2.

Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire.

To the memorie of Thomas Clopton, | of Clopton, in y^e County of Warr: Esq^r, | & Eglantine, his wife, one of y^e daughters | of John Keyte, of Ebrington, in the County | of Gloucester, Esq^r. The said Thomas departed this life y^e 22th day of August, A^o Dni | 1643: the said Eglantine departed this | life y^e 22th day of November, 1642: | they left issue two sons, John and | Thomas Clopton.

3.

Cambridge, Trinity College Chapel.

H. S. E. | Gulielmus Lort Mansel, S. T. P., | Episcopus Bristolensis, | hujus Collegii Magister, | natus iv. non. Aprilis, MDCCLIII., | decessit v kal. Julij, MDCCCXX. [Floor of chapel.]

4.

Cambridge, Corpus Christi College Chapel.

Johannes Lamb, | S. T. P., | Ecclesiæ Bristolensis Decanus, | et per XXVIII annos | hujus Collegij Magister, | obiit XIX^o die Aprilis, | A.D. MDCCCLII, | ætatis suæ LXII. [Floor of chapel.]

5.

Burnham Westgate (Burnham Market) Churchyard, Norfolk.

In memory of | Anne Lamb, | widow of John Lamb, D.D., | Dean of Bristol. | Born March 19, 1801, | died December 1, 1881. | "The Lord thy God hath given thee rest."

6.

Chesterton Churchyard, Cambridgeshire.

Here lyeth the body of | Anne Wraxall, | widow of N. Wraxall, Esq., | of Bristol, | who died on the 17 of June, | 1800, | aged 72 years.

[In the church there is a stained glass window in memory of Isabel, wife of the Right Rev. William Lort Mansel, D.D., Bishop of Bristol, dec. April 10, 1803, aged 36.]

7.

Barley, Herts.

In memory of | the Rev^d Samuel Lee, D.D., | Rector of Barley, |
 Canon in the Cathedral Church of | Bristol, | and late Regius
 Professor of Hebrew | in the University of Cambridge, | who
 departed this life | December 16th, 1852, | aged 69 years.

8.

Barham, Kent.

Near this place ly y^e remains | of Lvcy, y^e wife of Charles
 Bean, | Vicar of Lidd [? Liddington, Wilts], & daughter of | the
 Revnd James Sessions, Rector^r | of Downtisburn [Duntesbourn
 Rous], in y^e County of | Gloucester (together wth those | of her
 infants, Thomas & | Catherine). She was a devout | & charitable
 Christian, a dutifull | daughter, an affectionate wife & | mother, &
 a sincere friend with- | out art or reserve. She died abovt | y^e 30th
 y^r of her age on y^e 27th of Oct. 1715.

9.

Elham Churchyard, Kent.

In loving memory of | Danzey Somerville, | of this Parish, |
 fourth son of the late | Sackville Cresswell, | Vicar of Bibury,
 Gloucestershire, | born Jan^r 15th, 1825, | died March 30th, 1889. |
 Also Elizabeth, dearly loved daughter of the above, | born March
 20th, 1867, | died March 16th, 1888.

10.

Hunstanton Churchyard, Norfolk.

William Forge, M.A., | Rector of King Stanley, | Gloucester-
 shire, | departed this life | July 12, 1857, | aged 78 years.

11.

Mary Hinson Forge, | widow of William Forge, M.A., | Rector
 of King Stanley, Gloucestershire, | died May 23, 1871, | aged 86.

12.

Mary Forge, | daughter of the | Rev^d William Forge, | Rector
 of King Stanley, | Gloucestershire, | born January 5, 1825, | died
 November 21, 1874, | in hope of the resurrection and eternal life.

13.

George William | Forge, | died March 17, 1860, | aged 36 years.

14.

Lichfield Cathedral.

To the memory of | the Honourable and Right Reverend |
 Henry Ryder, D.D., | successively Bishop of Gloucester, and of |
 Lichfield and Coventry, | this monument is erected, | in testimony
 of affectionate respect, | by many who revered and loved him. | His

unsparing self-devotion | to the duties of his high office, | his unaffected humility, his Christian simplicity, | his expansive charity, his fervent and cheerful piety, | endeared him to his friends, | and concentrated universal regard. | Constrained by the love of Christ, | he strove to extend the means | of worshipping and serving Him both at home and abroad, | and to diffuse the light of His gospel | among Jews and Gentiles. | As a preacher, affectionate, faithfull, | earnest, persuasive, practical: | as a bishop, paternal, vigilant, | apt to teach, given to hospitality, | mild and forbearing, yet when duty called inflexible, | he exhibited in his daily walk and conversation | a bright example to the flock over which | the Holy Ghost had made him overseer. | In meek reliance on the grace | and intercession of the Redeemer, | he lived, he laboured, he died, | entering into his rest | in the fifty-ninth year of his age, | and twenty-first of his episcopate, | March XXXI, MDCCCXXXVI, at Hastings, | where his mortal remains are deposited. [On white marble tablet near the kneeling effigy of the bishop.]

15.

Westminster Abbey.

Hic in pace requiescit et in spe beatae Resurrectionis Jacobus Henricus Monk, S. T. P., Episcopus Glocestrensis et Bristolienis, et per annos XXVI Canonicus Westmonasteriensis, Decanus olim Petroburgensis, et per annos XIV apud Cantabrigienses Graecarum Literarum Professor Regius, qui obiit VI^{to} die Junij, anno Dni MDCCCLVI^{to}, episcopatus XXVI^{to}, aetatis LXXIV^{to}. [Brass, marginal (in black-letter) with evangelistic symbols, round the incised brass effigy of bishop in mitre, etc. Floor of north aisle.]

R. H. EDLESTON.

Gainford Vicarage, Darlington.

16.

Bath Abbey, Somerset.

Sacred to the memory of Lieu^t Gen^l | Sir Henry Augustus Montague Cosby, | of the Honourable Company's Service, and | of Barnsville Park, in the County of Gloucester. | Died January 17th, 1822, aged 79.

[Twelve lines of poetry omitted.]

17.

Sacred to the memory of | Anne Lady Cosby, | [second] wife of Lieu^t Gen^l Sir Henry Cosby, | died May 24th, 1817.

[Fourteen lines of poetry omitted. In the south transept there are likewise inscriptions to the memory of other members of the Cosby family. (1) Admiral Phillips Cosby, d. 10 Jan., 1808, aged 77. (2) Capt. Phillips Cosby, eldest son of Sir Henry Cosby and Anne, his wife, d. 27 June, 1826, aged 26. (3) Henry Cosby, late Capt. 4th Royal Dragoon Guards, second and last surviving son of

same, d. January, 1842, aged 37. (4) Harriet Frances, his wife, d. March, 1837, aged 30. Their four daughters, viz (5) Mary Augusta, d. 21 July, 1842, aged 14. (6) Harriet Louisa Anne, d. 28 Jan., 1850, aged 20. (7) Emma Grace Mary Anne, d. 11 May, 1855, aged 22. (8) Frances Eliza Jane, d. 1 Dec., 1857, aged 24. (9) Augusta Louisa, wife of the Rev. William Samuel Parr Wilder, M.A., and only dau. of Sir Henry Cosby and Anne, his wife, d. 16 Dec., 1862, aged 67.]

18.

To the memory of | Mary Riners, | thirty-one years the affectionate wife | of Francis Riners, Esq^r, of Bitton, | Gloucestershire. | She died May 11th, 1804, | aged 58. | Francis Riners, Esq^r, | died 8th September, 1817, | aged 65. | A truly charitable humane man.

19.

Dundry, Somerset.

(Memorial window.)

In memory of John Adlam, late of Bristol, Gentleman, | who departed this life Oct. 2nd, 1858, aged 82, | and of Mary Ann, his wife, daughter of | John Moore, of Frenchay, Gentleman, | a descendant of an old Somersetshire family. | She departed this life March 23rd, 1820, aged 30.

20.

Farrington Gurney, Somerset.

In memory of | Charlotte, wife of | the Rev^d Francis Annealey, | of Clifford Chambers, | Gloucestershire, | and daughter of | the Rev^d Henry Hodges Mogg | and Maria, his wife, | who died the 27th of June, 1837, | aged 28 years.

21.

South Petherton Cemetery, Somerset.

Charles Edward Hey, M.A., | Vicar of this Parish, and formerly | Precentor of Bristol Cathedral. | Died Oct. 13, 1884, aged 48 years.

22.

Witham Friary, Somerset.

Here lyeth the body of M^{rs} Frances Codrington, relict of John | Codrington, in the | Covnty of Gloster, Esq., and mother of M^{rs} Frances Wyndham, the wife | of Thomas Wyndham, of Witham, | Esq^r. Obit Ivly y^e 2, An^o 1676.

ABHBA.

1874.—THE STEEP HOLM IN 1625.—Although the Steep Holm is not geographically within the county of Gloucester, the fact that it forms one of the boundaries of the port of Bristol may justify the publication of the following description of the island early in the seventeenth century. The document from which it is taken is

amongst the multitudinous manuscripts collected by the late Mr. Jefferies, and may be seen in "The Canynge Room," Redcliff Street, Bristol.

Extract from an account book of the Manor of Norton Beauchamp, written about 1625, and in the possession of Mr. [Richard Brickdale] Ward, attorney, of Bristol.

There is belongeinge to this Manour one little Iland called Stipe-Holmes, beinge West from Norton Beauchamp 7 or 8 Miles into the Sea called Seaverne; the which comt by estimacōn xxiiij acres: whereuppon groweth nothings but a certen kinde of smale fuell, called Privett, Elder, & a kinde of wilde garlicke esteemed to be of noe more value then the cuttinge or carrieinge awaie; not yet that.

There be also within the said Iland certen graie Conies, to the nombre of xx or xxx coples by estimaç, but of noe value, because by experience had of them, they be so fedd with garlicke, privet, & Elder (grasse lackeinge), that they do saver of the garlicke & privet in eatinge.

And there is in the West side of the said Ilande one little Springe of fresshe water, never drie, but not to be gone unto without some danger, because it is in the side of the Ilande between the Sea & the highest of the Ilande.

Item, there breedeth yerelie within the said Ilande Gulls and some Pewetts & some other kinde of Sea Fowles, but of smale number and value; but there breedeth & cometh to good comonlie of Gulls 16 or 20 dozen, sometymes more and sometymes lesse, but they must be watched from thend of Julie to thend of August by 2 men.

Item, there is to the same noe Entrance in but in two places onlie; the other parts be a hundred faddum of height & more, and impossible to enter unto it. The same to be rented may be worthe a yere the comoditie of the Gulls, valued at 20^s a dozen, as the plentie or scantie is. But the chardges must be taken out of that monie for the Watchemen.

The Comoditie of the Pewetts is of noe value, because there be few or none at all to be accounted of.

J. L.

Bristol.

1875. — RICHARD THE THIRD'S PERMISSION TO WEAR HIS LIVERY.—In Sir Henry Ellis's *Original Letters, illustrative of English History*, 3rd series, vol. i., p. 113, there is one (No. xlvi.) from Richard III. to the authorities of Gloucester, with permission to wear his Livery (*Harl. MS. 433. fol. 127b*).

[The wearing of liveries had been forbidden under the heaviest penalties by statutes of the 1st and 2nd of Henry IV.; but the contest of the Roses renewed them. The livery or badge of cognizance of Richard III. was a white boar. Noble, in his *History of the College of Arms*, says that at Richard's coronation eight thousand cognizances of this kind were wrought upon

fustian, he supposes in silver thread, which cost £20 per thousand. Collars of Richard's livery, of a higher order, consisted of roses in the sunbeams, with a boar pendent. Such an one is still seen suspended from the shoulders to the breast of a monumental figure of one of the Nevils at Brancepeth, Durham: probably the only one now to be found. Richard, in allusion to his badge, gave the name of *Blanc Sanglier* to the pursuivant who carried his messages. Hall says this pursuivant assisted in performing a part of the last offices to his master after the battle of Bosworth; he bore the body from the field, without covering, thrown behind him across a horse.—*Ellis.*]

RICHARD, &c. To the Mair, Shireffes, and Aldermen of our Towne of Gloucestre that nowe be, or that herafter for the tyme shalbe, greting. Forasmoch as we welle understande that by meane of Keteyndors, and receiving and wering of lyveres of clothing, baieux [badges], and of signes contrarie to theeffect of the statutes by our noble pregenitors heretofore ordeyned and stablished in that behalve, gret and many divisions and inconvenientes have risen and growen in diverse places within this our royme, to the gret troubles and noyauce of our subgiettes of the same; and speciali now of late amongst you within our said Towne, by evyll disposed Gentilmen, Jamys Gyse, John Burdet, Edward Brigge, and other in making assault upon our Officers; a Constable of our said Towne not only betyn and grevosux maymed but also therby in dispare of his lyff, as it is to us showed to our full gret displeasur. Wherefore we woll and charge you that if ye have committed them or any of them to prisoun ye do suerly Kepe them their without baille or maynprise, to suche tyme as ye shall understande of our fether pleasure in that behalve; and if noe, to endevoir you therunto; and over this that ye in no wise from hensfurth suffre any person dwelling amonges you in our said Towne or Fraunchises, for to use or were lyverey of clothing, bagien [badges], signe, or other conisaunce of the yefte of any maner persone, of what estate, degre, or condicion soever he be, but onley oures; and that upon the payne of forfiture of your liberties and fraunchises. And if ye shall knowe any presумыng or attempting soe to doe, that ye furthwith without delaye comytte himm likewise to sure prison, and soo to remayne as above. Fail ye not to accomplishe this at your uttermost perill. Yeven, &c., at London the vjth day of Decembre A^o primo.

1876.—THE STATE OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE, CIRCA 1536.—In *Ellis's Original Letters*, 3rd series, vol. iii., p. 47, there is one (No. cclxxii.) from Roland Lee, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to Lord Cromwell, on the state of Gloucestershire (*Hart. MS. 283. fol. 163*). It was written apparently about A.D. 1536.

[We have here the arraignment of a jury for a presumed false

verdict. By stat. 26 Hen. VIII., c. 4, in case of untrue acquittals by jurors in Wales, they were to be punished by fine and imprisonment by the Lord President and Council of the Marches.—*Ellis.*]

To the Right Honorable and his very good Lord the Lord Cromwell, Lord Privy Seall.

My dutye remembred to your good Lordshype aduertesyng the same that I have receaved your Letteres dated at the Courte the xxijth daye of February, willing me (that where dyueres complainytes have bene made againste Sir John Hudleston, Knyghte, of the one party, and S^r John Bridges of the other parte, by divers poore men) I should attend to the reformatyon of the same, and to give a vigelent eye, and circumspectely to harken to the ordere and factyones in the County of Gloucester. My good Lord, accordinge to my dutye thes shalbe to enforce the same that S^r William Sullyard knyghte, M^r John Vernon, and Thomas Holte, were at the Assyses at Gloucester, with the Justyce of Assise, for dyueres causes. Amonge other one was for the tryall of a Cause of Rape comytted by one Roger Morgane, of Wales, with a greate nombre in his companie, in takyng a waye a widowe againste her will out of a Churche, wherin, although pregnant, evidence was gyven to the enquest agaynste the sayd Morgane and his company (as was thought to vs all) yet not withstandyng the sayd mallefactores were acquitted to the euell example of other. And my good Lorde, this is a vice that is and hathe bene comonly vsed in Wales, and hathe moste need of reformatyon (which we entendyng) caused the sayd persones to be brought to tryall, and at suche tyme as the enqueste should have ben empanelled, suche as were of reputacōn, and appointed to haue bene of the same enqueste, absented themselues so that we were driven to take meane men and of mean state; and so thorough beringe and secrete labore the sayd partyes were acquitted. And therupon the sayd Jurye was and is bounde to appeare at the nexte assyses; and, in the meane tyme, before the Kynges most honorable Counsell in the Stare Chambers, within x. dayes warnyng to them gyven, yf it shalbe seen to your and their honores. My Lord, yf this be not looked upon, farewell all good Rule. I have herwth sente vnto your Lordshipe the Coppy of the whole bookes of Evidence to the entente that the same seene and perused by your Lordshipe, I may knowe your Lordshipes pleasure, what tyme the said enqueste shall appere, that therupon I maye gyve knowledge thereof to the sayd enqueste, wherof I hartely desyere yo^r Lordshipp. At these Assyses were viij. condempned, wherof vj. for felony and ij. for Treason, whose heades and quarters shalbe sent to viij. of the beste townes of the sheir. Those twayne were the Bereward and his fellowe that were broughte by the Sherife from your Lordshipe; and ij. other for sedytyous words agaynste the Kynges Highnes were sett of the pillorye and had there yeares nayled to the same,

besydes other puneshements accordinge to their desertes. And thus the Holy Trynetye longe contynewe your good Lordshipe in honor. In haste, from Gloucester, the laste day of Februarye.

Your Lordshipes moste bounden

ROLAND CO. ET LICH.

1877.—DEERHURST SAXON CHURCH.—(See No. 1845.) Soon after the letter of the Rev. George Butterworth, describing the discovery of the apsidal chancel of the Saxon church at Deerhurst, was printed in the *Gloucestershire Chronicle*, the Rev. Alfred H. Cheesman, Curate of All Saints', Gloucester, wrote to that paper, stating that he ventured, with diffidence, to disagree with Mr. Butterworth's statement, that the apse discovered at Deerhurst is the only instance of a pre-Norman apse known in England; and he added:—"The Saxon church of Bosham, in Sussex, a representation of the chancel of which appears in the celebrated Bayeux tapestry, was restored in the year 1866; and during the process of restoration the foundations of the apse were discovered (the apse having been removed about the year 1125 by William Warlewast, Bishop of Exeter, when he extended the chancel, in order to give more room for the members of the college of Bosham, for at that time the patronage was vested in the Bishop of Exeter), and the place in the chancel wall has been purposely left to show where the curve of the apse began. This is, of course, herring-bone work, and undoubtedly Saxon. I can vouch for the truth of this, as Bosham is my native place, and the present vicar, Rev. Henry Mitchell, F.S.A., assures me of the fact of having himself seen the foundations of the Saxon apse. To him is mainly due the discretion and good taste with which the restoration was carried out. Bosham should have some interest for Gloucestershire people, for, besides a daughter of Knut—and consequently a relative of the ancestor of the Fitzhardinge family—being buried in the church, since the year 1475 the manor of Bosham has been in the possession of the Lords of Berkeley, and 'Old Park,' in the parish, was till recently the residence of the Hon. C. P. F. Berkeley, brother of the present Lord Fitzhardinge. Smyth's History of the Manor of Bosham, written in 1637, was printed in vol. x. of the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society*." To this Mr. Butterworth replied:—"I have read with interest a letter which appeared in your issue of the 2nd inst., and in which a reference was made to a letter of mine giving an account of some excavations recently carried out on the site of the ancient sanctuary of Deerhurst Church. I entertain no doubt whatever as to the correctness of the writer's statement respecting the historical and most interesting church of Bosham; and, indeed, now that I have had the advantage of reading it in your columns, I seem to retain a shadowy recollection of having met before with the facts narrated, although till now

presented to me again they had escaped my memory. My own statement as to Saxon apses (now proved to be wanting in precise exactness) was advanced on the authority of the well-known and venerable Mr. J. C. Buckler, who, in his monograph on Deerhurst Church, printed in vol. xi. of the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society*, writes thus:—‘A Saxon apse remains to be discovered: it would be an interesting revelation to make at Deerhurst.’ Mr. Buckler’s masterly treatise is undated; but it may be gathered from internal evidence that it was written shortly after the year 1862. Probably he penned it a little before the foundations of the apse of Bosham Church were successfully traced out in 1866, otherwise he could scarcely have failed to become acquainted with that fact, and to allude to it in his account of Deerhurst Church and Priory.”

J. H. B.

1878.—RANDWICK CHURCH: MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, ETC.—In 1880 accurate copies were taken of the seventeen inscriptions* (including five brasses on flatstones in the chancel and one brass under memorial window) in the church of St. John, Randwick, near Stroud:—

1.

In loving memory of | Thomas James Raikes Barrow, R.N., | of the Ryelands. | He fell asleep August 25, A.D. 1863, | aged 50 years.

2.

Sarah Cooke, wife of | Henry Cooke, Clothier, and daugh | ter of Lawrence Dutton, Gent, died | Jan. y^o 1, 1726, aged 46 years. | Henry, their son, died Feb. y^o 12, 1726, | aged 18 years. Samuel, their son, | died August y^o 5, 1725, aged 4 y^{rs}. | Henry Cooke, died the 16th of Jan^r, | 1755, aged 76 years.

3.

In memory of | Richard Cooke, of Lodgmore, in the Parish | of Stroud, who departed this life Sep^r 4th, 1769, | aged 57 years. | Also of Richard, his son, and Ann, his wife. She | died May 24th, 1772, aged 26. He [died] Novem^r 12th, 1774, aged 36. | Also of Thomas, their son, who died in Augst, 1774, | aged 1 year & 2 months.

4.

In memory of | Henry Cooke, of Farmhill, in the Parish of Stroud, | who departed this life the 30th day of | April, 1792, aged 58 years. | Also of Sarah, his wife, and daughter of Richard | King, of Alkerton, in the Parish of Eastington, | in this County, Gent, who departed this life | the 14th day of June, 1783, | aged 48 years.

5.

To the memory of | Richard Cooke, Esq^{re}, | of Farm Hill, who died February 6th, 1847, | aged 80 years. | Also of Elizabeth, wife

* An index has been given in vol. 1., p. 144.

of the above, | who died February 17th, 1834, aged 61 years. | Also in memory of | Elizabeth Anne, their only child, | and wife of Joseph Cripps, Esq^{re}, | who died March 9th, 1844, aged 47 years, | whose remains are deposited in the Parish Church | of Cirencester.

6.

In affectionate remembrance of | Martha, the beloved wife of John Elliott, * M.A., | who died March 19th, 1872, in her 81st year. | [Space left.]

Also of five of their children. | Martha, who died April 16th, 1825, aged 3 years. | John Wells, who died April 18th, 1825, aged 1 year. | Ann Elizabeth, who died March 15th, 1827, aged 11 months [?]. | A still-born son, April 6th, 1834. | John, who died Sep^r 21st, 1837, aged 8 years.

7.

In memory of Thomas Little, | who died the 15 of October, 1726, | aged 56 years. | Also of Margaret, his wife, who | died the 24th day of April, 1743, | aged 75 years. | Elizabeth Little, their dau^r, | died Sep. 27, 1761, aged 58.

8.

In memory of Grace, | wife of John Little, | who died Feb. the 2^d, 1754, æt. 55. | In memory of John Little, | who died Decemb^r y^e 21st, 1773, æt. 79. | And also of Thomas, their son, | who died January the 19th, 1778, | aged 49 years. | Ann, relict of the above Thomas Little, | died Jan^y 11th, 1805, in the 66th year of her age. | Mary Little, daughter of John and Grace | Little, died April the 18th, 1798, aged 73 years.

9.

In memory of James Mitchell, Gent, | Lord of Randwick, and Mary, his | wife. He died June the 16th, 1758, | aged 64 years. | And she died May the 4th, 1767, aged 70 [?]. | Also of eleven of their children. | James, died March 16th, 1760, æt. 44. | Betty Hogg, died March 31st, 1780, æt. 65. | Thomas, died July

* The following newspaper cuttings relative to Mr. Elliott, of whom mention has been made *ante*, vol. i., pp. 388-90, will not here be out of place:—

A VENERABLE GLOUCESTERSHIRE CLERGYMAN.—On Thursday next, the 19th December, the Rev. John Elliott, vicar of Randwick, near Gloucester, will enter upon his ninety-ninth year! Should he live until the 30th of January next he will then have completed the seventy-first year of his incumbency of Randwick. Mr. Elliott graduated in 1818, was ordained deacon and priest in that year by Bishop Ryder, and was presented to Randwick in 1819—the year which saw the birth of her Majesty the Queen. We offer Mr. Elliott our congratulations. The venerable gentleman still takes part in the ministerial duties of his parish, and his name is appended to the protest addressed to the Bishop [of the diocese] in reference to the decision of the Archbishop of Canterbury in the trial of the Bishop of Lincoln.—*Gloucestershire Chronicle*, December 14, 1889.

Once more I believe that I am able to identify "the oldest clergyman in the Church of England" in the person of the Rev. John Elliott, vicar of Randwick, near Stroud. Mr. Elliott was born on the 19th December, 1791, and has, therefore, lately entered upon his 99th year. He has held the vicarage of Randwick for over 70 years, the sole clerical charge of his prolonged life. During his vicariate six bishops have in succession ruled the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol (the present bishop, Dr. Ellcott, has held the mitre for seven-and-twenty years of the time). Mr. Bartholomew Edwards, who died in the spring of last year (1889), was born March 2nd, 1788. Archdeacon Philpott and Archdeacon Jones, both lately deceased, were born respectively on January 9th and October 5th in the following year, 1789.—*Bristol Times and Mirror* (from the *World*), January 1, 1890.

28, 1768, aged 46. | Mary, died Novemb^r 4th, 1760, æt. 38. | Sarah, died Jan^r 2^d, 1751, aged 25 y^{rs}. | John, died July 30, 1788, aged 63. | Hanah Pegler, died Oct^r 8th, 1794, æt. 64. | Esther Aldridge, died Nov^r 19th, 1764, æt. 34. | Charles, died Septemb^r 7th, 1774, æt. 42. | William, died Decemb^r 30th, 1773, æt. 40. | Samuel, died Jan^r 16th, 1738, æt. 3.

10.

In memory of Tho^s Ridler | (& Pheby, his wife). He died | July 31st, 1779, aged 38 years. | She died April 4th, 1787, aged 39 y^{rs}. | And also 4 of their children. | Mary, died Dec^r 15th [no year given], aged 7 y^{rs}. | John, ————. | Rebekah, ————. | Sarah, ————.

11.

Sacred to the memory of | Ann, wife of Thomas White, of Stonehouse, Esq^r, and daughter | of M^r John Little, of Paganhill, in the Parish of Stroud. | She had the happiness of being brought up from a child | in the paths of religion and virtue by parents of the most | exemplary piety. To her family she was a most invaluable friend, | to the distressed a liberal benefactress, and to all an | example of patience, humility, and true religion. | She bore a long and severe affliction with Christian | fortitude and resignation. Thus prepared for a glorious | immortality, she calmly resigned her soul into the | hands of her merciful Redeemer on Sunday, the 11th | of January, 1784, aged 58. | Also of the afore-said Thomas White, Esq^r, | who departed this life June 17th, 1801, aged 81 years.

12.

(This and the following four are on flatstones.)

Here resteth the body of | Ann, the wife of Nathaniel | Iles, Clothier, of this Parish, | and daughter of George | Townsend, of Rowell, Gent, | who departed this life y^e 9th day | of November, Anno Dom. 1702.

13.

In memory of Elizabeth, the daughter | of Nathaniel Iles, Clothier, of this Parish, | who departed this life the 28th day of | December, Anno Dom. 1708. | In memory also of John, the sonn of | Nathaniel Iles, Clothier, of this Parish, | who departed this life the 18th day of | May, Anno Dom. 1710.

14.

Also of the above Nath^l | Iles, who died Feb. 22^d, 1740, | aged 75. And of Ann, his 2^d | wife, and daughter of Edw^d | Pierce, of the Devizes, Gent, | who died July 1st, 1747, aged 65. | Likewise of Jane, their | daughter, who died March | 7th, 1750, aged 32.

15.

Beneath this stone are interred | the remains of Sarah, daughter of | Nathaniel Iles; she died Dec^r the 5th, | 1784, aged 74 years.

Also of Ann, his | daughter ; she died June the 12th, | 1791, aged 89. Also of Cathrine | Norton ; she died April the 30th, | 1788, aged 75.

16.

In memory of | Sarah, the daugh. | of James Mitchell, of y^r Parish, Gent, who | was buried 4th of Jan^r, | 1751, aged 25 years.

17.

(Memorial window.)

In memory of Henrietta Bullivant [who died Nov. 24, 1873, aged 85].

Besides some already in print the following churchyard inscriptions were likewise copied in 1880 :—

1.

In memory of Anne, widow of the late William Bubb, formerly of Whitley-Court, in this County, and daughter of Giles and Esther Pitt, of this Parish, who died June 26th, 1872, aged 72 years.

2.

In loving memory of Henrietta Bullivant, who died the 24th of November, 1873, at New Mills Court, Stroud, aged 85 years.

3.

Beneath this stone lie the remains of William Henry Butcher, son of the late John Butcher, Esq^r, of Westrip, who died May 8th, 1866, aged 59 years.

4.

Beneath this tomb are deposited the remains of Samuel Copner, of Cains-Cross, in the Parish of Stonehouse, who departed this life on the 6th day of August, 1837, aged 70 years. Sacred to the memory of Edith, wife of Samuel Copner, of Cains-Cross, in the Parish of Stonehouse, who departed this life March 22nd, 1850, aged 85 years. Also of Mary, their daughter, who died March 11th, 1798, aged 3 months. Also sacred to the memory of William, son of Samuel and Edith Copner, of Cains-Cross, who departed this life February 3rd, 1865, aged 60 years. Also sacred to the memory of John, son of Samuel and Edith Copner, of Cainscross, who departed this life February 17th, 1873, aged 74 years.

5.

Here rest until the resurrection the mortal remains of

[Space left.]

Martha, wife of John Elliott [Vicar of Randwick], who died March 19th, 1872, in her 81st year. Also five of their children. Martha, died April 16th, 1825, aged 3 years. John Wells, died April 18th, 1825, aged 1 year. Ann Elizabeth, died March 15th,

1827, aged 11 weeks [?]. A still-born son, April 6th, 1834. John, died Sept^r 21st, 1837, aged 8 years.

6.

To the memory of Martha, wife of Edward Hogg, who died December 7th, 1813, aged 61 years. To the memory of Martha, daughter of Edward & Martha Hogg, who died April 6th, 1816, aged 22 years. To the memory of James Hogg, who died April 30th, 1826, aged 35 years. To the memory of Edward Hogg, Lord of the Manor of Randwick, who died December 31st, 1836, aged 81 years. Sacred to the memory of Mary Anne, the beloved wife of the Rev^d Rich^d Morris, M.A., Vicar of Eatington, near Stratford-upon-Avon, who died September 9th, 1855, aged 60 years.

7.

Sacred to the memory of William Jennings, Esq^{re}, late of Knowle Green, Staines, Middlesex, who died April 25th, 1857, aged 65 years. Also of Elizabeth Jane Jennings, wife of the above, who died May 19th, 1856, at Knowle Green, aged 78 years.

[In same enclosure with the Rev. David Lloyd. See *ante*, vol. i., p. 146.]

8.

Heare sleepeth the body of | Margret, the wife of Rad | v|ph Meisy, Preacher, aged 83. | Her faith had long war | with sin and Satan, and had | a joyfull victory by Christ | the XIX of April, Ano 1628. | Heare sleepeth the body of | Radv|ph Meisy, Preacher, | a gentelman by birth, a | painful labovrer in the | ministry 34 years, and | rested the 24 of December, | Anno 1628. | Here likewise lies the body of Anna Jemima, eldest daughter of William James, Gent, of [illegible], wife of y^e Rev^d M^r Rice Jones, Curate of y^e Parish. She died Sep^r y^e 6th, 1762, aged 36 years.*

9.

(Against south wall of church.)

Beneath resteth the body of Richard Pegler, who departed this life Jan^y the 23^d, 1755, aged 70 years. Also of Sarah, his wife, who died April the 7th, 1764, aged 79 years. Likewise James, their son, who departed this life the 30th day of Augst, 1749 [?], aged 31. Also of Jane, their daughter, who died March the 11th, 1785 [?], aged 55.

On a board in the church the following information is given:—
1823. This Church was enlarged at an expense of £320; of this sum £125 was a grant from the Church Building Society; the remainder (exclusive of £42 by the purchase of faculty seats) was raised by voluntary subscriptions. The principal timber was given by Lord Sherborne.

1825. The chancel was rebuilt & enlarged by L^d Sherborne, the impropriator.

ABEBA.

* This inscription has been given *ante*, vol. i., p. 146, but not as fully as here.

1879.—**KING LUCIUS AND GLOUCESTER.**—Antiquaries have often disputed whether the ancient effigy in the Norman chancel of St. Mary-de-Lode Church, Gloucester, is that of King Lucius, whom tradition reports to have been buried there, or that of an ecclesiastic. The effigy has suffered too much from the lapse of ages for any decided opinion to be formed. But in one of the modern memorial windows in the Cathedral is represented the baptism, coronation, and funeral of Lucius, and the donor—the late Mr. W. V. Ellis—was of those who believed that the king was interred in St. Mary-de-Lode Church, and therefore he selected the chief incidents of his life as subjects for the window. The old church of St. Peter-upon-Cornhill, London, which according to tradition is the oldest foundation of any in England, was recently reopened after undergoing considerable structural repairs. The original church was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666, and the present edifice was built from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren. Preserved in the vestry is an incised brass tablet in a massive oak frame. The tablet, which was re-engraved after the Fire, is said by Strype to have been originally of the date of Edward IV. It bears the following inscription:—“Bee it knowne to all men that in the yeare of ovr Lord God 179, Lvcivs, the first Christian King of this Land, then called Britaine, Fovnded y^e first Chvrch in London, that is to say, y^e Chvrch of St. Peter vpon Cornehill, and hee fovnded there an Archbishops See, and made that Chvrch y^e Metropolitane and cheife Chvrch of this Kingdome, and so it indrvd y^e space of 400 yeares and more, vnto the coming of S^t Avstin the Apostle of England, the which was sent into this Land by S^t Gregorie, y^e Doctor of y^e Chvch in the time of King Ethelbert, and then was the Archbishops See & Pall removed from y^e foresaid Chvrch of S^t Peter vpon Cornehill vnto Dorobernia, that now is called Canterbvrie, & there it remaineth to this day, and Millet a monke, which came into this land with S^t Avstin, hee was made the first Bishop of London, and his See was made Pavls Chvrch, and this Lvcivs King was the first fovnder of S^t Peters Chvrch vpon Cornehill, & hee reigned King in this Land. And in the yeare of ovr Lord God 124 Lvcivs was crowned King, and the yeares of his reigne were 77 yeares, and he was bvried (after some Chronicles) at London, and after some Chronicles hee was bvried at Gloucester, in that place where y^e Order of S^t Francis standeth now.”

J. H. B.

1880.—**DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT GUEST HOUSE IN GLOUCESTER.**—Towards the close of 1889 an interesting discovery was made, during extensive reparation of the canon's house in College Green, which was last in the occupation of the late Rev. Richard Harvey, canon residentiary. The front elevation of the house is of modern brick, and there is nothing in its external appearance to indicate that it has any claim to antiquity. At the western end is a separate small

building, with gabled roof, used as servants' rooms. It was found that the uppermost of these chambers had been constructed inside an ancient and spacious hall, with a good and lofty timbered roof of massive proportions. There were the remains of a carved stone fireplace in the east wall; but the chimney had been closed with brickwork, though part of the ornamental mantel remained in the wall. The old timbered roof was entirely concealed by an ordinary lath-and-plaster ceiling. The floor of the modern chamber had been built three or four feet above the level of the floor of the ancient hall. At the rear, on the ground level, was a series of small rooms which had been used as out-offices. These, it was found, were originally entered by arched doorways of timber, constructed with massive timber side-posts and beams above. The whole of this ancient work, which was probably five hundred years old, was exceedingly well constructed with oak or chestnut, and the quantity of timber employed showed the unlimited resources in that respect possessed by the ancient craftsmen. For what purpose this lofty hall and the smaller rooms were erected it is impossible to say; but there can be no doubt that they were used as a guests'-hall and chambers for visitors to the Abbey.

J. H. B.

1881.—THE LATE THOMAS GAMBIER PARRY, D.L., OF HIGHNAM COURT.—Mr. Gambier Parry, who died at Highnam Court, Gloucester, on the 28th September, 1888, was born in London 22nd February, 1816, his father, Richard Parry, of Banstead, Surrey, a director of the East India Company, dying in 1817. His early years were spent chiefly with his maternal uncle, Admiral Lord Gambier, passing successfully through Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A., 1837; M.A., 1848). He married (1), in 1839, Anna Maria Isabella, daughter of Henry Fynes Clinton, Esq. [of Welwyn, Herts]; and (2), in 1851, Ethelinda, daughter of the Very Rev. Francis Lear, Dean of Sarum. In 1838 he purchased the estates at Highnam, which were subsequently [in 1851] formed into a separate parish, and, during a period of fifty years, he laboured unremittingly for the good of those about him. He was eminent as an antiquary, an ecclesiologist, a musician, and a man of letters, and as a landscape gardener he had few equals. The surroundings at Highnam testify at once to his taste and the extent of his botanical knowledge. He will, however, be remembered more particularly as a philanthropist and an artist. His charity was boundless, and besides building and endowing the church at Highnam, and providing vicarage and schools, he founded, in 1864, St. Lucy's Home of Charity, in Gloucester, for orphans and aged persons, and, two years later, the Free Hospital for Children. An artist in water-colours, it was not until 1857 that he turned his attention to figure painting, and made the art of fresco his special study. After a series of careful experiments, extending over several years,

he invented a process, or medium, which he termed "spirit fresco." In 1860-61 he painted his first great fresco in the church at Highnam; his frescoes in the north aisle of the same building being executed some years later, and completed in 1880. Between these dates he, in 1863-64, painted the easternmost half of the nave roof of Ely Cathedral. Six bays, each of nearly 1,000 superficial feet, were thus decorated by him, the work being carried out in a great part while lying in a chair slung at a height of more than 80 feet above the pavement. The decoration of St. Andrew's chapel, in Gloucester Cathedral, followed during the years 1866-67, and in 1879 he was employed upon the roof of Tewkesbury Abbey. All his frescoes were from his own drawings; all were executed, except in the mere mechanical parts, by his own hand; and the cost was in all cases defrayed almost entirely by his private purse. He was appointed one of the original committee for the completion of St. Paul's Cathedral. He was the founder of the Gloucester School of Art, and its president; and he published some of his essays on various arts under the title of *The Ministry of Fine Art to the Happiness of Life*, London, 1887.—*Annual Register*, 1888, pt. ii., p. 172.

What follows will be deemed an appropriate appendix:—

GAMBIER PARRY MEMORIAL FUND.

The final meeting of the general committee of this fund was held in the lesser chapter-room of the Cathedral on Dec. 28th, 1889. There were present Sir John E. Dorington, Bart., M.P., Sir Wm. H. Marling, Bart., Mr. B. St. John Ackers, Mr. Wm. C. Lucy, Dr. Ancrum, Dr. Needham, Canon Maddy, and Canon Tining, the honorary secretary. The Dean of Gloucester presided. The hon. secretary laid before the committee a general statement of accounts since the first meeting on Nov. 3rd, 1888. The total subscriptions received were £812 18s. 6d. It will be remembered that the memorial was to "comprise the filling with stained glass the west window in the south transept, and the placing a brass plate to record the object of the memorial; any remaining sum to be devoted to the Children's Hospital." At a meeting of the committee on Dec. 8th, at the request of certain citizens, it was resolved that any subscriptions to the School of Art should be given to that institution. The expenditure has been as follows:—

	£	s	d
Memorial window in south transept, including } restoration of stone work, and architect's fees	671	8	5
Memorial brass	21	7	6
Paid for insertion in newspapers	9	4	6
Printing circulars and postage	6	0	0
Special subscriptions to School of Art	10	0	0
Special subscriptions to Children's Hospital	60	0	0
Remaining sum to be devoted to Children's Hospital	34	18	1

£812 18 6

Messrs. Clayton and Bell were selected by the general committee to submit a design for the window, which was approved, and ordered; and after its completion the committee passed a resolution expressing their "thanks to Messrs. Clayton and Bell for the very liberal conditions under which they have supplied the glass for the window which now decorates the Cathedral." The architect's fee has been most generously given by Mr. Waller to the Children's Hospital, through the treasurer of that institution. Since the publication of the fifth list of subscriptions a sum of £20 has been received from "Old Friends;" but I shall be forgiven for stating that such subscription is from Messrs. Clayton and Bell.

As the correspondence respecting this memorial has passed almost entirely through my hands, I am tempted to impress upon those for whom I have acted as hon. secretary, the very deep esteem in which Mr. Gambier Parry was held by "all sorts and conditions of men;" but his works do follow him.

The memorial brass is the work of Messrs. Barkentin and Kraal, Regent-street, London.

E. DOUGLAS TINLING,
Canon Residentiary and Hon. Sec.

1882.—THE OLD POST OFFICES, BRISTOL.—In "S's" interesting article on the Post-office, which appeared recently [October, 1889] in the *Times and Mirror*, it is stated that "it is not known where the Post-office of 1771 was situated, but it is known that the business of the office was removed from Small-street to Corn-street in the year 1748."

Perhaps it may be worth mentioning that the removal in 1748 was to the basement floor of the house on the west side of the Exchange, then newly erected. Mr. Thomas Pyne was the first postmaster who occupied the house in question, which was originally designed by the Corporation for the purpose to which it was then appropriated. It is now the Old Post-office chambers.

In Rocque's large four-sheet plan of Bristol, published in 1743, the old office in Small-street has the words "Post House" over it. The Assize-courts are built on its site.

There was a Post-office in Bristol as early as 1671 (*Broadmead Records*, 1847, p. 126), but where it was situated does not appear to be known. The house which Henry Pyne, deputy-postmaster, built in All Saints'-lane, in 1700, "for the conveniency of a post-office," was taken down in 1738 or 1739, and the business of the office removed to Small-street.

In the *Calendar of State Papers*, under the year 1660, there is a complaint against one "Teig, an anabaptist, former postmaster of Bristol, who broke open letters directed to the King's friends." This is the earliest mention of a Bristol postmaster that I have met with.

WILLIAM GEORGE.

1883.—“EXTERNAL CHURCH WORK” IN THE DIOCESE DURING 1889.—The recent annual report on “Diocesan Progress,” addressed by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol to the clergy and laity of the diocese, opens with this satisfactory information :—The external Church work is probably somewhat above the level of the preceding year. As all well know, Church restorations are becoming fewer year by year. Nearly all our work in this particular has now been completed. Since I have been with you fully 310 churches have been re-opened, after thorough restoration ; and, as the good work had been going on for several years prior to my coming, it is obvious that in this portion of Church work but little remains to be done. Improvements, however, and additions, and supplementary restorations, are steadily going on, as the following list, including, as it also does, three or four larger restorations, will abundantly testify. The list begins with the small but interesting church of Condicote,* which, after a thorough restoration, due in very great measure to the liberality of E. T. Godman, Esq., of Banksfee, Moreton, was opened early in January. About the same time the addition of handsome transepts to St. Mark's Church, Cheltenham, was commemorated by an opening service. In the same month some good work was completed at St. Silas', Bristol ; and, on the last day of the month, a handsome reredos was dedicated at St. Mary's-de-Crypt, Gloucester. A few days later, Olveston Church was opened after a thorough interior restoration. On February 8, a considerable portion of the new church at Eastville, near Bristol, was completed by the munificent help of Sir George Edwards, and consecrated. This was soon followed by the handsome restoration of the chancel and other parts of the church of Stanton St. Quintin, the liberal offering of the present rector, Canon Buckley. In May, the new aisle of St. Saviour's, Woolcott Park [Bristol], was opened ; and in the following month, by the munificent gift of Mrs. Strangways, the church of Bentham was completed, endowed, and consecrated. In August, the mission chapel of St. Catherine, Knowle, was opened. In the following month, the ancient church of Bagendon was opened after a satisfactory internal restoration. Soon afterwards the interesting and historic chapel of St. Mark, better known as the Mayor's Chapel, Bristol, was opened after a complete and costly restoration, due in a large measure to the energy of the present mayor, Sir C. Wathen, and to his bounty, and that of other citizens of Bristol. In November, the very difficult restoration of the nave and other portions of the church at Pucklechurch was completed ; and, towards the end of the month, the thorough and much-needed interior restoration of the church of Upton St. Leonard's. To this list may be added the restoration of the pinnacles, and other costly work, connected with the noble tower of Thornbury Church† ; much handsome work in Nettleton Church, including two

* See *ante*, p. 316.

† See *ante*, p. 511.

windows, a beautiful reredos, another bell, and good interior work, both in the chancel and nave—the whole due to the liberality of the present rector, Rev. F. T. Woodman; good work and decorations in Whitminster Church, including three windows, and two additional bells and a tower-clock—all memorial gifts of the vicar, Rev. F. B. Teesdale, and his family; and lastly, a handsome reredos, pulpit, and other work at St. Philip's and St. James's, Leckhampton. I am glad also here to mention the erection of mission-rooms at Frenchay, All Saints', Cheltenham, and St. James', Gloucester; of a fine parish hall at St. Mary's Redcliffe, and of a spacious mission chapel in the parish of Holy Trinity, Stroud. This list, which I fear is by no means complete, must certainly also include mention of the costly enlargement and re-construction of the organ of Gloucester Cathedral, the gilding of the reredos, the splendid altar-cloth, the lectern, and other noble gifts. The decorations of the reredos at Cirencester may also be mentioned; the memorial windows at St. Mary's, Cheltenham; the new vestry at St. Catherine's, Gloucester; the chancel decorations at Lydney, and the dedication of bells at Newnham, and at Watermoor.

I fear that I shall find I have omitted other particulars of work done in the diocese which I shall feel vexed to have left unnoticed. I must plead, however, the difficulty of collecting these details; and will again ask for a short account, towards the end of each year, of any external or internal work that may have been done in any of our churches in the course of the year. A cutting from a local newspaper will always be very thankfully received.

1884.—THE EFFIGY OF KING EDWARD II. IN GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.—The effigy of this unfortunate monarch lies under a magnificent canopy; it is of alabaster and in high relief; crowned, and holding an orb in his left, and a sceptre in his right hand. The face appears to be intended to be his portrait; the drapery is simple in its lines and well composed, the head rests upon a pillow supported by two angels, and his feet on a lion. The whole was originally coloured, and the empty sockets in the regal coronet show it was once richly set with gems and jewels, long since abstracted, with the cross from the top of the orb. His son and successor, Edward III., raised the tomb to his memory, and it is one of the finest examples of monumental work of that period remaining in the kingdom.

The effigy has by its dignity, simplicity of form, and excellence of finish, led many of our historians and writers upon art (whose authority and judgment in these matters few will venture to dispute) to attribute the execution of the work to a foreigner. But having great doubts in my mind upon these suppositions, I have been overlooking the effigy, and my opinion is that it is the handiwork of a native artificer, and one not only well-skilled in sculpture, but also in the execution of the peculiar decorative ornament of

that period, so ably rendered in the carved enrichment around the coronet and head of the sceptre; which work in stone shows as plainly as possible that it is English, and in a style unknown to a foreigner. Also the lion has the usual appearance in it, as given by our artificers at this time; but the foreigner would have given it the classic form. And I may also add that all the works of foreigners executed at this early period are in violent contrast to our own; quite unmistakeably so, and entirely out of character with the noble buildings they to this time exist in, as may be seen under Beckett's crown in Canterbury Cathedral, in the pavement there, which is of mosaic work, and known to us as "opus Alexandrinum," in which is laid a specimen of the old Florentine mosaic, or "Cavoro di Comesso." In Westminster Abbey we have the shrine of Edward the Confessor; the altar tomb of Henry III.; those of his children and grandchildren; also a little monument to the son of William de Valence, all being in marble work, inlaid with Italian mosaics, that upon the shrines and tombs being called "opus Grecanicum," and that on the pavements before the shrine and tomb of Henry III., "opus Alexandrinum." The dates of these works are 1268-95. Walpole supposed the mosaics to have been done by Pietro Cavallini, but Walpole must have been mistaken. Cavallini was born within ten years of the above dates, and it cannot be found that he ever was in England, or ever left Italy. We, however, have some of his works in England, which are exactly in the style of the above, in white marble panels, twisted columns, etc.; all inlaid with mosaics, and once forming a splendid shrine to the martyrs Simplicius and Faustina, in the church of Santa Maria Maggiore at Rome, but removed some years since, on making a new pavement in the church. Sir William Hamilton, being then envoy to Naples, purchased it, and sent it to Mr. Walpole, who erected a chapel at Strawberry Hill on purpose to receive it. After the dispersion of Walpole's collections it came into the possession of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, afterwards Lord Herbert of Lea, and I fitted it up for him in the magnificent Byzantine church he built at Wiltou, near Salisbury. I have said this to endeavour to show the nature of work done by Italians in this country. At a later date we have in Henry VII.'s Chapel, the tomb of himself and his queen, which is the work of an Italian, Pietro Torregiano, and in the style known as "Renaissance," and equally at variance with our style.

The effigy of Henry III. Walpole supposed to have been the first brass effigy cast in England, and on his authority also, Pietro Cavallini is said to have been the artificer of the king's tomb and effigy. But he is mistaken. We have had artificers whose works remain to this day unrivalled for dignity and originality of design, so much so, that even our eminent men who have attempted to reproduce their style, have fallen very short of the examples our early artificers have left to us; and as regards the history of the

arts in this kingdom, I think we should endeavour to preserve the names of all we can connected with this city, and not seem anxious to give the credit of our best works to foreigners. Therefore from a long list of English artificers, I give some names which are an honour to "old Gloucester," and are mentioned in the records of this kingdom, being as follows:—Claus. 39 Henry III., Johannes de Gloucestre is styled in this precept "cementario suo," and is granted a freedom for life from all tallage and tolls throughout the realm. Claus. 43 Henry III., m. 10, "Mandatum est magistro Johanni de Glou., cementario suo," and from this precept we gather the nature of his services, which show that this John de Gloucester is directed to make five statues of kings, in freestone, to be given by the king to the church of St. Martin in London. Then we find that the caster of the brass effigy of Henry III.'s infant daughter, Catherine, was William de Gloucester. It also appears from the records in the Tower that there is the king's order for allowing Master Simon de Wells five marks and a half to defray his expenses in bringing from the city a certain brass image to set upon the tomb of his daughter Catherine, and for paying to Simon de Gloucester, the king's goldsmith, seventy marks for a silver image for the like purpose.

These matters do not seem to have been noticed by any of our chroniclers—at least I have not been able to find them in any history we have of Gloucester Cathedral or the city. One of our best writers, Mr. Albert Hartshorne, in his "Observations upon certain Monumental Effigies in the West of England," says that the actual tomb of Edward II. has never been made the object of so-called "historic doubts." Be this as it may, the poor remains of this foully murdered king were respected and allowed to rest in peace by the stern Puritans in the time of the Commonwealth.

GEO. ARMSTRONG HOWITT.

1885.—DESTRUCTION OF HASLEDEN, OR HAZELTON, TITHE BARN BY FIRE.—The tithe farm at Hazelton Farm, in the parishes of Cherington and Rodmarton, belonging to the Misses George, of Cherington Park, has been destroyed by fire, which is stated to have raged for exactly a fortnight. At the end of that time the two gables, 90 feet high, and of enormous thickness, and side walls 124 feet in length, alone remained to indicate the size of the fine old barn, which was the largest in Gloucestershire. And a very small portion of the timber was saved from among the ruins. The rafters were of Spanish chestnut, some of which were beautifully moulded and carved. The beams and principals were of oak. Rudder (p. 633) says that within the east porch was an inscription to this effect:—"This was built in the year of our Lord 1290, and in the 19th year of Henry the abbat." The stone thus inscribed was found among the ruins. The estimated loss after the fire was £1,500; fortunately, however, the barn and sheds were insured in

the Sun Office, and the company have handsomely compensated the owners. Rudder further says:—"Reginald de St. Valeric, whose family name was taken from the port of St. Valerick in Normandy, and whose ancestors came over with the Conqueror, was lord of Hasleden about the year 1140. Having been disseized of this manor for rebellion against King Stephen, he recovered it again, and built a monastery for Benedictine monks at this place; but the monks, removed hence for want of water to Tetbury, where they were not likely to be much better supply'd. Thence afterwards they moved for want of wood to Kingswood, where they continued till that abbey was dissolved."—*Gloucestershire Chronicle*, November 16, 1889.

1886.—THOMAS DOVER, M.B.—(See No. 1841, p. 488.) In the article on Dover in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. xv., p. 382, it is stated that he "was born in Warwickshire about 1660," without naming parish or parents. The following record, extracted from the parish register of Barton-on-the-Heath, Warwickshire, and kindly furnished by the Rev. Thomas P. Wadley, M.A., of Naunton Rectory, Pershore, evidently refers to the same Dover, and throws some light upon his parentage:—

1662. May 6, Thomas, s. of John Dover, gen., & Elizabeth, his wife, was bapt.

From the same registers Mr. Wadley has also made these four extracts:—

1644. Oct. 28, John, s. of John Dover, gent, bapt.

1688. May 15, Elizabeth & Magdalena, dau^s of Thomas Dover, Med: Profess: and of Joanna, his wife, buried.

1693. Dec. 8, Sibilla, dau. of Tho: Dover, Med: Professoris, and of Joanna, bapt.

1727. April 27, Joanna, wife of D^r Thomas Dover, bur^d.

There is a gravestone against the north wall (outside) of the chancel at Barton-on-the-Heath, in memory of William Sands, who sailed round the world with Dr. Dover of this parish, and died 25 August, 1727, aged 38.

Dover died in Arundel Street, Strand, London, in 1742.

EDITOR.

1887.—OLDISWORTH FAMILY.—(See No. 1860.) The following extracts from the parish registers of Bourton-on-the-Hill may be of use:—

Baptisms.

1606. March 6, Mary, d. of Rob^t Oldsworth.

1608. June 23, Robert, s. of Rob^t Oldsworth, gen.

1609. April 30, William, s. of Rob^t Oldsworth.

1610. May 2, Margaret, d. of Rob^t Oldsworth, gent.

1611. July 14, Nicholas, s. of Rob^t Oldsworth, gent.

1613. Sept. 19, Margaret, d. of Rob^t Oldsworth, gen.

1614. March 5, Elizabeth, d. of Rob^l Oldisworth, gen.
 1616. May 7, Sarah, d. of Rob^l Oldisworth.
 1640. Jan. 6, Marie, d. of M^r Nicholas Oldisworth.
 1642. June 11, Frances, d. of Nicholas Oldisworth.
 1643. Feb. 8, Margaret, d. of M^r Nic. Oldisworth.
 1650. March 18, Giles, s. of Giles Oldisworth.
 1652. Nov. 7, Muriel, d. of M^r Giles Oldisworth.
 1653. Feb. 27, Muriel, d. of M^r Giles Oldisworth.
 1655. April 6, Mary, d. of M^r Giles Oldisworth.
 1659. April 10, Thomas, s. of Giles Oldisworth, rector of this par., & M^{rs} Margaret (Warren), his wife.

Marriage.

1604. Sept. 2, Robert Oldisworth, gen., & Mirial, d. of Nicholas Overburie, Esq.

Burials.

1643. Nov. 28, Frances, d. of N. Oldisworth.
 1645. March 25, Nicholas Oldisworth, A.M., rector of Bourton, died, and was bur. in the chancel at Barcheston [Warwickshire], 26th.
 1652. Nov. 28, Muriel, d. of M^r Giles Oldisworth.
 1653. Feb. 27, Muriel, d. of M^r Giles Oldisworth.
 1678. Nov. 27, Giles Oldesworth, rector.

In the same register is this record:—1643, May 31, Sir Nicholas Overbury, that ancient and honourable knight, was buried; "hee being then about an hundred yeares old."*

Nicholas Oldisworth became rector of Bourton-on-the-Hill in 1634, and was succeeded in 1645 by Giles Oldisworth.

The register of Barton-on-the-Heath, Warwickshire, records the baptism of Elizabeth, d. of Giles Oldisworth, clerk, 15 March, 1649.

THOMAS P. WADLEY, M.A.

Naunton Rectory.

1888.—THE PRESERVATION OF THE FAIRFORD WINDOWS.—(See No. 1730.) The Rev. F. R. Carbonell, M.A., vicar of Fairford, writes thus:—

A year ago you were kind enough to publish a letter from me, appealing to the public for help in the effort we are making to preserve the Fairford windows. That effort has been so far successful that out of the £3,000 required £2,500 has been already collected or promised. Her Majesty the Queen graciously consented to head the subscription list, and by doing so stamped the work at once as a distinctly national undertaking. Further subscriptions then very speedily came in, chiefly from this county and neighbourhood, and now we only want some £500 to complete the work. But alas! as all collectors know, that £500 is like the last 500 feet of a stiff Alpine ascent. We seem to get on slowly,

* See *ante*, vol. i., p. 256.—ED.

and though the goal is almost in sight, the difficulty of reaching it seems almost as insurmountable as ever. For my part, I cannot, and will not, rest until these matchless specimens of mediæval glass painting are placed beyond the risk of further dilapidation. It is impossible to sit still and watch them crumbling to pieces without making every effort to save them. Do archæologists really know that the windows are perishing of sheer neglect? I can hardly believe it; for I have written more than 1,000 letters begging for help, to which I have received no reply whatsoever. If one-half the number of those whose assistance has been thus asked could send me only £1 each, the deficit would be made up. Please allow me to appeal to them once more through your pages, and at the same time to beg for the kind co-operation of all antiquaries. My committee is sometimes accused of mixing up the two restorations—the windows and the fabric. But how can we possibly do otherwise? What would a window be without a wall to set it in or a roof to shelter it? The fabric is as much to the window as the setting to the jewel. It would be madness to re-lead our windows and put them back in a defective building. We are bound to carry on the restoration of the church, if for no higher motive, at least for this—that otherwise we cannot possibly preserve the windows. Nevertheless, the two parts of the work are in the hands of two different contractors, and the restoration fund is divided into two portions, so that those who wish to devote their subscriptions entirely to the windows can do so. I beg that you will help us by inserting this letter, for I am convinced that, even now, people do not know the extremity of the danger. The series of windows is absolutely unique. I most earnestly appeal to you and to the public to save them from ruin.

1889.—ST. WERBURGH'S CHURCH, BRISTOL: MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—The following inscriptions I copied some years ago, before the church of St. Werburgh was removed in 1878 from Corn Street to Mina Road, Baptist Mills, an outlying district of the city. Doubtless others escaped my notice, or were under pews, and could not be seen. The original church is said to have been founded in 1190; being old and much decayed, it was rebuilt (the tower excepted) in 1760, with a curtailment of the chancel and the destruction of several of the monuments. For the first two hundred years there was no tower; this striking feature was added in 1385; and although it has from time to time undergone repairs, and has been transferred to its present location, it is substantially the same as when first erected. Most of the inscriptions, if not all, which were in the church before its recent re-erection (with the exception of the old Thorne brass, which is now in the Bristol Grammar School), were removed soon after to the present structure. A few slight changes (such as "died" for "departed this life") have been made in the transcripts.

EDWARD FRY WADE.

Axbridge, Somerset.

1.

Here lyeth the body of Mathias Aldington, of this City, Merchant, who died . . . October, A.D. 1681, ætatis suæ 54. Also William Aldington, his son, who died the 22nd day of July, 1690, aged 14 years.

2.

To the pious memory of John Barker, Esq^r, late Mayor and Alderman of the City.

If virtue, learning, piety, & wit
 Could free from death, thou had'st not died yet ;
 If zeal or wisdom could a man reprove,
 Thou had'st been spar'd & mad'st been yet alive :
 Thou pious, prudent, upright wast, & just,
 Thy virtues live, tho' thou art turn'd to dust ;
 Thy soul's immortaliz'd, & tow'rs above
 The reach of envy, nothing's there but love,
 Where with y^e saints & angells thou dost sing
 Sweet hallelujahs to the glorious king.

[As may be perceived, no date is given. Barrett, in his *History of Bristol*, p. 482, says that Barker "was mayor in 1607, and died in his mayoralty;" but he adds in the same paragraph, "He died 1636." Evans, in his *Chronological Outline*, p. 165, states under date of Sept. 13, 1607, "The mayor died. He was buried in St. Werburgh's Church, where his monument bears a carved figure." One of the same name served as mayor of Bristol in 1625.—Ed.]

3.

This monument is erected in memory of M^{rs} Mary Bartlett, an excellent pattern of conjugal affection and sincere piety, who resigned this life Sept^r 27th, 1724, and lies buried in a vault near this, with Mary and John, 2 of her children who died infants.

4.

Sacred to the memory of Susanna, the wife of Benjamin Baugh, who was removed from this world to a better Feb^r 11th, 1786, in the 28th year of her age.

5.

This tablet, the tribute of conjugal affection, is inscribed by Benjamin Baugh to the beloved memory of Mary, his 2nd wife. Died May 16th 1795, aged 25 years.

6.

Sacred to the memory of Benjamin Baugh, Esq^{re}, of this City, Banker, who died Dec^r 1st, 1819, aged 61 years. His intellectual endowments, judgment, and strict integrity were acknowledged while he lived, and his death is deeply lamented as a husband, father, and friend.

7.

Near this spot are deposited the mortal remains of Celia, [third wife and] widow of Benjamin Baugh, Esq^{re}, of this City, Banker,

who died on the 25th day of Sept^r, 1831, in the 69th year of her age. This tablet is erected by Elizabeth Thorold.

8.

Here lyeth the body of Avis, y^e wife of John Blackwell, of this Parish, Merchant, who died Feb^r y^e 15, 171⁹. Also in memory of John, son of John Jones, Esq^{re}, late of Redland, who died 27th April, 1783, aged 20 years. [See No. 16.]

9.

This monument is erected in memory of M^r Richard Blake, many years an inhabitant of this Parish, who died the 3rd day of January, 1771, aged 70. In the same grave where his remains are deposited, also are interred Mary Blake, his mother, Samuel and Mary Greenway, whose only daughter he married, and 5 of his children, who died in their infancy. Likewise the remains of Mary, his wife, who died the 21st October, 1781, aged 82.

10.

In memory of Edmund Croden, who died Oct^r 7th, 18 . . . Also Elizabeth Croden, widow of the said Edmund Croden, who died April 23rd, 1810.

11.

Sacred to the memory of Mary Frances, the beloved daughter of Henry Davis and Mary, his wife, who died Nov^r 18th, 1830, aged . . . y^{rs}. Henry Davis, Esq^{re} 1807. Mary, relict of Henry Davis, Esq^{re}, died October . . . , 1815, aged 78.

12.

[On an ornate monument at the right hand of the altar there was a long Latin inscription to the memory of John Day, Esq^{re}, of an ancient Cornish family, who died 20th June, 1718, aged 44. The following one was on a flatstone at the foot of the monument.]

13.

In memory of Mary Day, wife of the above John Day, who died 11th June, 1748, aged 73.

14.

Charlotte Draper, Jan^r 6th, 1834.

15.

The Burying Ground of Thomas Dyer. 1795.

16.

Here lyeth the body of John Dyer, of this Cittie, Grocer, who died the 8th day of July, A.D. 1674, aged 54 years. Here also lyeth the body of his daughter Elizabeth, wife of John Blackwell, of this Cittie, Merchant, who died the 5th day of March, . . . , aged 34 years. Here lyeth the body of John Blackwell, Esq^{re}, Mayor [1698] and Alderman of this Cittie, who died the 2nd day of Dec^r, 1702, aged 63 years. Here also lyeth the body of Elizabeth Dyer, relict of the above John Dyer, Grocer, who died the 15th Oct^r, 1697, aged 62 y^{rs}.

17.

Near this place lyeth the body of Robert Earle, Esq^{re}, sometime Mayor [1725] and Alderman of this City, who died on the 25th day of Jan^y, 1736, aged 68. A man of strict honour and justice, and remarkably punctual in all his dealing, in 1716 he was elected Sheriff, in 1725 Mayor, and soon after Alderman, which offices he discharged with credit to himself, and to the general satisfaction of the citizens. [See No. 23.]

18.

In memory of Captain Thomas Efford, native of Dartmouth, Devon, who died July 22, 1835, aged 67 years. Also Susanna, his wife, who died April 11th, 1842, aged 84 years.

19.

To the beloved and revered memory of Robert Forsayeth, B.A. [1830], Curate of this Parish, and Chaplain to the Mayor of this City. Died 18th Jan^y, 1840. Erected by his widow.

20.

William Fripp, Esq^r, Alderman of this City, obiit 10th June, 1829, *stat.* 68. Also Martha, relict of the above, obiit 22nd August, 1836, *stat.* 83.

21.

In memory of Sarah, only daughter of the late John Grundon, of Cambridge, Surgeon, and the beloved wife of Richard Boucher Callender, of this City, Solicitor, who died Dec^r 5th, 1848, in the 54th year of her age. Also to the memory of the said Richard Boucher Callender, Esq^{re}, who died June 4th, 1855, aged 53 years.

22.

Beneath this stone lies the body of W^m Hunt, of this City, Broker, who died the 23rd March, 1785, aged 57 years. Also of Mary Hunt, relict of the above, who died 4th October, 1806, aged 75.

23.

Here lyeth the body of Joseph Jackson, Esq^{re}, sometime Mayor [1651] and Alderman of this City, who died the 5th day of Jan^y, 1661, aged 57 years. Here lyeth the body of Giles Earle, Gent, who died 6th Jan^y, 1676, aged 85 years. Here lyeth also the body of Elinor, daughter of Sir Thomas Earle, who died 21st Jan^y, 1679, aged 15 years. Here lyeth also the body of Sir Thomas Earle, K^t, sometime Mayor [1681] and Alderman of this City, who died the 24th day of June, 1696, aged 67. Dame Elizabeth Elianor Earle, widow of Sir Thomas Earle, died 7th June, 1709, aged 74.

24.

In memory of Catherine, daughter of William and Sarah King, of Grantham, in the County of Lincoln. Born 22nd July, 1798; died at Bristol Hotwells Jan^y 20th, 1822.

25.

Sacred to the memory of John Lewis, Esq^{re}, who for fifty years filled one of the chief law offices in the Corporation. His public

services have been gratefully acknowledged by his fellow-citizens, and to his private worth and merit this memorial is erected by his affectionate friend, John Cox Hippisley. He died on the 17th of May, 1816, in the 83rd year of his age.

26.

Anna Barham Livius, Nov^r 1st, 1839. Caroline Livius, 1840. Joseph B. Livius, 1841.

27.

Sacred to the memory of John Middleton, M.D., who, having enjoyed the satisfaction, esteem, and honour attending successful practice for more than 40 years in this City, exchanged this life for a better Dec^r 16th, 1760, aged 72. Likewise of Frances Middleton, his wife, who died Jan^r 14th, 1747, aged 42. Also of David Ross, M.D., one of the Physicians of S^t George's Hospital, London; he married Rebecca, the daughter of the abovenamed John & Frances Middleton, by whom, from duty and affection, this monument was erected. He died April 16th, 1759, aged 53. But what she designed to be a testimony of her affection for others is now dedicated to her memory likewise, who died Nov^r 10th, 1787, aged 60.

28.

Sacred to the memory of James Morgan, Esq^{re}, late Mayor [1793] of this City, and many years an inhabitant of this Parish, who died the 14th day of December, 1794, aged 49 years. This monument is erected as a tribute of gratitude to a kind parent and affectionate husband. In the same vault are deposited the remains of his youngest brother, Thomas Morgan, who died 17th July, 1788, aged 30 years. Also the remains of Elizabeth Morgan, relict of the above James Morgan, who died 19th May, 1811, aged 59 years. [See No. 33.]

29.

The Burial Ground of Peter Moxam.

30.

Here lyeth the body of Thomas Oldfield, of this Parish, Gent, who died the 24th day of June, 1703, aged 63 years. Also the bodies of 4 of his children, 2 sons and 2 daurs, who died in their infancy. Also y^e body of William Oldfield, Esq^{re}, another son of y^e said Thomas Oldfield, who died y^e 16th day of April, 1712, aged 30 years. Also the body of Elizabeth Oldfield, wife of y^e said Thomas Oldfield, who died the 4th day of August, 1712, aged 66 years.

31.

In memory of Thomas Purnell, who died 26 Nov^r, 1773, aged 61.

32.

In memory of Richard Purnell, late of this Parish, Grocer. He died on the 23rd day of Nov^r, 1824, aged 52 years.

33.

John Rowland, obiit 5th Dec^r, 1778, aged 16 years. Mary

Morgan, died June 3rd, ..., aged 81. Mary, the beloved wife of John Morgan, died 16th July, 1831, aged 60. James, son of John & Hannah Rowland, ob. 17th Nov^r, 1757, aged 7 months and 17 d^r. Also Patience, who died 11th Aug^t, 1759, aged 8 days. Also Hannah, the wife of John Rowland, who died y^e 7th of Feb^r, 1761, aged 29 years.

34.

In memory of John Ryland, many years resident merchant of this Parish, and a member of its vestry, who died Nov^r 2nd, 1840, aged 82 years. Also of Ann, his wife, who died Jan^r 27th, 1836, aged 76 years, and of their child, Martin Vaughan, who died Sept^r 18th, 1803, aged 11 years. Their remains are deposited in a vault near this tablet.

35.

To the memory of the Rev^d John Thresher Sangar,* M.A., late Fellow of Oriol Coll: Oxford, and Curate of this Parish. Nat. 29th Sept^r, 1781; ob. 4th July, 1818. This monument was erected by the relatives and friends of the deceased as a mark of their affectionate regard.

36.

In memory of Rebecca, wife of Rowles Scudamore, Esq^{re}, of this City, who died the 9th day of April, 1790, in the 61st year of her age. Also of the above Rowles Scudamore, who died the 15th day of Nov^r, 1802, in the 91st [1] year of his age.

37.

In memory of Henry Sweeting, who died Dec^r 22, 1771, aged 10 years.

38.

To the memory of the Rev^d William Tandey, for 32 years Rector of this Parish, and previously for 15 years Curate of the neighbouring parish of St. Mary-le-Port. Throughout the whole period of an eminently successful ministry in various parts of Somersetshire as well as in this City,.....died March 16th, 1832, in the 82nd year of his age.

39.

Sacred to the memory of Nathan Windey [Sen^r], of this Parish, Attorney-at-Law, who died June 21st, 1795, aged 66 years. Likewise to the memory of Ann, the wife of the abovenamed Nathan Windey, who died April 5th, 1795, aged 62.

1890.—THE COWLEY, OR COLLEY, FAMILY.

I.

COWLEY, OF COWLEY (NOW COALEY), GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Smyth, in his "Description of the Hundred of Berkeley" (*Berkeley Manuscripts*, vol. iii, p. 153), mentions "Dñs Riçus de

* An 8vo volume of his *Sermons*, with a biographical introduction and engraved portrait, was published after his death, Bristol, 1819.

Cowley, *filius Hardingi*." Harding was ancestor of the noble family of Berkeley. His son Richard had a son Simon, living in the time of Henry II. There were also Richard de Cowley, *temp.* Richard I.; Richard de Cowley and Maud, his wife, *temp.* Henry III.; Robert de Cowley, 18 Edward I.; John de Cowley, his son, who died 19 Edward I.; and Robert de Cowley, son of John, who had a son John, who died 7 Henry V., leaving a son John, who had three daughters. The family was clearly of some importance; and to it probably belonged those of the name who are recorded as citizens of Bristol about that time, in company with many others bearing Gloucestershire names.

II.

COWLEY, OF DUBLIN.

In 1870 the Lords of the Treasury published a volume, entitled *Historic and Municipal Documents of Ireland, A.D. 1172-1520*, which throws much light on the early history of Dublin. The first document in it is a charter dated 1171-2, by which Henry II. grants to his men of Bristol his city of Dublin, "with all liberties and free usages which they have at Bristol and throughout the land." There is also a "Dublin Roll of Names," filling forty-six pages; in this the name Cowley does not occur, but several names derived from places near Cowley may be found. Thus, Samsun de Stanlega (Stanley), Moricius nepos Uielli (Uley), Ricardus de Kaume (Cam), Iuo de Dereham (Dyrham), Rogerus Ailweded de Wike (Wick), and others. Besides this list is one of "Free Citizens of Dublin, A.D. 1225-1250;" in it local names very frequently appear, and amongst them Hugo de Koleye, Radulphus de Kolee, and Ricardus Iuuenis de Coly. From this time the name Cowley, Colly, or Kolley, was common in Dublin. It may now be impossible to prove the connection between these Bristol and Dublin Cowleys and the family descended from Harding the Dane; but that a connection did exist seems to us highly probable. It may be possible to find in the archives of the city of Dublin much information respecting the Cowley family during the period between 1250 and 1460.

III.

ROBERT COWLEY, OF DUBLIN, AND HIS LINE.

About the year 1460 was born Robert Cowley, a man of some mark, and the first known ancestor of Arthur Cowley, or Wellesley, the great Duke of Wellington. Readers may find frequent mention of Robert Cowley, or Colley, in the *Calendars of State Papers*; in 1530 he had two sons who held high posts in Ireland, and he himself is styled "Old Colley." Modern peerages state that the earliest known ancestor of the Duke of Wellington was an Englishman of a Rutland family, living in Ireland. Robert Colley is styled in the State Papers an Englishman, but only in the same

way as were the Cusacks, Wellesleys, and others who had lived for centuries within the English pale. There is nothing to show that his ancestors were connected with Rutland. His earliest public appearance, in 1515, as one of the two bailiffs of Dublin, would point to his being descended from the Cowleys who removed from Bristol, and continued to hold a good position in the city of their adoption. From him the descent may be briefly given.

- i. Robert Cowley, or Colley, bailiff of Dublin 1515, died at a great age between the years 1535 and 1547. He is frequently mentioned in Holinshed's *Chronicles* and the *Book of Howth*, and had issue, 1. Walter, principal solicitor for Ireland 1530, whose only son died *s.p.*, and
- ii. Robert, clerk of the privy council in Ireland, master of the rolls 1528. He had issue, 1. Robert, killed 1573, leaving a daughter, and
- iii. Sir Henry, died 1584, having had issue by his first wife

.....
 1. Sir George, who married a daughter of Archbishop Loftus; he styles himself "of English birth," and left issue.

Sir Henry married secondly, Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Cusack, son of John Cusack and Aleson, his wife, daughter of Sir William Wellesley. By her he had issue,

2. Sir Henry, who follows as ivth of the line.

[4] 3. Walter, seneschal of Wexford, who had issue,

- a. Dudley, who had two sons, Thomas and Arthur.
- b. Sir William, living 1609.

[5] c. John, who married, and had issue,

[6] (1) Thomas, of Balcarrick, who married Agnes Lyndon, and had issue.

(a) John, of Ballywalter, who left issue a daughter, married to Capt. Pownder.

(b) Richard.

(c) Thomas.

[7] (d) Roger, of Balcarrick, born 1696, married Jane Jones, and had issue, with daughters,

[8] (1) Arthur, of Balcarrick, born 1756, married Anne Pentland, and had issue,

[9] (a) Francis, born 1816, married Harriet Beesley, and has issue, with daughters,

[10] (A) Arthur Roger, born 1852.

iv. Sir Henry, eldest son of Sir Henry (iii) by his second marriage, was at school in 1587; he married Anne, daughter of Archbishop Loftus, and sister of the wife of his brother, Sir George Cowley, and had issue,



- v. Sir Henry, who died 1637, having married Anne, daughter of Christopher Peyton, and had issue,
- vi. Dudley, who died 1674, having married Anne, daughter of Henry Warren, by whom he had issue,
- vii. Henry, who married Mary, daughter of Sir William Usher, and had issue, 1. Henry, ancestor (through his daughter Mary) of Viscount Harberton, and
- viii. Richard, who was created Lord Mornington, father of
- ix. Garrett, Earl of Mornington, father of
- x. Arthur, Duke of Wellington, born 1769, died 1852.

N.B.—The later generations of this branch of the family will be found fully and correctly given in modern peerages.

The Parsonage, Alloa, N.B.

A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

1891.—UPTON ST. LEONARD'S CHURCH AND BELLS.—The church of St. Leonard at Upton, near Gloucester, was re-opened in November, 1889, after restoration and improvements, which cost £1,400. There are remains of Norman work in the building, and the tower is a good Perpendicular structure; but, as a whole, the church is not specially interesting. It is, in fact, a solid, substantial, village church, and well suited for its purposes as such. Prior to the restoration a gallery blocked the tower arch; the seats faced east, north, and south; the floor had sunk in places; and the odours arising from the many vaults underneath, were by no means agreeable or healthful. All this has now been rectified, under the able direction of Messrs. Waller and Son, of Gloucester, diocesan architects; and six inches of concrete have been laid over the whole interior surface. The church presents, on its exterior, one not very common feature—a double sanctus bell-cot, of good design. A writer in the *Gloucestershire Chronicle*, who has described the restoration and re-opening of at least a score of our old churches, says that six of the musical bells of this church are from the famous Gloucester foundry, and that each bears the date 1728. On the third is the inscription which is to be found on so many bells: "Abr. Rvdhall cast vs all." On the first and fourth are the names of John Carwardine and Daniel Smith, Churchwardens; on the second is the common legend, "Peace & Good Neighbourhood;" on the fifth, "John Abbot, A.M., Minister;" while the sixth has the common couplet:—

"I to the chvrch the living call,
And to the grave do svmmon all."

Two more bells were added a few years ago, making the peal one of the best in the county. It is clear that St. Leonard's at Upton did not possess at the beginning of the last century, whatever may be the case now, a bell-ringer and poet of equal ability with the Staffordshire man who wrote the following elaborate lines, which are cast on one of the bells of St. Leonard's Church, Bilston:—

“Unconstant, fickle men, who love through every scene to range,
 Their own example to approve, have taught us bells to change :
 First this, then that, then t’other leads ; the fourth next shows the
 way ;
 Then him the fifth, the sixth succeeds ; and all come into play.
 Just so at Court, men shift about, all eager in the chase ;
 Tustle by turning other out, and step into his place.” J. H. B.

1892.—ALEXANDER POPE’S DESCRIPTION OF BRISTOL, 1739.—
 In a *Supplementary Volume to the Works of Alexander Pope, Esq.*,
 London, 1807, pp. 361-367, there are two letters, addressed to
 Mrs. Martha Blount, and “now first published,” in which Pope
 gives a description of Bristol. The letters are undated, but must
 have been written at a late period of his life, as he was not
 acquainted with Mr. Allen, of Bath, prior to the year 1733. “The
 visit to Bristol was made in 1739” (*Carruthers’s Memoir of Pope*,
 1853, p. 265) ; and, if so, the letters are to be assigned to that
 year.

M. C. B.

Letter I.

Bristol, Monday.

I am glad I sent you my last letter on Saturday, without
 expecting yours, which did not come till the day after the post, by
 passing first through Mr. Allen’s hands at Bath. I thank you for
 it, and must now give you some account of this place. I rise at
 seven, drink at the well at eight, breakfast at nine, dine at two, go
 to bed at ten, or sooner. I find the water very cold on my stomach,
 and have no comfort but in the asses’ milk I drink constantly with
 it, according to Dr. Mead’s order. The three days I was
 at Mr. Allen’s, I went for two or three hours to Bath two days,
 but saw no public place, nor any persons but the four or five I
 writ you word of. It grieved me to miss twice of Lady Cox in
 that time. I had a line from Mr. Slingsby Bethel, to acquaint me
 his brother was well ; and I will write to him from hence, as soon
 as I can give him a physical account of myself.

I hardly knew what I undertook when I said I would give you
 some account of this place. Nothing can do it but a picture, it is
 so unlike any scene you ever saw. But I’ll begin at least, and
 reserve the rest to my next letter. From Bath you go along the
 river, or its side, the road lying generally in sight of it : on each
 bank are steep rising hills clothed with wood at top, and sloping
 toward the stream in green meadows, intermixed with white houses,
 mills, and bridges ; this for seven or eight miles : then you come
 in sight of Bristol (the river winding at the bottom of steeper
 banks to the town), where you see twenty odd pyramids smoking
 over the town (which are glass-houses), and a vast extent of houses
 red and white. You come first to Old Wells, and over a bridge
 built on both sides like London bridge, and as much crowded

with a strange mixture of seamen, women, children, loaded horses, asses, and sledges with goods, dragging along altogether, without posts to separate them. From thence you come to a key along the old wall, with houses on both sides, and, in the middle of the street, as far as you can see, hundred of ships, their masts as thick as they can stand by one another, which is the oddest and most surprising sight imaginable. This street is fuller of them than the Thames from London Bridge to Deptford, and at certain times only the water rises to carry them out; so that, at other times, a long street, full of ships in the middle, and houses on both sides, looks like a dream. Passing still along by the river, you come to a rocky way on one side, overlooking green hills on the other: on that rocky way rise several white houses, and over them red rocks, and, as you go further, more rocks above rocks, mixed with green bushes, and of different-coloured stone. This, at a mile's end, terminates in the house of the Hot Well, whereabouts lie several pretty lodging-houses open to the river, with walks of trees. When you have seen the hills seem to shut upon you, and to stop any further way, you go into the house, and looking out at the back door, a vast rock of an hundred feet high, of red, white, green, blue, and yellowish marbles, all blotched and variegated, strikes you quite in the face; and turning on the left, there opens the river at a vast depth below, winding in and out, and accompanied on both sides with a continued range of rocks up to the clouds, of an hundred colours, one behind another, and so to the end of the prospect, quite to the sea. But the sea nor the Severn you do not see: the rocks and river fill the eye, and terminate the view, much like the broken scenes behind one another in a playhouse. From the room where I write, I see the tide rising, and filling all the bottom between these scenes of rocks; on the sides of which, on one hand, are buildings, some white, some red, everywhere up and down like the steepest side of Richmond to the Thames, mixed with trees and shrubs, but much wilder; and huge, shaggy marbles, some in points, some in caverns, hanging all over and under them in a thousand shapes. I have no more room, but to give Lady Gerard my hearty services, and to wish you would see, next summer or spring, what I am sure would charm you, and fright most other ladies. I expect Mr. Allen here in four or five days. I am always desiring to hear of you. Adieu. Remember me to Mr. Lyttleton, Lord Cornbury, Mr. Cleland.

Letter II.

Saturday, the 24th.

I have just received yours, for which I most kindly thank and love you. You will have this a post the sooner, by Mr. Allen's messenger coming hither. I have had a kind letter from the Judge [Fortescue], with very friendly mention of you, and concern that he could not see you. As he expects a particular account of

myself, I inclose it, to save the trouble of writing it over again to you, who I know desire as much or more to know it: and I proceed in my description.

Upon the top of those high rocks by the Hot Well, which I have described to you, there runs on one side a large down of fine turf, for about three miles. It looks too frightful to approach the brink, and look down upon the river; but in many parts of this down, the vallies descend gently, and you see all along the windings of the stream, and the opening of the rocks, which turn and close in upon you from space to space, for several miles on toward the sea. There is first near Bristol a little village upon this down called Clifton, where are very pretty lodging-houses, overlooking all the woody hills; and steep cliffs and very green valleys within half a mile of the Wells; where in the summer it must be delicious walking and riding, for the plain extends one way many miles: particularly, there is a tower that stands close at the edge of the highest rock, and sees the stream turn quite round it; and all the banks one way are wooded, in a gentle slope for near a mile high, quite green; the other bank, all inaccessible rock, of an hundred colours and odd shapes, some hundred feet perpendicular.

I am told that one may ride ten miles further on an even turf, on a ridge that on one side views the river Severn, and the banks steeper and steeper quite to the open sea; and, on the other side, a vast woody vale as far as the eye can stretch; and all before you, the opposite coast of Wales beyond the Severn again. But this I have not been able to see; nor would one but in better weather, when one may dine, or lie there, or cross a narrow part of the stream to the nearest point in Wales, where Mr. Allen and Mr. Hook last summer lay some nights in the cleanest and best cottage in the world, with excellent provisions, under a hill on the margin of the Severn. Let him describe it to you; and pray tell him we are much in fear for his health, not having had a line since he left us.

The city of Bristol itself is very unpleasant, and no civilized company in it: only the collector of the customs would have brought me acquainted with merchants, of whom I hear no great character. The streets are as crowded as London; but the best image I can give you of it is, 'tis as if Wapping and Southwark were ten times as big, or all their people ran into London. Nothing is fine in it but the Square, which is larger than Grosvenor-square, and well builded, with a very fine brass statue in the middle, of King William on horseback; and the Key, which is full of ships, and goes round half the Square. The College Green is pretty, and (like the Square) set with trees, with a very fine old cross of Gothic curious work in the middle, but spoiled with the folly of new gilding it, that takes away all the venerable antiquity. There is a cathedral, very neat, and nineteen parish churches.

Once more my services to Lady Gerard. I write scarce to any body, therefore pray tell any body you judge deserves it, that I

inquire of, and remember myself to, them. I shall be at Bath soon; and if Dr. Mead approves of what I asked him of the Bath water mixed, I'll not return to Bristol; otherwise I fear I must: for indeed my complaint seems only intermitted, while I take larger quantities than I used of water, and no wine; and it must require time to know, whether I might not just as well do so at home. Not but that I am satisfied the water at the Well is very different from what it is any where else; for it is full as warm as new milk from the cow; but there is no living at the Wells without more conveniences in the winter. Adieu. I write so much that I have no room to tell you what my heart holds of esteem and affection. Pray write to me every Thursday's post, and I shall answer on Saturday; for it comes and goes out the same day, and I can answer no sooner what you write on Tuesday.

1893.—CIRENCESTER AND THE FOUR WAYS.—(See No. 1731.) Leland relates in his *Itinerary*, 3rd edition, vol. v., p. 66, that the Abbot of Cirencester told him that "abowt Cirecestre should be crosse meating of al the iiii Wayes." This statement may be worth investigation.

He had just before said that "cummyng from Glocester to Cirecestre almost yn the Myddle Way betwyxt wher the Wood fayleth and Champayne Countrey toward Coteswold appereth, the faire old Way made by the Britons ys very evidently seen, and so goeth as strayt as a Line to Cirecester, and fro thens to Bath. But sum wold that the Way from Cirecester to Bath should be the very Fosse, and the Way betwyxt Cirecestre toward Glocester to be an other of the iiii Wayes made by the Britons." If the map be examined, it will be seen that this is true; that from High Cross, near Birdlip, the road is perfectly straight to Cirencester; and it will also appear that the road towards Bath is really part of the Fosse. But there is such a crossing of numerous important ways in the vicinity of Cirencester, that it is not surprizing that the Abbot, jealous for the importance of his town, should lay claim to some such fact as he alleged. These crossings I will proceed to examine. But first I would point out that Cirencester does not stand on the Fosse Way, but on the Akemans Way; and it seems that when the town was built a new straight way was made from High Cross to it, crossing the Fosse; a short branch was made out of the Fosse at Baunton into the town, the way thence into the Fosse again being by the Akemans Way; and similarly a new straight way was made towards Cricklade to join the old way to Speen. This old way (which was, in fact, *Iter XIII* of Antoninus) ran from High Cross by North Cerney (which is at the proper distance from Gloucester, as Cirencester is not, for *Durocornovium*), and crossed the Fosse near Baunton Down Farm, through the Ampneys (where the sarcophagus was found), and Isey, to Water Eaton, Stratton St. Margaret, and Wanborough, or

Totterdown. Another very evident Roman way can be traced across Oakley Park to Stroud. So many great ways meeting at this central point, and crossing each other near the town, might well lead the Abbot to his conclusion in days when there were no Ordnance maps, and so little was known of such matters.

In conclusion I wish to draw attention to what Camden says about *Caer Ceri*, and *Caer Cori*, and express my belief that the one is the original of *Cern-ey*, and the other of *Corinium*; but the latinizing of *Cern*, *i.e.*, *Churn*, by *Cornovium* is not so easy to explain. That *Cornovium* and *Corinium* were distinct places seems quite certain.

P.S.—Referring further to Guest's *Origines Celticae*, vol. ii., p. 54, I cannot agree with him that *Cer-ney* is *Cern-ea*, *Churn* water, but rather *Cern-ey*, *Churn-isle*; for we know the Britons were fond of protecting themselves by water on islands, as we find in numberless instances. Again he says (p. 55) *Cirencester* was first called *Corinium*, and then *Cornovic*, and that the name of *Durocornovic* must have been of very late formation. I believe, however, the facts will shew the contrary; for the name *Durocornovic* appears in the *Itinerary of Antoninus*, and the name *Corinium Dubonorum* first in the *Ravenna list*. Now, if, as I believe, the *Itinerary* records the journeys of the Emperor *Hadrian*, A.D. 120, and the *Ravennas* was not compiled, as is commonly said, till the seventh century, the name *Cornovium* is earlier on record by four or five centuries than *Corinium*. If I am in error, I shall, no doubt, be corrected. Even if the *Itinerary* be the work, as is sometimes said, of one of the later *Antonines*, it will still be anterior to the *Ravennas*. Guest's object is clearly to make it appear (if he can) that both names apply to *Cirencester*, but he entirely fails.

H. F. NAPPER.

Loxwood, Sussex.

1894.—CIDER AND PERRY BRANDY.—At the beginning of the last century, when trade of every kind was forbidden with the French, "our national enemies," the lack of brandy was supplied by distillation from home-grown productions, cider and perry being made largely available for the purpose. The distillers from these liquors, however, got into serious trouble with the Excise authorities in 1708, and their case was represented to Parliament by the magistrates and grand juries of the county of Gloucester, the city of Gloucester, and the town of Tewkesbury, petitions from these bodies being laid before the House of Commons on the 26th January, 1709. It appears that by an Act of 1703, to raise money for the war with France, an additional duty of 4s. per hogshead was laid upon cider and perry sold by retailers. (The old duty, charged in the same way, was 6s. 8d. per hogshead). For the following four years the Excise officers did not demand the tax for the cider sold for distillation, but they then turned suddenly round upon the

distillers, and required the immediate payment of the duty upon all the liquor that had undergone conversion. The petitioners alleged that the consequences would be ruinous to the persons interested, and would put an end to their trade, by which "great discouragement" would be caused to the growers of apples and pears. The House referred the complaint to a committee, but it does not appear that any relief was granted. Four years later the cider counties were stricken with a new panic. After the Peace of Utrecht, the Government proposed that a system of free-trade should be established between England and France, and a scheme to carry it out was laid before the House of Commons. The cider growers of Gloucestershire at once took the alarm, and hastened to petition the House, contending that the liquors distilled from cider and perry produced "a good wholesome fine brandy, not only answering a home consumption, but also a foreign exportation, and which when rectified and kept to a good age is hardly known from French brandy"; and that if the duty on French spirits were taken off, the petitioners would be prejudiced, distilling stopped, and good crops of fruit left rotting on the ground. The merchants and distillers of Bristol, alarmed by the proposal, supported their rural neighbours, alleging in a petition that the home production of brandy, the quality of which excelled some foreign spirits, and was as wholesome, if not quite as palatable, as the French, encouraged domestic agriculture, and promoted navigation, while the consumption thereby caused of coarse sugar and molasses enabled refined sugar to be sold at a cheap rate. This agitation, coupled with that of other protected interests, was fatal to the Government scheme, which was rejected by a small majority, and free-trade was postponed for upwards of a century.

It would be interesting to learn when apple brandy ceased to be manufactured. It is still largely consumed in Normandy, and is certainly more "wholesome" than the French brandy of the present day, the bulk of which is notoriously adulterated with, if not wholly composed of, potato spirit manufactured in Germany.

J. L.

1895.—COMPLAINT OF THE CONDUCT OF THE LADY ANNE BERKELEY.—In Ellis's *Original Letters*, 3rd series, vol. iii., p. 142, there is one (No. cccxii.) from John Barlo, Dean of the College of Westbury, Gloucestershire, to Lord Cromwell, complaining of the violent conduct of Lady Anne Berkeley (*Stat. Pap. Off. Misc. Corresp. 2 Ser. iii. 65*).

[The Lady Anne Berkeley who forms the chief subject of this letter, was a singular character. She was daughter of Sir John Savage, of Frodsham, and became the second wife of Thomas, 6th Lord Berkeley. The match was supposed to have been made by Anne Boleyn and Henry VIII. Fosbroke, in his *Extracts from Smyth's Lives of the Berkeley Family*, pp. 181-185, says, "This

Lady Anne, when at any of her country-houses, would betimes, in winter and summer mornings, take her walks to visit her stable, barnes, dayries, poultry, swine-troughs, and the like; which huswifery her daughter-in-law, the Lady Catherine Howard, wife of the Lord Henry her son, seeming to decline, and to betake herself to the delights of youthful greatness, she would sometimes say to those about her, 'By God's blessed sacrament, this gay girle will beggar my son Henry.' During some family squabbles," says the same author, "Maurice Berkeley, Nicholas Poyntz, &c., and a riotous company of their servants and others, entered the park of Lady Anne, at Yate, and having havocked her deere at pleasure, aware, amongst themselves, they would, to fret and damage her the more, set the great hayricke on fire; meaning a great rick of hay for winter's provision, inclosed with a high pale, at the stable end adjoininge to the house, wishing the fire might catch the house, and burne the lady with her werish boy in the midst of it; and 'Then, Maurice,' quoth Giles Poynz, 'thou shalt be heire, and we have an end of all our sutes.' There chanced, at the same time, another company of hunters to be in the same parke, stealing also of this lady's deere, who, perceiving a stronger packe of thievis than themselves to be in the place, and better provided, had drawne themselves secretly, for shelter, under the hayrick, where, close standing and hearing what was said and determined, and fearing to be either descried or burned, presently ran away and fled; which being perceived by Maurice and his company, and by them thought to be of the lady's family, and such as she and her keepers had drawne together, they also, as loth to be discovered or taken, fled as fast; and thus was a great danger prevented. From this and other aggressions the above Lady Anne fled to her old master, King Henry VIII., who granted her a special commission, under the great seal, to enquire, heare, and determine these riots and other misdemeanors, and made her one of the Commissioners and of the *Quorum*; whereupon she came to Gloucester, and there sate on the bench in the publike Sessions-hall, impanelled a jury, received evidence, found Sir Nicholas Poyntz and Maurice Berkeley, and their fellowes, guilty of divers riots and disorders, and fined them; and helce it is that the comon people in these parts of Yate and Mangotafield will, with some stifnes of opinion, to this day, to the honor of this lady, as they suppose, maintaine that she was a justice of the peace, and in the commission of the peace, and sat with them upon the bench."

The college of Westbury was founded about 1288 by Godfrey Gifford, Bishop of Worcester, who, after much opposition from the prior and convent of his cathedral, made several churches of the patronage of his see prebendal to this of Westbury; and here became a college for a dean and canons dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It was afterwards augmented by various benefactions.

John Carpenter, Bishop of Worcester, sometimes styled himself Bishop of Westbury. The house was valued in the 26th Hen. VIII. at 232*l.* 14*s.* 0*d.* per annum, and was granted 35 Hen. VIII. to Sir Ralph Sadler.—*Ellis.*]

PLESITH it your good Lordship that wher I uppon Mihelmas day last past, rydyng toward Gloucett^r, to serve the Kyng accordyng to my moste bowden duty at the Quarter Cessions holden ther, fownde in my sayd jornay, at the Churche Howse of the parish of Yate, in the Counte of Gloucett^r afore said, wher the Lady Anne Barkley dwellith, divers evyll disposed persons, to the number of xiiij., playng at the unlawfull and forbydden game of tennes at Divine serues tyme in the mornynge, who at my comynge toward them avoided and fledde a way. Neverthelesse, with moche difficulte I gotte some of ther names, intendyng at my comyng to the Cessions to have sett them forward for ther dew ponishment accordyng to the statute in that behalfe; but at my comyng to the said Cessions, ther was soche a bande of the sayd Lady Barkleys servaunts and retayners, beyng Comon Jurers all, as she hath no small number of soche, and wer impannelled the same tyme in Jures ther, rather to lett then to preferre Justice, as I then mistrusted, and as most comonly they use to do. For fere of the same I thought it good to differre the settinge forth of the said matter tyll the comyng of the Justices of th' assize, wherew^t the said Lady Barkley uppon knowlege geven to hur of the same, gretly beyng displeesed, uncharitably rayled with mony sklaunders and opprobrious words agenst me in the presens of diverse gentillmen; washyng that the sayd evill disposed persons had beten me; sayng that I shuld have ben well beton in dede if she had had knowlege before of my comyng thither; and further with thretenynge words sayd, the same tyme, that she wolde sytte uppon my skyrtes. Sens the wiche tyme, accordyng to hur thretenyngs, at a purchased gaole delyuery holdon at Gloucett^r, the vj. day of this present monyth of November, the said Lady Barkley of malice have caused me with diverse of my frends and servaunts wrongefully to be indited by hurre said servaunts of diuers trespasses. And on of the said trespasses is for that I caused on Sir William Norton, a priste, more than a yere past, to be attached for the keypyng of certen prohibited boks that I founde with hym, as Portuces not reformed of the Busshop of Romes names, and a boke of Busshop Fysshiers for the mayntenans of the sayd Bisshop of Romes pretended supreme ecclesiasticall power, wherof Sir Nicolas Poyntz and I gave informacous to yo^r Lordship, and ye remitted it down to the Shere to be determined ther; which matter notwithstanding it was and yet is very notorious, and pregnat evidens is of the same, yet by reson the said priste is retaynyng to the sayd Lady Barkley it cowde never be fownde to this day. And to declare the rest of the trespasses that I am indited of to yo^r lordeship, it wer to tedious, the wiche if it shalbe

your pleasure to here, Sir Nicolas Poyntz can declare them, to whom I have wrytten the hole matter at large; and thus I make an ende, besekyng your Lordship of your lawfull ayde, as hitherto I have fownde it allways redy in my resonable sewtes, and in this distresse now that I am in, so to provyde for me that I be not thus lefte in rebuke and shame, for doynge the Kyngs Grace trew and faithfull service in the ministracōn of Justice, from the wich no injuste vexacōns can cause me to desiste, hauyng your Lordshippes lawfull favor and ayde in that behalf as my speciall truste is in the same. Wrytten att Westbury Colledge, the xij. day of November.

Yo^r Lorshippes bownde orator,
JOHN BARLO, *Dean there.*

To the right honorable and my singler
good Lorde, the Lorde Cromwell,
Lorde Privy Seale.

1896.—“THE BLOOD OF HALES.”—(See No. 1277.) In Ellis's *Original Letters*, 3rd series, vol. iii., p. 223, there is one (No. cccxxxix.) from the Abbot of Hales to the Lord Privy Seal, praying that the shrine of the feigned relic, called the Blood of Hales, may be razed, to avoid superstition (*Stat. Pap. Off. Misc. Corresp. 2 Ser. avii. 170. Orig.*).

[This document has been printed *ante*, vol. iii., p. 335, from a copy in the Bodleian Library (*Tanner MS. 105, fol. 548*); but as there are some differences, though not very material, between the original and the copy, it has been thought well to reprint the letter exactly as given by Sir Henry Ellis.]

PLEASITH hit youre Honor, aftyr my most humble dewty with immortal thancks for youre inestymable goodnes towarde me ever att my nede, to be advertysyd that where hit is so that the case where that faynyd relycke callyd the Bloode was in doth stande as yet in the place there styll, as hit was in manner and fasshion of a Shryne, so that I am aferde lest hit shulde mynistrer occasyon to any weke person, loking therupon, to abuse his conscyens therwith; and, therefore, I do besече you to be so good Lorde unto me as to geve me lycens that I may putt hit downe, every styck and stone, so that no maner of tokyn or remembrans of that forgyd Relycke shall remayne there during the tyme that hit shall please God,oure soveregne Lorde the Kings Majesty, and your good Lordeshipe, that this pore Howse may stande. And as towching the valor of the sylver and golde that is theryn, I thynck hit is not worth xl.^{li}, scant xxx^{li}. by estymacōn, wherin hit may please yo^r Lordeshipe to geve credyt to this berer, and by the same to lett me know your pleasure in the premysses, beseching yow most humbly to contynew my good Lorde, as ye have ever byn, and to accept this pore tokyn whiche I do send you att this tyme, a strange pece

of golde. And this the blessyd Lorde of Hevyn longe preserve yo^r lyf and helth to his pleasure. Amen. Att Heiles, the xxiiij. days of Septembre.

Your most boundyn bedsman,
STEPHYN, *Abbat there.*

To my most especyall good Lorde,
my Lorde Pryvye Seale.

[In the same volume, p. 249, Ellis has inserted a letter (No. cceliii.) from Bishop Latimer to Lord Cromwell, relative to the surrender of Evesham Abbey, and to the examination and exposure of the miracle of the Blood of Hales (*MS. Cotton. 2 Ser. zlix. 487. Orig.*). The latter portion only shall be quoted.]

SYR, we have byn bultyng and syfftyng the blud of Haylls all thys fornowne. Hytt was wunderslye closly and craftely inclosyd and stoppyd upe for takyn of care. Ande hytt clevesse faste to [the] bothom of the lytull glasse that yt [ys] in. Ande verelye hytt semyth to be an unctuousse goom and [a] compownd of many thyngs. Hytt hath a certen vnctuousse moostenesse, and though ytt seme sumwhatt lyke blude whyell ytt ys in the glasse, yett whan ony parcell of the same ys taken ought ytt turnyth to a youlownesse, and ys cleevynge lycke glew. Butt we have natt yett examenyd all the Moonks. And therefore thys my brother Abbt shall tell your Lordshype whatt he hath sene and herde in that matter. And in the end your Lordshyp shall know all to gether. Butt we perceve natt by yo^r comysshion whether we shall send ytt vp, or leve ytt here, or certefie ther of as we know.

29 Oct.

H. L. WIGORN.

Att Haylls.

To the right honorable and hys singuler
good Lord, the Lord Privye Seale.

1897.—BISHOP CHENEY'S DESIRE TO RESIGN, 1563.—In Ellis's *Original Letters*, 3rd series, vol. iii., p. 353, there is one (No. ccxcii.) from Richard Cheney to Sir William Cecil, expressing his desire to resign his bishoprics of Gloucester and Bristol, A.D. 1563 (*MS. Lansd. art. 72. Orig.*).

[This was in the year after his appointment to Gloucester, with Bristol *in commendam*; but the desire was not carried into effect, as he continued to hold both sees until his death in 1579, when he was succeeded by John Bullingham.]

I CANNOT but reneue my former sute to your Honour touchyng the resignyng of myne office, for consideryng that the jurisdiction of Bristow is taken from me, and in some poyntes suche prechyng of the rashe and ignoraunt is continued in Gloucester diocese, as my consciens and poore learnyng can thynk not to be good, contrarie to the promyse that my Lords Grace of Canterbury made me at my beyng at London: I had moche rayther lyve a private lyfe, like a poore

man, as I dyd before I was drawn to office, then thus to continue with suche burden and torment of conscience, beside care for great paymentes, and charges of housholde, exceedyng great now in this deere worlde, beyng compelled to lyve now in the tyme of my first frutes (for lacke of an house otherwise then hiered) in a great citie as Gloucester, there bying all in a maner of the peny, where, yf I had not t' help of Bristowes revenues by your Honoures meanes, I shoulde have lyved hitherto moste miserablie. I doubt not but there are ynowe that wolde take Bristowe alone, and Gloucestre alone, as they were in Kyng Edwardes and Quene Maries tyme; or the Quenes Majestie, yf her Graces pleasure were so, might, after her exceedyng great charges latelie susteyned, be somewhat eased for a season with the revenues of Bristowe, whiche I wolde gladlie leave, so that I might be rydde also of Gloucester, and resigne at suche tyme, that I might departe from my lyyng out of debt, as I suppose I might doo, yf I resigne betwene Michelmas and Allhaloutide next comyng. I have alreedy ynoughe of Lordyng, wherin I fynde nothyng but *splendidam miseriam*. My trust is, that as I have ever hytherto fownde your Honour my verie greate and almoste onelie frende, so I shall bothe now and hereafter fynde you in other sutes, as yet unknowen, my greatest frende; assuryng your Honour that there hath not wanted in me good wyll, somewhat to conside your goodnes towardes me, but there hath wanted poure and habilitie. Yf yt shall so fall out hereafter, that I be hable, you shall perceyve that you have doone for a man not alltogether unkynde or unthankfull. This booke whiche I have sent is by reason of some leasure perfectlie drawn, and the like is in a redynes at Bristowe; but Doctor Cotrell, who is there under my Lords Grace of Canterbury, sent me worde that he dothe not send yt up to the honourable Lordes of the Counsell, because he receyved no letter concernyng that matier, but onelie from me, and not from my Lords Grace of Canterbury. Your Honour maye sauffie call my man unto you, yf your pleasure be so, for there is no plage, thanks be to God, in our countrey, by whome, yf I may receive twoo wordes in your letter to my comforte in the premisses, I shall thynk myself excedynglie bounde unto you, as I doo neverthelesse. Thus wysshyng you encrease of grace, vertue, and honour, I take my leave. From Lekyngton, this 17 of Septembre, your Honoures at commaundment.

RIC. GLOUC.

To the right honourable syr Wyllyam Sicile,
knyght, Princypall Secretarie to the Quenes
moste excellent Majestie.

1898.—BROOKWORTH CHURCH: MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—
In 1880 accurate copies were taken of the fourteen inscriptions*

* An index has been given in vol. i., p. 367.—ED.

(including three under windows and one on flatstone) in the church of St. George, Brockworth, near Gloucester:—

1.

Sacred to the memory | of | Susannah Colchester, | relict of Richard Colchester, Esq^r, | of Chosen House, in the adjoining Parish, | and daughter of | William Jones, Esq^r, | of Nass, in this County. | She departed this life January 13th, 1814, | aged 72. | This memorial is erected by her | affectionate nephew, Edward Jones, Clerk, A.M., | Vicar of this Parish, | as a tribute due to her attachments | as a relative, | to her benignity of heart, | sincerity of friendship, and uprightness | of principle, | but above all to her measure | of faith and practice | as a true Christian.

2.

Hic situs est ille Honorabilis | Christopherus Guise, in hoc Agro Gloucest. | Miles ac Baronett', necnon ab utroq' | prælustriū proavorū sanguine longissima serie perinsignis; vir erat non vulgariter | eruditus, indolis peracutæ, memoriæ tenacis, ingenii vividi, judicii perquā subacti; hinc | propter eximias dotes, fidē, fortitudinemq' provinciæ suæ propræfectus alter a Regio | diplomate constitutus est, unde postquā fidelis ille patriota regi, patriæ, sibi, suisq' satisfecisset, & interiores provinciæ suæ comitatus urbem Glocestræ circumjacentes | ab urbis servitudine perantiquā iniquisq' civiū privilegiis emancipasset, immunesq' | posteris reliquisset, sal. æra MDCLXX, æt. 53. Heu! nimis properant fata! | Pretiosæ cujus memoriæ unicus filius ac hæres Johannes Guise, Miles ac Baroneſtus, hoc monumentū parentavit.

3.

In memory of | John Jones, Gent, who | departed this life March | 30, 1747, aged 36. Also | of Sarah, his wife, | who died Feb. 5, 1776, | aged 71.

Mortall, for thy last end prepare,
Love God, live well, all sin beware;
Daily expect that end of thine;
It may be sudden, such as mine.

4.

In memory of | John Jones, of Cooper's Hill, | in this Parish. | He died July 30th, 1793, | aged 64 years. | Also | of Esther, his wife, | daughter of | Henry and Elizabeth Yates, | of Abbott's Wood, in this Parish. | She died July 16th, 1801, | aged 58 years.

5.

Sacred | to the memory | of | John Jones, Gent, | of Cooper's Hill, in this Parish, | who departed this life | February 13th, 1828, | in the sixty-fourth year | of his age.

6.

In a | vault beneath | rest the mortal remains | of Elizabeth, | the exemplary and lamented wife | of Henry Yates Jones, | of

Droys Court, in this Parish, | who died the 11th day of Aug., 1840, | aged 76 years. | She was the daughter, and youngest | of the family, of | Henry and Mary Bubb, | late of Bentham, in the adjoining Parish. | Also of their eldest son John, | who died the 4th of Dec., 1812, | aged 21 years. | Also of the abovenamed | Henry Yates Jones, | who died Jan. 1st, 1849, | aged 80 years.

7.

Susanna, the wife | of Mr John Lawrence, died May 1, 1724, | aged 33. | Susanna, his daughter, died | Jan. 25, 1715, aged 4. | Edmund, his son, died Oct^r | 10th, 1720, aged 1 day. | Dianisia, his daughter, died | Oct. 18, 1723, aged 9 weeks.

8.

Sacred to the memory of | William Roberts, M.B., | of the City of Gloucester, | one of the Physicians | of the General Infirmary | of this County, | eldest son of | the late Rev^d Will^m Roberts, | of Drybridge, near Monmouth. | He died on the 28th of Sept^r, 1808, | in the 42nd year of his age. | Also of Mary Ann Roberts, | daughter of Henry Roberts | and Henzey, his wife, | who was buried on the 20th Feb^r, 1809, | in the 14th year of her age.

9.

In memory of | Margaret Roberts, | relict of William Roberts, M.B., | of Gloucester, | daughter of the late | Roynon Jones, Esq^r, | of Hay Hill, in this County. | She died the 7th day of July, 1843, | aged 73 years.

10.

In memory of | William Young, | of Wootton, who departed | this life the 29 day of August, | 1762, aged 50 years. | Also | in memory of Mary, his wife, | who departed this life the 21 day | of March, 1777, aged 64 years.

11.

(This and the following two under windows.)

In memory of William John Davis, died 26 of April, 1861, aged 1 year & 7 months.

12.

In memory of John Davis, who died | 15 August, 1864, aged 64. Also of | Eliza Jesser Davis, died 23rd June, 1864, aged 55.

13.

In memory of Violet Jane Davis, died 17th Jan., 1865, aged 1 year.

14.

(Flatstone.)

William Long, | ob. 2^d of June, 1595. | John Long, | ob. Nov. 24, 1783, | æt. 77.

C. T. D.

1899.—CRANHAM CHURCH: MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—In 1880 accurate copies were taken of the five inscriptions in the church of St. James, Cranham:—

1.

Halliday Davies, Gent, died Aug. 3, 1783, aged 76 years. Martha, his wife, daughter of Stephen Cull, Gent, died May 27, 1787, aged 81. Their son John, in respect to the memory of his dear parents, caused this stone to be erected 1788.

2.

Here lieth the body of Obadiah Done, Rector of this Parish 51 years, who lived a pattern to his people, and to all who shall succeed them, and died much lamented May 10, 1738, in the 75th year of his age. Also of Elizabeth, his wife, who departed this life July 24, 1748, aged 77. Also in memory of Elizabeth, the daughter of Obadiah and Elizabeth Done, who was translated from this life to a better Jan. 18, in the year of Christ 1732, and of her age 37.

3.

To the memory of the Rev. Richard Done, M.A., late Vicar of Brookthorp, and Minor Canon of the Cathedral Church of Gloucester, who, having distinguished himself by an exemplary diligence in performing the offices of his own station, and by an unwearied readiness in lending assistance to others, died much lamented on the 8th day of June, A.D. 1740, aged 42. Also Elizabeth Arnold, daughter of Richard Dona, and wife of the Rev. John Arnold, who died Jan. 19, 1758, in the 24th year of her age.

4.

To the memory of James Sadler, Gent, who died in a good old age, being 75 years old, and was gathered to his people, Nov. 26, Anno Dom. 1669.

5.

In memory of Elizabeth, the wife of John Sadler, of this Parish, who died the 30th day of August, 1744, aged 59 years. Also in memory of John Sadler, of this Parish, who was buried the 4th day of October, 1760, aged 81.

C. T. D.

1900.—A STRANGE SUPERSTITION.—In the *Gentleman's Magazine* (1794), vol. lxiv., pt. ii., p. 597, there is a communication from a correspondent living in Gloucestershire, signed "Bourtoniensis," and to the following effect:—I was applied to for silver to make a ring for a young girl of the place where I live. The girl's mother came to me; and, after a prelude of, "Sir, I hope you will excuse my boldness!" "I do not wish to offend you!" "I beg your pardon for troubling you!" &c., &c., with a great many more introductory phrases, which almost put me out of countenance, not being able to guess what dreadful tale she would unfold—at length she said that her daughter, a young girl in her teens, was very much troubled with convulsion fits. "Well," cried I, a little recovered from the surprize she had occasioned, "do you mistake me for a doctor?" "No, Sir, but I came to beg that you will collect five sixpences of five different batchelors, which you will

be so good as to convey by the hands of a batchelor to a smith who is a batchelor, for him to make a ring for my daughter, to cure her fits." Thus the mighty business was out. It was to be kept a profound secret; not the persons who gave the money were to know what for or whom they gave it to. I did as desired; and, behold! it cured the girl. This I can affirm.

The writer adds that it must be the power of imagination entirely that did this; and that he has since known instances with the same effect, though differing as to the number of sixpences, some taking three, seven, or nine, to make the ring. G. A. W.

1901.—THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE SOCIETY IN LONDON.—(See No. 1370.) In turning over files of old newspapers I frequently find mention of the Gloucestershire Society and its meetings. Is it known in what year it ceased to exist? I submit an account of a meeting (recorded in the *Hereford Journal*, May 18, 1803), at which was exhibited a curious model of George Ridler, which may perhaps be forthcoming. JNO. MILLS.

27, Archibald St., Gloucester.

THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE SOCIETY IN LONDON.

The anniversary was held on Wednesday last. In the absence of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, Admiral Berkley took the chair; good humour and conviviality prevailed throughout the day. To avoid trouble in collecting donations, the committee presented a very interesting model of George Ridler, which, for the excellency of its design, and accuracy of application to the various parts of the old song, excited general admiration. The upper part of the model contains a statue of the celebrated George Ridler reclining upon a barrel, with his pipe and jug, emblematical of his conviviality; from these his attention has been drawn by the entrance of his dog bringing a fowl. George, caressing him, with a countenance expressive of his attachment to that faithful animal, seems to exclaim in the words of the ancient ballad—

"This dog is good to catch a hen;
A duck or goose is vood for men."

Upon the plinth, on the right hand side of the figure, is represented, in bass relief, George Ridler's oven, upon which is traced his name, supposed to be done by himself; the date is nearly obliterated; on the front, in bass relief, two boys exhibiting an indenture, alluding to the purpose of the Gloucestershire Society; and on which is expressed the number of boys that have been apprenticed by it. On the left hand of the figure is the following motto:—

"It droppeth like the gentle rain from Heaven
Upon the place beneath. It is twice blest:
It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes."

* See *ante*, vol. III., p. 480.—ED.

Behind is introduced the pelican, an emblem of benevolence, surrounded with rays of glory, denoting the divine blessing accompanying so laudable an institution. The model was fixed on a frame with castors. It ran easily and merrily round the table, and was very successful in its tour.

The old song of George Ridler was sung by three voices, with great effect. Many other songs were given, and the company, which was highly respectable, parted about half-past eleven.

1902.—THE REV. ROBERT COX CLIFTON, M.A.—In *Manchester Notes and Queries*, vol. vii., p. 276, this paragraph appears:—

The Rev. Robert Cox Clifton is well remembered by the older generation of Manchester churchmen. He was the son of a clergyman [who was for many years British chaplain at Bruges], and was born at Gloucester in 1810. He studied at Oxford, and, after taking his degrees [B.A. 1831, M.A. 1834] and entering into orders [in 1833], he spent some time as curate in Berkshire and as tutor at Oxford. He came to Manchester in 1837 as clerk in orders of the Collegiate Church (the "Old Church," not "Cole Church," as your correspondent writes). Subsequently he was elected a fellow of the collegiate chapter, and when the church attained cathedral dignity, became a canon. From 1843 he held also the rectory of Somerton, in Oxfordshire, where he died on July 30, 1861, aged fifty-one. See *Dictionary of National Biography* [vol. xi., p. 88], where, however, there is an error in making Professor R. B. Clifton, formerly of Owens College, the son of the canon.

1903.—GWINNETT FAMILY.—Is there any published pedigree of this family? I am acquainted with the monumental inscriptions given by Bigland; but I want the alliances; and in particular the alliance which united them with the Button family before 1750. I fancy it must have been brought about by intermarriages on each side with daughters of Thomas Price, of Wistaston, Herefordshire. Proof of this is wanted on the Gwinnett side. D. J.

1904.—SOMERS FAMILY.—I should esteem it a favour if any of your readers would give me some information as to the ancestry of Cornwell Somers, who was buried in Cam Church in 1699. This gentleman was a planter in Barbadoes, and died when on a visit to England. The slab which covers his remains has on it the same arms as those borne by the ancient family of Le Somer or Somer of Newland, and Halston in Kent—vert, a fesse dancetté ermine. I should much like to know the connection, if any, between the Somerses of Kent, Gloucester, Worcester, and Somerset, as all bear or use the same arms.

WM. TAPRELL ALLEN.

St. Briavel's Vicarage, Coleford.

1905.—THE LISTS OF THE MAYORS OF BRISTOL.—In Barrett's *History of Bristol*, pp. 668-704, there is a list of the mayors from the year 1216 to 1788, inclusive: and in *Bristol: Past and Present*, vol. iii., p. 340, one from 1836 to 1881. Where may I find a list from 1789 to 1835, inclusive?

QUERIST.

In Pryce's *History of Bristol* (1861), pp. 490-2, to the year 1859; and in Latimer's *Annals of Bristol in the Nineteenth Century* (1887), pp. 536-7, from 1800 to 1886.

EDITOR.

1906.—BISHOP HALL'S GRANT OF BIBLES.—Can you tell me how to obtain a grant of Bibles from the Northfield Trust, the gift of John Hall, D.D., Bishop of Bristol 1691-1709?

QUERIST.

1907.—WILLINGTON FAMILY.—I am anxious to ascertain as many particulars as possible of the old Willington family, which flourished for a long period in Gloucestershire; and as I am not myself in the way of gleaning trustworthy information, I venture to apply to others for their kind assistance in the matter. I am aware of what Sir Robert Atkyns and Rulder have stated under "Sandhurst" and "Yate" in their respective works, and also of what is given in Risdon's *Survey of Devon*, p. 317. There is, I believe, a good pedigree in Sir William Pole's *Devon*, p. 422. Some of your readers may have knowledge of intermarriages with the family. Any assistance will be very thankfully received.

Nenagh, Co. Tipperary.

J. WALDYVE WILLINGTON.

1908.—THE SURNAME STERRIDGE OR STIRRIDGE.—A correspondent has inquired in *Notes and Queries* (7th S. ix. 167), as follows:—Can anyone tell me the origin of the surname Sterridge or Stirridge, which I find in Somerset in the seventeenth century; and which later on in that century becomes Sturge, chiefly residing in Gloucestershire? A member of the Gloucestershire family, writing about a hundred years ago, remarks that their name was always (even at that time) pronounced Stirridge by its Somerset branches.

1909.—THE PATRONAGE OF PAINSWICK VICARAGE.—This announcement appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (1794), vol. lxiv., pt. ii., p. 966:—"At near 90, Rev. Mr. Moseley, vicar of Painswick, co. Gloucester, which he held 1779. The living is in the gift of the parishioners, and whenever a vacancy happens, there is generally a strong contest. About 30 years ago, when Mr. Moseley was elected by vote, the contest ran so high that it was near ten years before the vicar was established in the living. The bishop found himself under the necessity of appointing curates during that period. There are upwards of 5,000 persons in the parish who have votes."

Can any reader tell me how, and in what year, the present orderly arrangement with regard to the patronage of Painswick happily took the place of the tumultuous scenes referred to in the foregoing paragraph? I have heard strange stories of what usually occurred on each vacancy in the benefice, and I shall feel much obliged for information in reply to my query.

GLOUCESTRENSIS.

1910.—ST. GEORGE'S, BRANDON HILL, BRISTOL: MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—In 1881 accurate copies were taken of the seven inscriptions* in the church of St. George, Brandon Hill, Bristol:—

1.

Sacred to the memory of | the Rev^d Richard Gordon Bedford, M.A., | whose remains are deposited in the crypt of this Church. | He departed this life | on the 28th day of December, A.D. 1843, aged 75 years. | He was Minor Canon and Precentor of Bristol Cathedral, | also Rural Dean; | and for the last 18 years Incumbent of this Parish; | all of which duties he performed with zeal and ability. | This tablet is erected by his bereaved widow, | as a tribute of her affection. | Sarah, | relict of the abovenamed Richard Gordon Bedford, | departed this life on the 11th day of August, 1847, | aged 79 years; | and her remains lie interred with his.

2.

Sacred to the memory of | Mary Cockin, | who died October 18th, 1864. | Early called to the knowledge of "Christ crucified," | taught by the Spirit to "search the Scriptures," | in the exercise of that faith which worketh by love, | she sought by prayer, by word and deed, to convey the glad tidings | of salvation to all who came within her influence, | or touched her Christian sympathy. | Her mourning relatives and friends, | with many of the poor of St. George's Parish, would join with her | now glorified spirit in ascribing | blessing, and honour, and glory, and power unto Him that sitteth | upon the throne, and unto the Lamb for ever and ever.

3.

Sacred to the memory of | Edward Lyons Daly, | youngest son of Colonel M. Daly, | of Quilon, in Travencore, | East Indies, | who departed this life | on the 13th of January, 1828, | in the thirteenth year of his age.

4.

In affectionate remembrance | of Naomi, the beloved wife of David Davies, M.D., | who departed this life in peace 1st August, 1842, | and | of their loved son, Thomas Dolman Lloyd Davies, | Major 25th Reg^t B.N.I., who died at Titalya, E.I., in the 38th year of his age, | December 23rd, 1828. | Also of John Charles Meredith, Esq^r, of Brecon, their lamented son-in-law, | who died 31st July, 1825, aged 37. | His remains are interred within the Church of S^t Augustine, in this City. | The abovenamed David Davies, M.D.,

* An index has been given in vol. II., p. 137.

departed this life, deeply regretted, | 5th February, 1844, aged 84, | in the happy assurance of | everlasting peace through the merits of | his Redeemer. | Also of David Gam Davies, Lieu^t R.N., younger son of | the said David Davies, M.D., and Naomi, his wife, | who died April 21st, 1853, aged 58.

5.

Sacred to the memory of | Catharine, | wife of Joseph Lan, Esquire, | of this City, | who departed this life | August 20th, 1832, aged 39 years.

6.

In a vault beneath this Church | are deposited the remains of | William Weare, Esquire, | descended from a family of that name | for more than three hundred years resident in | Bristol and its vicinity, | to the improvement of which city | he was a munificent contributor. | He departed this life Dec^r 24th, 1836, | aged 83 years. | His nearest surviving relative and | representative caused this monument to be | erected from affectionate regard to his memory. | Also | in the same vault rest the remains of | Ann, | wife of the abovenamed William Weare, Esquire, | who died May 9th, 1828, aged 67 years.

7.

In affectionate remembrance of | Ann, | the wife of William Williams, | of Stapleton, Gloucestershire | (interred near this place), | obit XXXI Maius [*sic*], MDCCCLV, | ætat. 50. | Erected by John Alwyn Williams.

ABHBA.

1911.—AN UNPOPULAR TAX ON CIDER, 1763.—In the year 1763, the shortlived ministry of Lord Bute concluded peace with France, and, to fill up the deficit caused by the war, secured the passing of an Act imposing an excise duty on cider. Both these proceedings were highly unpopular in the West of England. Instead of the proclamation of peace being accompanied by the usual tokens of rejoicing, the bells in some country towns were tolled as for a funeral, and at Cheltenham the official document was read “by a youth in mourning” (*Bristol Journal*, April 23, 1763). Many people are said to have given away large quantities of cider to the populace, to avoid the new tax, and one gentleman is recorded to have grubbed up two valuable orchards in order to protect himself from the visits of the excisemen. These unfortunate officers appear to have encountered the bitter hostility of the commonalty.

In *Felix Farley's Journal* of July 23 is the following communication from Gloucester:—“Great Numbers of Excisemen took up their Qualifications at our Quarter Sessions this Week. Some of them perhaps may repent of their Employ, as we are told the Subterranean Gentry of the Forest of Dean are determined to take all that come within their Reach to the Regions below. One of the

Brethren of the Stick was last Week caught by these Sons of Darkness in going his Rounds to the Cyder-Mills, and was instantaneously hurried down 2 or 300 Feet under Ground, where he now takes up his Abode. The Colliers, it is said, use him very well, and he lives as they do; but they swear the Day of his Resurrection shall not come to pass 'till the Cyder-Act is repealed, or, at least, 'till Cyder-making is over."

In the *Journal* of August 27 the case is again referred to:—"The Cyder Exciseman, who was some Time since seized by the Colliers in Gloucestershire and carried into their subterranean Regions, is still in the Pit with them; and they positively declare he shall not have his Liberty till the Act is repealed."

Journalists in those days were less inquisitive than are their successors. The ultimate fate of the exciseman is unreported. The duty was finally repealed in 1830.

J. L.

1912.—FURTHER NOTES ON ROCKHAMPTON PARISH.—(See No. 1428.) The following are given in continuation of the notes which have already appeared:—

FLATSTONE INSCRIPTIONS.

Nine of the twenty in the chancel having been given, seven are here added:—

1.

Here lyeth the body | of Margaret, the wife | of Samvell Mallett, of | this Parish, Yeoman, | who was bryyed the | 7th day of Avgst, | Anno Dmi 1674.

2.

Here lyeth the | body of Samvel | Mallett, of New|ton, in this Parish, | Yeoman, who de|parted this life the | 3 day of May, Anno | Domini 1683, | ætatis suæ 66.

3.

Here lyeth three children, the sones | and daughter of John Mallett | and Mary, his wife, of Newton. | Nathaniel was buried Octob. y^e 30th, | Anō Domini 1683. | Thomas was buried Aprill y^e 11th, | Anō Domini 1685. | Margaret was buried Aprill y^e last, | Anō Domini 1697.

4.

Here lyeth the body of John, | the sone of Samuel Mallett, | of Newton, in this Parish, | Yeoman, who dyed in the 41st | year of his age, and was | buried November the last, | Anō Domini 1698.

5.

Here lyeth the body of Thomas, | sone of John Mallett, of Newton, | Yeoman, who was buried Septemb. | the 27th, Anō Domini 1709, | in the 20th year of his age.

6.

Here lyeth the body of Mary | Mallet, Widow, sometime wife | of John Mallett, of Newton, | Yeoman, who departed this | life the first day of June, 1711, | in the 56th year of her age.

7.

Here lieth the body of | y^e Rev^d Mr Thomas Brush,* | of
 Newton, in this Parish, | who departed this life | y^e 20th day of
 March, 1764, | aged 71 years. | Also Rebecca [? née Mallett], y^e
 wife | of Thomas Brush, who | departed this life May | y^e 5th, 1745,
 aged 45.

In the aisle there are six large inscribed stones :—

1.

Here | lieth y^e body | of John Cox, | of Nupdown, in this
 Parish, | Yeoman, who departed this | life the 2^d of Feb^r, 1764, |
 aged 44 years. | Also near this place lieth y^e | body of Hester, y^e
 daught^r | of the afores^d John Cox, | who died Jan^r the 28th,
 1767, | in the 6th year of her age. | Also in memory of Sarah, y^e |
 wife of the above s^d John Cox, | of Nupdown, who died Dec^r |
 the 12th, 1767, aged 17 [? 47] years. | Ann, daughter | of John &
 Sarah Cox, | of Nupdown, in this Parish, | died Jan^r 12th, 1762, |
 in y^e 4th year | of her age.

2.

Underneath | this stone lie | the remains of | William Cox, of
 the | World's end Farm, in the Parish | of Berkeley, Yeoman, who
 departed | this life July 2nd, 1820, aged 57 years. | Also of Sarah,
 widow of the above, | who died December, 1850, aged 86 years. |
 Underneath | lie the remains of Henry, | the son of William and |
 Sarah Cox, of Bevington, | in the Parish of Berkeley, | who
 departed this life | 20th January, , | aged 20 years. | Also of
 Katharine, [daughter of William and Sarah Cox, | who departed
 this | life July . . . , 1812, aged 14 days. | Likewise of Sarah,
 daughter | of William and Mary Cox, of | Clapton, in the
 Parish of Berkeley, | who departed this life October 11th, | 1816,
 aged 15 weeks.

3.

Underneath | this stone lieth the | remains of John Cox, | of
 Pedington, in the | Parish of Berkeley, | who died 29th May, 1845, |
 aged 61 years. | Also of Sarah, his wife, | who died 3rd April,
 1829, | aged 42 years. | Also William, their son, | who died 14th
 November, 1816, | aged 4 years. | Also of Hester, their daur., |
 who died 19th November, 1819, | aged 3 years. | Sarah, daughter
 of | John and Hester Cox, | of Nupdown, died 16th March, | 1788,
 aged 2 years.

4.

In | memory of Elizabeth | and Sarah, daughters of | John and
 Mary Leonard, | of Nupdown. Elizabeth | died the 23rd of April,
 1796, | in her infancy. Sarah died | Nov^{br} the 22nd, 1797, aged
 16 years. | Also in memory of | Thomas, their son : | he died May
 the 6th, 1802, | aged 18 years.

* In the register of burials, under the year 1764, the entry respecting him is merely,
 "March 24th, Thomas Brush." Not "Brush," as given twice by mistake, *ante*, vol. iii., p. 648.

5.

Sacred | to the memory of Mary, | the wife of | John Leonard, | of Nupdown, in the Parish | of Hill, who died Jan^{ry} 13th, | 1836, aged 84 y^{rs}. | Also the above | John Leonard, | who died June 24th, 1838, | aged 86 years. | [The remainder illegible.]

6.

In memory of | Robert Tanner, | who died Oct^r 10th, 1817, | aged 84 years. | Jane Tanner, wife of | Robert Tanner, of this Parish, | departed this life the | 21st of Sep^r, 1804, | in the 81 year of her age.

RECTORS OF ROCKHAMPTON.

(Continuation of list from vol. iii., p. 539.)

1889. William Richmond, Trinity College, Dublin, B.A. 1856, M.A. 1859; instituted September 23, Mr. Huntley having resigned on July 17. Rector of Baronstown, co. Louth, and diocese of Armagh, 1875-85; and of Lewcombe (or East Chilborough), Dorset, and diocese of Salisbury, 1886-87. The present rector.

COMMUNION PLATE.

- One cup—"Stephen Jenner, Rector. Arthur Screen, Church Warden. 1761."
 Two plates—"In usum Ecclesie Rockhampton. Gulielmus Davies, S.T.P., S.S.A., Rector. Johannes Ford, Ecclesie Custos. 1817."
 One paten—"Presented by William Unett Coates, Rector + Easter, 1886—S. Oswald's Church, Rockhampton +"

PARISH REGISTERS.

- i. Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1563-1739.
 ii. Marriages, June 16, 1740-March 28, 1751; Baptisms, May 17, 1740-December 7, 1812; Burials, July 14, 1740-December 24, 1812.
 iii. Baptisms (494), March 21 1813-July 21, 1889. *In use.*
 iv. Marriages (44), August 19, 1756-January 27, 1801.
 v. Marriages (9), March 27, 1804-November 27, 1810.
 vi. Marriages (30), January 21, 1813-March 30, 1837.
 vii. Marriages (58), June 23, 1838-August 21, 1888. *In use.*
 viii. Burials (295), April 12, 1813-August 21, 1889. *In use.*
 There is another volume, in which the contents of Nos. iv., v., and vi. have been transcribed. It contains also a transcript of marriages (268) in the neighbouring parish of Stone (which benefice Dr. Davies held with Rockhampton), December 29; 1755-August 4, 1812.

SHEPERDINE CHANTRY CHAPEL.

In an article headed "Chantry* Certificates, Gloucestershire," by Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., in the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society*, vol. viii., pp. 229-308, what follows forms No. 42, p. 270:—

THE P'ISHE OF ROCHAMPTON within the seid Deanery [of Durseley] where are houseling people.....C
Shepdyne Chapell of ease in the seid p'ishe.

Buylded by thenhabitantes of the Country nyghe theraboutes of their owne Charges for their ease for that it is distunte from the seid p'ishe church e ij myles and more, for the mayntennce wherof certeyn landes & Teñtes haue byn given. And a prieste at dyuerce tymes hathe byn founde there praienge for the founders solles & all christen solles.

Richarde Winche Incumbent ys of the age of xl yeres, hauinge noe other livinge then in the seid service where he hathe yerelie clerelv^s
The landes & teñtes therunto belonging are of the yerelie value of.....lv^s ij^d wherof
In Reprisez yerelie.....n^t
Ornamentes & goodes therunto valued atxiiij^s viij^d
Plate & Juelles valued att xij ounces xlviiij^s
Twose smalle belles valued atliij^s iiij^d

EXTRACTS FROM CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.
1662.

An Inventory of the goods belonging to the Church and delivered over by Samuell Mallett and Thomas Prout to the next Churchwardens, being Thomas Wickes and Ralph Cox—

- One Silver Cupp and Challis,
- One pewter flaggon,
- a Booke of Homilies,
- a Booke of Articles,
- A Booke of Comon Prayer,
- A great Bible,
- a bottle to carry wine,
- A Greene Carpett,
- a Linen Table cloth,
- a Cushon for the Pulpitt.

Paid for mending the Bell † 00 · 08 · 00

* What was a chantry? Upon this simple question much misapprehension prevails. It is not an unusual thing to hear educated people call the chapel in which the offices were said *the chantry*, but there were a far greater number of chantries than there were chantry chapels. There were frequently eight or ten chantries founded in an ordinary parish church. You will see in the list that there were no fewer than eight in the church of St. Nicholas, Bristol, and in large and important churches, such as old St. Paul's, York Minster, and others, there were as many as thirty, forty, or fifty. Generally, however, they were founded in common parochial churches. All that was necessarily required was an altar and a small space before it for the officiating priest. Every church, however small, had two altars at least besides the high altar, and any of these altars might have been used by the chantry priest, or by more than one.—*Sir John Maclean.*

† See Ellacombe's *Church Bells of Gloucestershire*, p. 61.

590 GLOUCESTERSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES.

1663.

Payd to Richard Jordan, painter, for the kinges Armes and cloth	01 · 15 · 00
Payd for 3 briefs that were published and nothing gathered	00 · 02 · 00
For expences in going to Bristole 3 times about the kinges Armes, and 3 times to Wootton about the fonte	00 · 06 · 00
Layd out for Bread and wine in the whole ...	00 · 15 · 00
Payd for washing the Linen and scoureing the pewter	00 · 01 · 00
Payd to the Painter for inlarging the borders of the kinges Armes	00 · 03 · 06

1664.

Layd out at the Visitation when wee were in our office	01 · 03 · 05
Payd to 7 briefes that were published and not gathered	00 · 07 · 00

1668.

Paid to Robert Huwsthon (?) for making our return concerning the burning of London ...	00 · 1 · 00
--	-------------

1669.

Paid to Thomas fflowton for varments	00 · 00 · 8
Paid for 4 hedghogs	00 · 00 · 6

1671.

Paid for killing of foxes	00 · 02 · 00
Paid to a briefe not published	00 · 00 · 6

1672.

Gave to a brief that was published	00 · 01 · 00
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1673.

ffor 8 briefes	00 · 06 · 04
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1678.

Given in y^e Parish of Rockhampton to y^e Brief for y^e Building of St. Pauls Ch^h in London—

Imprimis Sam Whitfeld, Curat	0 · 10 · 0
It. Nathaniell Mallett.....	0 · 0 · 6
It. Sam Mallett	0 · 0 · 3
It. Richard Adams	0 · 0 · 4
It. Thomas Wicks	0 · 0 · 6
It. Widdow Adams.....	0 · 0 · 6
It. Widdow Prout	0 · 0 · 3
It. Thomas Jhonson	0 · 0 · 1
It. John Oliffe	0 · 0 · 1
It. Widdow Whitfeld.....	0 · 0 · 6
It. Nicholas Day.....	0 · 0 · 1

It. Edith Evans	0 · 0 · 1
It. Richard Bower	0 · 0 · 2
In all.....	13 · 4

Sam Whitfeld,
Nathaniel Mallett,
Thomas Wicks,
Thomas Luce.

1679.

Gave to foure Breifs by y ^e consent of y ^e Parishioners.....	0 · 5 · 0
Paid for writing y ^e Terrier and puting it into y ^e Court, with fees and expences	0 · 9 · 6

1681.

Expended at y ^e first visitation for meat and drink	00 · 13 · 00
---	--------------

1682.

In the Inventory "one surplice" mentioned for the first time	
Payd to ix Breifs.....	0 · 9 · 0

1683.

Payd Bridge Money	0 · 6 · 2
-------------------------	-----------

1684.

Payd to ix Breifs.....	0 · 10 · 6
Payd to John Deacon for A Beare.....	1 · 10 · 0
Layd out for vi sacramt ^s	1 · 12 · 5
Layd out att p ^r ambulation.....	0 · 3 · 8
Payd for Altering y ^e kings Arms	0 · 1 · 6
Payd for A proclamation.....	1 · 0
Payd for A Badgers head	1 · 0
Payd to severall Travellers att severall times...	1 · 12 · 1
Payd for vermts	3 · 8

1685.

Paid for a dubell praiser booke.....	2 · 0
Paid to Will. Davis for washing y ^e Linnen & scouring y ^e plate	6 · 0

1686.

Payd for Bread and wine att v Comunions ...	1 · 2 · 6
For mending y ^e Key* of y ^e Ch ^{ch} doore.....	5 · 8
Payd for putting up y ^e order of Clandestine marriges	1 · 0
Payd to Will. Davies for Washing of y ^e surplice.....	4 · 8

* See ante, vol. iii. p. 543, for mention of this key.

1687.

Paid to a letter of request to y ^e poore sufferers of Stonehouse by fire	5 · 0
Memorandum. That Tho. Pitt, Ch ^{ch} Warden with y ^e above named Thos. Collins, never gave up his account for y ^e money w ^{ch} he rece ^d att Shipperdine, w ^{ch} was 1 pound fifteen shillings.	

1688.

A True and perfect account of John Mallett and Joseph English, Chchwardens of y ^e Parish of Rockhampton, Anoq Domini 1688—	
Imprimis Rec ^d By Bill of Assesm ^t	6 · 7 · 0
Item Rec ^d y ^e Rent of y ^e Orchard	0 · 10 · 0
	<hr/>
In all.....	6 · 17 · 0

The Disburstments of John Mallett and Joseph English.

Item Layd out att both Vissitations for fees of y ^e Court and other expences	2 · 10 · 6
Item Payd to Trayveilours at severall times ...	0 · 16 · 10
Item Payd for a ffoxhead	0 · 1 · 0
Item Payd for A Transcript and making out p'sentmt	0 · 1 · 6
Item Payd for Bread and Wine for y ^e Comunion	1 · 4 · 0
Item Payd for Books to y ^e Apparitour att severall times	0 · 9 · 6
Item Payd for Washing y ^e Surplice and Scoureing y ^e Plate	0 · 5 · 0
Item Gave to Dañ. Mills for his soñe in law w ^h he was robbed	0 · 10 · 0
Item Gave to six Breifs	0 · 10 · 0
Item Payd for A Bell rope	0 · 4 · 0
Item Payd sessions money four time	0 · 8 · 8
Item Spent on y ^e Parish Account	0 · 5 · 6
Item for Horsehire and other expenses	0 · 5 · 8
	<hr/>
	7 · 12 · 2

Rec^d in all..... 6 · 17 · 0

Disburst in all ... 7 · 12 · 2

Soe y^t we have layd out mōe than we
Recd [? 15s. 2d.]..... 1 · 4 · 10

Sam. Whitfeld, Rect^r,
John Wilkins.

1689.

Paid y^e Clerke his wages..... 1 · 0 · 0
 To Bungay Breife 5 · 0

1690.

Spent at Shipperdine Chapel 7 · 6
 Tho: Wicks did desire us to put ouer hands to
 this his account, which we do allow, if y^e
 rest of y^e Parishioners are not greived att it.

Sam. Whitfeld,
 Jo. Wilkins.

1692.

Layd out w^a y^e Bishop viasseted..... 6 · 0
 Payd y^e Cleark his wages and for washing y^e
 Surplice ... 1 · 4 · 0

1693.

Payd Amunition money 1 · 4 · 0

1694.

Payd for vii mens Dinner att y^e Vissitation... 7 · 0
 Spent att y^e same for standing of Horses and
 other expenses..... 7 · 0
 Gave to Warwick Breife..... 5 · 0
 Gave to Nether Haven Breife and fiddleton ... 4 · 6
 Gave to Yorke Breife 4 · 9

1696.

Layd out att Vissitation for meat and drinke 14 · 0
 Payd for a passe to carry away a vagabond
 person 2 · 0

1697.

For meat and drinke at y^e first Vissitation ... 17 · 6

1698.

The first visitation and the fees of y^e Court... 1 · 10 · 0½
 At the last Visitation for victualls & drinke, &
 fees of Court 17 · 0
 To y^e Assessors of Rockhampton, &c. Whereas you have
 assessed Rich. Collins eighteen shillings on your rate by
 vertue of the s^d act, but it appearing unto us that the lands
 for which he is so charged belongs to the free-School of
 Berkley, being y^e gift of M^r Samuel Thurner,* professor of
 Physick, w^h by law is exempted frō payment of the said
 tax, you are therefore required to strike y^e said Rich. Collins
 out of your rate, & so charge y^e said eighteen shillings

* Samuel Thurner, M.B. of Magdalen Hall, Oxon, in 1696, gave lands in Thornbury and Rockhampton, let together at 16l. 6s. a year, for teaching twenty-six boys of Berkley town to read, write, &c.—Rudder's *Gloucestershire*, p. 381.

equally on your Tithing. Fail not. Given under our hands & seals. y^e 26th day of May, An. Dom. 1698.

Jo. Newton, }
 Rich. Hayns, } Comissioners for his magesty
 Jos. Jackson, } for y^e s^d year.

	1708.	
P ^d Bridge money.....		1 · 3 · 2
	1716.	
Paid Bridg money		1 · 4 · 9
	1717.	
P ^d for a leaven Brifes.....		11 · 0

1742.

10th of September, 1742. At a vestry meeting this day held at and in y^e parish Church of Rockhamton, in y^e County of Glouc^r, it was unanimously agreed upon by us y^e Subscribers, who were all p^sent at y^e said meeting, to the makeing a new Pulpett, reading Desk, Clks Desk, and likewise to new Pew y^e said Church in manner following. y^e Pulpett, Canopy, and Desk bord with Dutch Oak in a handsome workmanlike manner, and equal in goodness with y^t in y^e parish Church of Tortworth, and the rest of y^e Church to be new Pew'd with y^e best red Deal, y^e Paineles of y^e s^d Pews to be made with deal not less yⁿ one Inch & quarter in Thickness, and so in proportion thro' y^e whole Church, y^e planks to be of dry oak for y^e flooring, and y^e whole work to be Compleatly good and strong, as shall be adjudged by any able or sufficient workman y^e shall be called upon to view y^e same, if desired by any of us that is a subscriber thereto. And in p^sueance of the work above mentioned I, John Ridge, of Thornbury, in y^e County afores^d, do agree to y^e p^forming y^e s^d work for the sum of four and forty Pounds, to be p^d by y^e Churchwarden of y^e parish of Rockhamton aforesaid, and in wittness to which agreement we y^e said Subscribers, with y^e s^d John Ridge, do hereunto set our hands y^e day above written.

Tho^s Willis, Rector,
 Daniel Hale, Churchwarden, and others.

John Ridge.

1748.

April 15. At a vestry meeting holden as above we whose hands are hereunto sett and subscribed, do this day hereby make an order, that no overseer or churchwarden to serve the said offices for the parish, do at any time hereafter relieve any vagerant soulder, traveller, or others, under any pretences

whatsoever, with passes or other papers whatsoever, as witness our hands.

Tho^s Willis, Rector,
Tho^s Jenkins,
Trevor Morgan.

THE GREAT STORM OF 1703.

In one of the parish books the following appears:—"Memorandum. Nov. 28th. In the year 1704 by a great Storme of winde the sea overflou'd the wales, a great part of the Country was drowned. A great many people lost their lives, besides Cattell and sheep." Some one has made this correction, that "it should be 1703." And in the register under 1704, immediately before the entries for the year, there is this further record:—"Note. That y^e xxvii day of Novemb. last past [1703] by a mighty tempest y^e Sea overflowd her Banks, & drowned many Cattle, & many people lost their lives."

For sundry particulars of this very fearful storm see No. 1042 (vol. iii., pp. 44-49), headed "Gloucestershire and the Storm of November 26, 1703;" and also Baker's *Records of the Seasons*, etc., p. 173. As mentioned in the latter work:—"Nov. 26, 27. The effects of the great hurricane and tempest of wind, rain, and lightning through all the nation were very dismal. Many houses demolished and people killed" (*Evelyn*); "November y^e 26th day at night, or rather, the 27th in morn, a great wind which blowed down houses, barnes, trees, being Saterdag morning, and much harm to the ships at sea" (*Winchcomb Parish Register*); and, "One continued storm from Wednesday, November 24, till Wednesday following, about one o'clock in the afternoon..... Friday, 26. It did not blow so hard till twelve o'clock at night but that most families went to bed. But about one, or, at least, by two o'clock, few people that were capable of any sense of danger were so hardy as to lie in bed. From two o'clock the storm increased till five, and from five to half-past six it blew with the greatest violence. About eight it ceased so much that people began to peep out of doors. About three in the afternoon it increased again, and at four was as violent as at any time of the night. It kept blowing all Sunday and Monday, and Tuesday afternoon it increased again, and all Tuesday night it blew with such fury that many families were afraid to go to bed" (*Defoe*). Twelve war ships, it may be added, were lost with their crews; Bishop Kidder, of Bath and Wells, and his wife were killed in bed by the fall of a stack of chimneys; and Eddystone light-house, with Winstanley, its builder, was swept away.

GOUGH, A FAMILY NAME.

Budder states in his *Gloucestershire*, under the head of "Rockhampton," p. 628, while referring to William Gouge, of

Woollaston, who died seized of lands in Rockhampton 5 Edw. VI., that the family name is *Goughe*, or *Gough*, not *Goffe*, as Sir Robert Atkyns has it, which is pronounced *Gove*, and signifies a *blacksmith* in the British language. A gentleman of this family, he adds, being so unfortunate as to have his name written *Goffe*, agreeable to the English orthography, had a good estate given away from him through the inadvertency of the writer.

ABHRA.

1913.—THE DEATH OF A VETERAN JOURNALIST OF CHELTENHAM.—It would certainly be an omission not to record in these pages the death of Mr. Henry Davies, for almost fifty-seven years the proprietor and editor of the *Cheltenham Looker-On*, which took place at his residence, Harley Lodge, Cheltenham, on Tuesday, March 4, 1890, in his eighty-seventh year. Mr. Davies had been from his early years connected with local journalism, and was highly and generally respected throughout a very extended career. Sixty years ago he was proprietor of the *Cheltenham Chronicle*, which had been established in May, 1809, and was the first local newspaper. Relinquishing that undertaking, he became proprietor of the *Cheltenham Looker-On*, "a notebook of the sayings and doings of social, political, and fashionable life"; and from its establishment in May, 1833, to his recent death the publication was under his immediate control. In politics he was "an ardent Tory of the old school." He was one of the earliest of the commissioners under the Cheltenham Improvement and Health Act of 1852, and was subsequently appointed chairman of that body, which was superseded by the present corporation in 1876.

CHELTONIENSIS.

1914.—LINES ON THE DEATH OF LUKE SINGLETON, Esq.—The following lines on the Death of Luke Singleton, Esq., of the City of Gloucester, were written by the Rev. William Rider, and appeared in the *Oxford Magazine* for November, 1768, with the words "His lachrymis vitam damus et miserescimur ulto" prefixed:—

Oh! Singleton, of every grace possess'd!
Which could the learn'd, or the virtuous charm;
Prais'd by the good, and by the wise caress'd,
And fam'd for charity for ever warm!

The raging warrior may his laurels boast,
Pointing with rapture to the loaded grave,
And think he merits, who has murder'd most;
Thy power is greater, which was given to save.

That edifice,* where ev'ry pain is cur'd,
Where death has oft a dire discomfit found,
Where blooming health with med'cine is insur'd,
Speaks thy just praise, and shall thy worth resound.

* The Infirmary at Gloucester, which was planned by him, and is inimitable for its neatness and convenience, deserving the character of the poet, *Simplex munditiis*.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.

It is intended to issue, with each alternate part, as heretofore, some pages of critical notices of recent publications. With this in view, books, etc. (to be sent to the Editor, 26, Meridian Place, Clifton, Bristol), are desired; and they will receive, with as little delay as possible, a careful consideration. Works in any way connected with the civil or ecclesiastical history of Gloucestershire or the neighbouring counties particularly welcome.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

“Gloucestershire Notes and Queries” is a good medium for literary and other suitable advertisements, which will be received by the Editor. As the space is limited, an early communication is recommended. The work is published quarterly; and to secure the insertion of an advertisement in the forthcoming part, it will be well to forward particulars not later than the 1st of March, June, September, and December, respectively. Advertisements of patent medicines and such like will not be accepted on any terms.

Scale of charges:—page (same size as circular), £1; half-page, 12s.; quarter-page, 6s. 6d.; inch, 5s.; half-inch, 2s. 6d.—in good legible type, well displayed, and across the page.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

A very few copies of each of the following:—

1. *Brief Sketches of the Parishes of Booterstown and Donnybrook, in the County of Dublin; with Notes and Annals.* Four Parts. Dublin, 1860-74. Sm. 8vo, pp. viii. 488. In neat cloth binding, price 5s., post-free.

2. *Monumental Inscriptions in the Parish Church of Cheltenham.* Privately printed. London, 1877. 4to. Price 3s. 6d., post-free.

Application to be made to the Rev. B. H. Blacker, 26, Meridian Place, Clifton, Bristol. No copies of *Charlton Kings Inscriptions* now on hand.

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JUL 19 1890

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

PART XLVII.]

[July, 1890.

Gloucestershire Notes and Queries,

EDITED BY THE

REV. BEAVER H. BLACKER, M.A.

*"Remember the days of old, consider the years of many generations:
ask thy father, and he will shew thee; thy elders, and they will tell thee."*

DEUT. xxxii. 7.

*"For enquire, I pray thee, of the former age, and prepare thyself to
the search of their fathers: (for we are but of yesterday, and know
nothing, because our days upon earth are a shadow :) shall not they
teach thee, and tell thee, and utter words out of their heart?"*

JOB viii. 8, 9, 10.

LONDON :

SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, HAMILTON, KENT, & Co., LIMITED,
23, PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C.

GLoucester: WILLIAM GEORGE'S SONS, AND J. FAWN & SON; GLoucester: DAVIES & SON;
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Dursley: WHITMORE & SON; Tewkesbury: NORTH.

1890.

[Entered at Stationers' Hall.]

Price 1s. ; or by Post, 1s. 1d.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Part XLVIII., the concluding portion of Vol. iV., price 1s., or by post, 1s. 1d., be ready for the 1st of October.

The annual subscription for the work, which is published quarterly, (including April double part) is 5s., or by post, 5s. 5d.

Communications of a suitable character will be most acceptable. The loan of documents and newspapers, literal copies of monumental inscriptions in churches, churchyards, memoranda of noteworthy facts in any way connected with the county, extracts from scarce books or pamphlets of local interest, or from parish registers, churchwardens' accounts, is invited; and anything entrusted for the purpose will be carefully preserved, and returned without unnecessary delay. Correspondents are requested not to make use of any contractions in their transcripts, except when they occur in the originals, and to write upon one side only of the paper. Names of persons and places should be very distinctly written.

All contributions should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, or necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. The signatures of contributors are appended, unless a wish to the contrary may have been expressed.

Books, etc., sent for review to the Editor (26, Meridian Place, Clifton, Bristol), will receive due attention.

The binder is requested, in arranging the illustrations of Vol. I., to attend to the directions given for his guidance, p. xvi. "Bishop John Talbot's Monument" will be found in Part VI., and the "Map of the County of Gloucester" and "Over Bridge" in Part XI.

Special covers for the volumes have NOT been provided, the matter of binding being left to the taste of each subscriber.

Vol. I. being out of print, copies can be supplied only as they may turn up for sale from time to time, and then only to purchasers of the second volume. Some odd parts, however, are still on hand. Vol. II., comprising Parts XIII.-XXIV., can be procured from the Editor until further notice, price 18s., or by post, 18s. 6d. Vol. III., comprising Parts XXV.-XXXVI., price 15s., or by post, 15s. 6d. Three shillings each offered for copies of Parts II., VII., and IX., and full price for Parts XI., XIV.-XVII., and XXII., if fit for binding. A liberal price will be paid for copies of Vol. I.

Subscribers will oblige by sending their subscriptions (the receipt of which will be duly acknowledged) to the undersigned; and Post Office and Postal Orders should be made payable at either BRISTOL or CLIFTON. Thanks are given to the many who have promptly replied to (and in sundry cases have even anticipated) applications for payment, and who have thereby prevented much trouble and expense. Others, who, for one reason or another, may be in arrear for more than twelve months, are requested to remit what is due at their early convenience.

26, Meridian Place,
Clifton, Bristol,
July 1st, 1890.

(Rev.) B. H. BLACKER.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIBERS.

(For lists of Subscribers see the covers of Parts IV.-XLVI.)

"Berks Archaeological and Architectural Society Journal," Editor of, Reading.
"Berkshire Notes and Queries," Editor of, 6, Fulham Park Road, London, W.
Hannam-Clark, Frederic, Esq., Hucclecote, near Gloucester.

Probably some names which should appear in the lists of subscribers, have been unintentionally omitted: if so, particulars are requested, which will at once be attended to. The names of additional subscribers are likewise desired for insertion in the next quarterly list.

Benson,* whose mitre was by bounty grac'd,
 Enjoy'd thy converse, and thy worth admir'd ;
 Virtues like his can never be effac'd ;
 Virtues like thine, by Heav'n must be inspir'd.
 When want with tortures plough'd the aching breast,
 You felt the tortures which your eyes perceiv'd ;
 For the distressful you was e'er distrest,
 And ev'ry pang you pity'd, you reliev'd.
 Forgive the bard, who, in untuneful lays,
 Attempts to call thy worth to public view ;
 No other end he knows in honest praise,
 But what excites to imitation too.
 Oft with thy smile he hath beguil'd the hours,
 While social converse charm'd the list'ning ear ;
 O ! let him now bestrew thy grave with flow'rs,
 Or pay the tribute of a friendly tear !

Gloucester.

JNO. MILLS.

1915.—**ABBOT BERKELEY, OF FLAXLEY.**—(See No. 771.)
 Mention has been there made of a deed of exchange of livings, in
 May, 1476, between "——Berkeley, abbas de Flaxley," and
 Nicholas Rewys, vicar of Westbury. I lately found the corres-
 ponding entry in the Bishop of Hereford's registers, where the
 abbot is styled *William Berkeley*. Perhaps even this small find
 may be worth recording.

LEONARD WILKINSON.

Westbury Vicarage, Newnham.

Abbot Berkeley's Christian name does not appear to have been
 known to Mr. A. W. Crawley-Boevey, Bombay Civil Service, to
 whom we are indebted for a handsomely printed edition of *The*
Cartulary of Flaxley Abbey, Exeter, 1887.†

EDITOR.

1916.—**THE FIRST PROTESTANT FREE LIBRARY IN ENGLAND.**—
 It is stated on so late an authority as that of the writers of the article
 "Libraries" in the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*,
 that Humphrey Chetham's Library, Manchester, established in
 1653, may be called "the first free library in England." The
 following transcript of a document hitherto unpublished will show
 that, about forty years before the fine old library yet existing in
 Manchester was founded, a similar institution took its rise in
 Bristol, at the instance of a large-minded citizen, who jointly with
 the then archbishop of York may be considered the originator of
 the earliest Protestant free library :—

"Robert Redwood, of Bristol, Gent, by his deed dated March
 20th, 1615, in regard to the Reverend Father in God Tobias

* The good Bishop of Gloucester, whose virtues still endear him to posterity, and are
 mentioned with admiration. The above gentleman drew the plan of his monument.

† See "Notices of Recent Publications," No. 11, p. 106.

[Mathew], Archbishop of York, has freely given and sent to Bristol a great number of books as aforesaid, gave and enfeoffed to the mayor and divers other citizens and burgesses of Bristol a tenement, with certain walks and rooms thereunto belonging, adjoining on the town wall near Avon Marsh in Bristol, to hold to them and their heirs for ever to the only intent and purpose that they and their heirs shall from time to time for ever convert and employ the said house for a library and place for keeping of books for learned, studious, and well-disposed people to use and resort to at all times convenient, and that the said Robert and his heirs may have free way through and into the same, and that when the said ffeoffs should come to the number of 6, 5, or 4, then they to grant it to 24 such others as the mayor and aldermen of Bristol shall think fitt, and if the house be converted to any other use then the grant to be void, and further that the vicar of St. Leonard's for the time being shall have the keeping of the same, if he has secured the degree of a graduate in the university and his religion answerable thereunto."

Though the house here spoken of was rebuilt in 1740, the library has had continued existence, and in 1876 came under the operation of the Act.

JOHN TAYLOR,
City Librarian.

Free Public Library, Bristol.

1917.—THE FRY COLLECTION OF BIBLES.—(See No. 1839.) As a fitting sequel to what has appeared upon this subject, the following statement by Dr. Wright, editorial superintendent, is transferred from the *Bible Society Reporter*, March, 1890, to our pages:—

The Fry Library of British Bibles, complete and intact, is now the property of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

When the books were offered it was necessary for some one to assume the responsibility of purchasing or rejecting them. None of the Society's funds could be devoted to that object. It was also a matter of uncertainty whether in the midst of incessant and pressing claims money could be raised for their purchase. It was not without some misgivings, therefore, that I ventured to secure the collection for the Society.

When the finest collection of British Bibles—public or private—in the world came to our door, I felt that I dare not let it depart, probably, to leave our shores for ever. It was an opportunity that could only occur once; but by purchasing the books I should be taking on myself a heavy responsibility. If I let the opportunity slip, I knew I should deserve blame for lack of moral courage. If I embraced the opportunity, I left myself open to the charge of imprudence by entangling myself with a burden which might prove too heavy. A crisis had come and I had to decide. In this dilemma I chose the more difficult path, but I was substained by the strong faith and generous liberality of

those whose names appear on the list of contributors, especially by the committee. One consideration weighed with me heavily against the purchase of the library: the danger of intercepting money which might otherwise be applied to the ordinary work of the Society, or to mission work. I made it clear that I wanted no money that was intended for the daily bread of the hungry multitudes, and any one who scans our list of subscribers will see that no good cause has suffered by their splendid liberality. Looking back on the whole matter, the result has justified the more courageous course.

The collection, as it now stands on our shelves, is a monument in a double sense. It is the result of the Christian scholarship, the patience, the energy, the self-sacrifice, the heroic devotion to truth, the inexhaustible grace of pity of the wisest and holiest men who have lived in these islands,—the men who had heard God's voice in His Word, and resolved that their fellow-men should hear it too. They saw the danger that beset them, but they were bravely daring, and in the lowly service of translation work for their brethren, with whom all was not well, they became strong, heroic, and holy. This library is an abiding monument to their splendid gifts, their loyalty to God, and their devotion to men.

It is also a nineteenth century monument to the large-hearted enterprise of their true successors who, in this metallic and deadening age, have given such princely gifts to secure for the Bible Society, and for England, this sacred treasure. To God alone be the glory.—WILLIAM WRIGHT, D.D.

1918.—THE JERNINGHAM FAMILY, OF PAINSWICK.—(Reply to No. 1849.) Having read Rudder's note, I watched carefully during the recent restoration of Painswick Church for the memorials of the Jerningham family. A flatstone was uncovered in the chantry chapel bearing the initials "H.J.," but no other inscription was found. The stone has been removed to the tower.

The only entries relative to the family with which I met in the parish registers, were as follows:—

(1) Marye Jervelyngham, the daughter of Henry Jervelingham, baptized the twelfth day of November, 1593.

(2) Henrie Jerningham was baptized the 25th July, 1611.

(3) Henrie, the sonne of Henrie Jerningham, was buried the 9 August [1611].

Probably the stone mentioned above was placed over this infant's grave.

On examining the churchwardens' accounts I found mention of the following members of the family:—1664, Sir Henry J., Bart.; 1687-1704, Sir Francis J., Bart.; 1705-29, John J., Esq.; 1730-5, Sir John J., Bart.; 1736-47, Dame Margaret J.; 1748-56, Lady J., (no Christian name given); 1757-72, Sir George J., Bart.;

1773-1803, Sir William J., Bart. ; 1804-32, Edward J., Esq. In 1664 Sir Henry J. was assessed at £200. The name is spelt in different ways.

Whilst out "rubbing brasses" in this county (Surrey), I met with a stone in the church of Great Bookham, on which was the following inscription :—

Here lyeth Mary Iernegan, | wife of Henry Iernegan, | of
Cossey, in y^e Covnty of | Norfolke, Barronett, davgh^r | of
Benedict Hall, of High | Meadowe, in the Covnty | of Glocester,
Esq. ; whoe died | the 30th of Aprill, Anno | Dni 1653, leaveing
him two | sonnes and one davghter. | Deus meus et omnia.

The rector very kindly allowed me to make this extract from one of the parish registers :—

Mary Jerningham, wife to S^r Henery Jerningham, Knight and Baronet, was buried the first day of May [1653].

CECIL T. DAVIS.

Public Library, Wandsworth, S.W.

1919. — A GLOUCESTERSHIRE SCANDAL IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.—The following remarkable and shocking episode in the domestic life of a Gloucestershire family of ancient lineage and territorial possessions has hitherto, through the silence of tradition and of the printing-press, escaped the knowledge of the public.

John Smyth, of Nibley, the steward of the hundred of Berkeley, and author of *The Lives of the Berkeleys*, in the time of King James I., does not appear to have been aware of the circumstance. It happened at the close of the 15th century in the family of the Berkeleys, of Stoke-Gifford, near Bristol.

Sir William Berkeley, K.B., of Stoke-Gifford, fourth in descent from Sir Maurice Berkeley, Knt., of Stoke-Gifford, (who was second son of Maurice, 2nd Baron Berkeley, of Berkeley Castle, in the reign of Edward II.), took to wife, early in the reign of Edward IV., if not before, Anne, daughter of Sir Humphrey Stafford, Knt., of Grafton, commander of the king's forces in the engagement at Sevenoaks with the Kentish rebels in 1450. By her he had two sons and a daughter, viz., John, the eldest, whose issue failed ; Richard, his successor, ancestor of three several families of Berkeley, viz., of Stoke-Gifford, Bruton in Somersetshire, and Boy Court, Kent ; and Mary, who married Thomas Snagge, of the parish of All Saints', Bristol.

Sir William affianced his son and heir, John, in marriage, at seven years of age, to a young lady of fifteen years, called "Katherine Ferrys" in the proceedings in the consistorial court of the Bishop of Worcester. Smyth, in his *Lives of the Berkeleys*, describes her as "Katherine, daughter of Sir Richard Deverox, Knt., Lord Ferrers." He was, probably, identical with Sir Richard Devereux, Knt., second son of Sir Walter Devereux, Knt., who was summoned to Parliament in 1461 as Lord Ferrers.

Though John, the eldest son, died before his father, he came to maturity, and had issue, by Katherine, his wife, an only child, Dorothy who died before 1509, *s.p.* But before he came to ten years of age, Sir William, his father, had criminal connection with Katherine, his son's affianced wife, and in due course she gave birth to a male child, who was named James Berkeley. Though pronounced to be a bastard by the vicar-general of the Bishop of Worcester in 1509, this James Berkeley subsequently possessed the estate of Bradley, in the parish of Wotton-under-Edge, and his male descendants became extinct in his two sons, John and Brice Berkeley. Sir William, in order to shield himself and family from the scandal of this incestuous intercourse, endeavoured to conceal the birth, and had the child secretly brought up by a man and his wife, dependents of his, at their house in Keynsham.

Sir William, dying in the latter part of the year 1500, or early in 1501, was succeeded by his surviving son, Richard, as his son and heir, who, by the grant of King Henry VII., in 1501, became perfectly settled in possession of his father's manors and lands in the counties of Worcester, Gloucester, Somerset, Wilts, and elsewhere.

Subsequently, James Berkeley, the incestuous offspring of Sir William Berkeley, having come to full age, brought an action in the Court of Common Pleas against Richard Berkeley, the lawful son and successor of Sir William, on the plea of his having unjustly taken possession of certain lands, &c.; whereupon, Richard pleading James's illegitimacy, the matter was referred (as in such cases) for inquiry, to the ecclesiastical court of the bishop of the diocese. While at Worcester, in the year 1864, I made an abstract in English of the original Latin record of the proceedings taken thereon in the Bishop's Court, and entered in the register of Silvester de Giglis, or de Liliis, who was bishop of the diocese from 1498 to 1521. It is as follows:—

"Inquisitio super Bastardiam,"

1509, July 31, at Worcester. The king's writ is received on the part of Richard Barkeley, Esq., commanding the Bishop to inquire whether James Barkeley, born at Stoke, in the county of Gloucester, is a bastard, or legitimate, and to certify thereon to the king's justices at Westminster. Upon which the Bishop, by his Vicar-General, directs letters citatory to Thomas Wilman, Margery Duce, Mary Snage, William Betteson, and John Cator, as witnesses on that behalf, to come before him, at Worcester, on the 7th day of August then next. Accordingly, they appeared on that day, and were examined, &c.

Thomas Wilman aforesaid, of St. Nicholas's, Bristol, aged about 63 years, states that he knew the late Sir William Barkeley and Anne, his wife—Sir William from his boyhood, and Anne from the day of her marriage; that they had issue, viz., John Barkeley, their son and heir, which John Barkeley married Katherine Ferrys,

or at least was contracted to her ("disponsavit"), at which time the said John Barkeley was about 7, or 8, years old, and the said Katherine about 15 years old, at the time of the said contract of marriage; that the said Katherine had issue a son, called James Barkeley, before the time when John Barkeley, her spouse, came to ten years of age; that the said Sir William Barkeley, the father of John, the spouse of Katherine, was the father of the said James Barkeley; and this he states on the revelation and confession of the said Sir William Barkeley, and also of the said Katherine, because when the said Katherine was near her delivery, the said Sir William Barkeley sent for him, the witness, and for his wife and others, viz., Roger Ducy and Margery, his wife, and, having gained their promise of secrecy under oath, told them how that he had got the said Katherine, his son's wife, with child, and sought from them how he might avoid so great a scandal; that the said Roger Ducy and his wife took the said Katherine from the house of Lady Elene Barkeley,* then dwelling in St. Philip's parish in Bristol, to the house of one William Silver in the parish of St. James, Bristol, where the said Katherine was, immediately after, delivered of a child; and that within three hours after her delivery, he, the said witness, with Roger Ducy and Margery Ducy, his wife (here called Margery Newcy), carried the said Katherine in a basket to the house of the said Lady Elene Barkeley, feigning that the said Katherine was ill with fever; and that the said offspring, called James Barkeley, was brought up by Roger Ducy and Margery, his wife, and that the said James is truly a bastard.

Margery Ducy, widow, relict of Roger Ducy, of Keynsham, aged about 60 years, confirms what last witness has stated, and says that she was the first woman who suckled the said James Barkeley, and that she was present at his birth, and that the said James Barkeley was brought up by her at the cost of Sir William Barkeley till the time when he came to years of discretion, and that she knows that he is the son of Sir William Barkeley.

Maria Snagge, wife of Thomas Snagge, of All Saints', Bristol, aged about 45 years, states that she is daughter of the said Sir William Barkeley: she agrees with the two former witnesses, excepting that the said John Barkeley was scarcely 7 years old when he was contracted in marriage with the said Katherine.

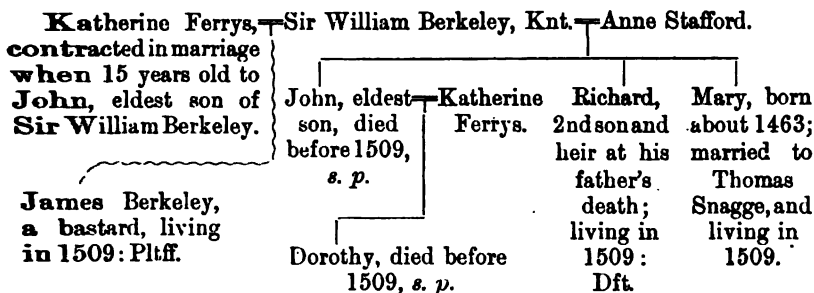
William Betteson, of Aure, in the diocese of Hereford (?), aged about 50 years, says that he knows that the said James Barkeley is son of Sir William, who be:ot him of the body of the said Katherine, wife of John Barkeley, his son; that the said Sir William Barkeley told him so, for he, the witness, had been his domestic servant for 35 years; and that the said James Barkeley is reputed to be the son of the said Sir William Barkeley.

* Lady Elen Berkeley was daughter of Sir William Montfort, Knt., and by her late husband, Sir Maurice Berkeley, of Stoke-Gifford, who died 26 Nov., 1464, was mother of this Sir William Berkeley. She was living in 1474.

Whereupon the said Vicar-General directs his letters certifying to the effect that he finds, on inquiry, that the said James Berkeley, in the said writ named, is a bastard, and therewith returns the said king's writ into Court.

Then follows the report of an action in the Court of Common Pleas, in which James Berkeley is plaintiff against Richard Berkeley for having unjustly taken possession of certain lands, &c. Judgment in favour of the said Richard Berkeley was pronounced on 18th October, 1509. Register SILVESTER DE GIGLIS, folio 60.

The following scheme of descent is deduced from the evidence laid before the Court:



Smyth's statement, in his *Lives of the Berkeleys*, folios 314 and 319, that John was the younger son of Sir William, and by Katherine, his wife, the father of James Berkeley, is thus proved to be erroneous.

From the whole proceedings the inference may be drawn, that the parentage of James Berkeley was so carefully concealed that he himself was not sufficiently aware of his origin; otherwise he would not have provoked its investigation and exposure by laying claim to any of the heritable lands.

B. W. GREENFIELD.

Southampton.

1920.—SIR JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS, BART., K.C.B., F.R.S., ETC.—In an article headed "Prince Albert Victor's Visit to Benares," and printed in *Notes and Queries* (7th S. ix. 266), April 5, 1890, there are some particulars which we have pleasure in quoting:—

"On Jan. 14, 1799, Vizier Ali, the deposed Nawab of Oudh, then a political prisoner at Benares, treacherously murdered Mr. Cherry, the British Resident, and several European officers, at the Residency at that station. Mr. Davis, F.R.S., the then magistrate, and his assistant, the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, were warned in time, and were not present at the breakfast-party at which the massacre took place. Mr. Davis, hurrying home, had just time to send his wife and two children to the top of the

house, on which he had his astronomical telescope, and which was reached by a narrow winding staircase, when the house was attacked. He gallantly defended the staircase with a spear for nearly two hours, when the troops came up and routed the Vizier and his followers. Mr. Davis's house is now the property of H.H. the Maharajah of Benares, and there, on Jan. 14, 1890, H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor of Wales, on the ninety-second [ninety-first] anniversary of this gallant defence, returned His Highness the Maharajah's visit. . . Mr. Davis, who had originally been an officer of the Royal Engineers, lived to return home, and to become chairman of the East India Company. He was a well-known artist, and his sketch of the cantilever bridge in Thibet, made when attached to the mission there, was recently reproduced in the account of the Forth Bridge in the *Nineteenth Century*. Mr. Davis's little son, who was with his father during the attack, is still alive in the person of Sir J. F. Davis, Bart., K.C.B., F.R.S. of Hollywood Tower, Westbury, Gloucestershire, where the spear has an honoured place in the library and is borne by the family in their arms. Sir J. F. Davis, who was formerly H.M. Plenipotentiary in China, is, perhaps, the only European now living who can remember India in the last century."

It is not intended to enumerate Sir J. F. Davis's publications; but mention must here be made of a deeply interesting little volume, entitled *Vizier Ali Khan, or The Massacre of Benares: a Chapter in British Indian History*, London, 1844; second edition, enlarged, and printed by Spottiswoode and Co. "chiefly for private friends and relatives," 1871. The signature "Outis" is appended to the article quoted above; and the same is on the title-page of a privately printed volume, entitled *Poetry and Criticism*, London, 1850. The author, who was born in 1795, created a baronet in 1845, and made K.C.B. in 1854, has reached a good old age, and has long been closely connected by residence with Gloucestershire, of which he is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant.

GLOUCESTRENSIS.

1921.—CHRIST CHURCH, CHELTENHAM: MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—In September, 1876, accurate copies were taken of the forty-nine inscriptions* in Christ Church, Cheltenham:—

1.

To the memory of | William Barnett, Esquire, | late of the
5th Dragoon Guards, | who died at Cheltenham | on the 26th
March, 1867, | aged 49 years.

2.

In memory of | the beloved children of the | Rev^d W.
Baxter, M.A. | Thomas Joseph, | who died Sep^r 25th, 1841, aged
4 years. | William Richard, | who died Nov^r 3rd, 1841, aged

* An index has been given in vol. i., pp. 81, 82.

13 months. | Archibald William, | who died June 14th, 1844,
aged 14 months. | And | William, | who died Sep^r 7th, 1846,
aged 2 years and 2 months.

3.

In memory of | Elizabeth, Lady | Bignold, wife of Sir | Samuel
Bignold, K^t. | Born July 28th, 1797. | Died March 30th, 1860.
[See No. 17.]

4.

Sacred to the memory of | Eliza Fanny, | the beloved and deeply
lamented wife of | Abraham Bolton, Esq^{re}, Major 5th Dragoon
Guards. | She was gathered to her rest, trusting to the alone merit of
her Redeemer, | on the 13th May, 1848, leaving an infant son,
Charles Thomas Lyndon, | who died the 5th October in the same
year. | In dear and lasting love for one whose gentle spirit
and many virtues | cast over her home the sweetest influence, | a
bereaved mother and sorrowing sister erected this monument.

5.

Dedicated to the memory of | Abraham Bolton, Esquire, | Lieut^t
Colonel, late of the 5th Dragoon Guards, | who departed this life on
the 20th March, 1857, aged 52. | As a testimony | of affection, and
high appreciation of his merits | and Christian virtues, by his
afflicted mother-in-law, | Eliza Matilda, widow of Charles
Shubrick, Esquire, | of the Bombay Civil Service.

6.

In memory of | Captain John McNeill Boyd, | of H.M.S.
Ajax, | who, with five of his brave sailors, | perished at Kingstown,
Ireland, | in a gallant attempt to rescue from destruction | the
crews of two vessels, | driven on the rocks by the hurricane of |
the 9th of February, 1861. | To record | this heroic act of self-
sacrifice as well as that rare union of qualities, | which endeared
the warm friend, the manly Christian, the intrepid sailor, | and the
considerate commander, to all who knew him, | this monument | is
erected by thirty members of the congregation of this Church, in
which | his brother [the Rev. Canon Archibald Boyd] ministered for
eighteen years.*

7.

Sacred to the memory of | George Turner Bubb, who died at
Calcutta | the 30th day of August, 1857, aged 29 years; | Edward
Bubb, who died at Fyzabad | the 27th day of August, 1859, aged
25 years; Thomas Wallis Bubb, who died | the 17th day of
December, 1858, aged 7 years; | sons of John and Sarah Nancy
Bubb, | of this Town.

8.

Sacred | to the beloved memory of | John Bubb, | of this Town,
Solicitor, | who departed this life | October 21st, 1862, aged 66. | A
sincere Christian and a just man, | he stedfastly endeavoured to do

* See vol. I., p. 83.

his duty | in the path of life allotted to him by his God, | whom he served with reverence and humility. | This tablet is erected by his sorrowing widow | & surviving children, who lost in him a devoted husband | and a most affectionate father. | Also of Sarah Nancy Bubb, | widow of the late John Bubb, | who died February 18th, 1876, aged 68 years.

9.

To the memory of | Robert Capper, Esquire, | of Suffolk Lawn, in this Town, | formerly of Bushey, Hertfordshire, | who died April 22nd, 1851, in the 84th year of his age. | Also of | Mary Ann, relict of the above, | who died August 28th, 1861, in the 77th year of her age. | Also of | Robert Capper, | eldest son of the Rev^d Daniel Capper, | of Huntly, in this County, | born April 21st, 1837, died January 12th, 1847. | Also of | Frances Capper, Spinster, | who died June 7th, 1850, aged 85 years. | Their remains are deposited in the family-vault | at Swindon, in this County.

10.

Sacred to the memory of | Christopher Codrington, | Captain in the Bengal Army, and Commandant | of the Goorkha Regiment of Shah Shooja's | Contingent, who fell at Châreekar, in | Afghanistan, | whilst defending his post against an | overwhelming force of the enemy, | November 5th, 1841, | aged 34 years.

11.

In memory | of | Anne Curry, | of | Londonderry, and for many years | a worshipper of God | in this Church. | Died May 3rd, 1873, | aged 89. | In memory | of | Letitia Curry, | of | Londonderry, | and for many years | a worshipper of God | in this Church. | Died March 9th, 1869, | aged 73.

12.

Dedicated by a widowed mother | to the memory of her only son, | William Dalzell, | Lieutenant in H.M. 92 Highlanders, | who died in the Island of Barbadoes | March 1st, 1842, | aged 20 years and nine months.

13.

In memory of | M^{rs} Amelia Fancourt, | widow of Col^l S^t John Fancourt, of H.M. 34th Reg^t of Foot, | who, as Commandant of Vellore, in the East Indies, | fell a sacrifice to his devoted gallantry | in defence of the garrison committed to his charge | during the mutiny of the native troops, | on the morning of the 10th of July, 1806. | Died January the 7th, 1852, | aged 75 years.

14.

Sacred to the memory of | Martin Farrington, Cornet 15th (the King's) Hussars, | youngest son of the late Major-General Farrington, Bengal Artillery, | who died at Dundalk in Ireland, | on the 2nd of May, 1863, in the 21st year of his age. | The officers of his regiment | having erected a monument over his grave, | this slight tribute of affection | is dedicated by his sorrowing mother.

15.

In memory of | Mary Jane Bignold Fenn. | Born July XIII.
 MDCCCLII | Died August XXI. MDCCLX.

16.

In memory of | Samuel Bignold Fenn. | Born February 2nd,
 1858. | Baptized March 14th, 1858. | Died October 30th, 1868.

17.

In memory of | Mary Jane, | the beloved wife of the | Rev. J.
 F. Fenn,* | Minister of this Church, and | daughter of Sir Samuel
 Bignold, K^t, of the | City of Norwich. | Born April 14th, 1822. |
 Entered into rest Dec. 30th, 1870. [See No. 3.]

18.

Sacred | to the memory of | Lieutenant-General Fiddes, | of
 the Bengal Army, | who, after a long period of service in his |
 country's cause, embracing the campaigns | which led to the capture
 of "Java" & "Ava," | expired peacefully at his residence, |
 Oakfield, Cheltenham, on the 13th of April, 1863, | in the 82nd
 year of his age. | This tablet is erected | by his sorrowing widow
 as an imperfect | record of the loss of the loved and revered |
 companion of many years, | during which period all that was just, |
 gentle, and good was manifested, ensuring | the cordial regard of
 all who knew him, | and the undying love of her | who now
 mourns his loss.

19.

Sacred to the memory of | Colonel David Harriott, C.B., | of
 the Bengal Light Cavalry, | who departed this life at Cheltenham |
 on the 6th of September, 1851, aged 63. | He served in India for
 the long period of upwards | of forty-five years, & was engaged
 in the | Mahratta campaigns of 1817 & 18, in the battle of
 Punniar | in 1843, and in the actions of the Sutlej in 1845
 & 46. | The Companionship of the Most Hon^{ble} Order of the
 Bath, | and two medals, attested the estimation | in which his
 merits were held by the Government | he had so long and faith-
 fully served. | His remains are deposited in a vault at Swindon, in
 this County. | This tablet is erected to his memory | by his
 affectionate and bereaved widow.

20.

Sacred | to the beloved and revered memory of | Robert Hay, |
 late Commander of the H.E.I. Company's Ship "Astell," | who
 departed this life on the 16th of August, 1849, aged 71 years. |
 Also to that of his eldest son, | John Monckton Hay, | of the
 Bengal Civil Service, | who died at Singapore on the 11th of
 June, 1843, aged 29 years.

21.

Dedicated by his widowed mother | to the memory of | William

* A large memorial brass, with brief inscription, has been erected by his family to Canon Fenn's memory. See *ante*, vol. III., p. 580, for an obituary notice; also *Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. xviii., p. 815.

Hay, | Lieu^t in the Bengal Artillery, | youngest and only remaining son of the late | Cap^{tn} Robert Hay, H.E.I.C.S., | who died at Kohât, in the Punjâb, | on the 7th of June, 1851, | aged 33 years.

22.

Sacred to the memory of | Janette, | the beloved wife of | Charles Crosland Hay, Esquire, | youngest daughter of the late | William Wemyss, Esquire, | of Cuttlehill, N.B., who died at Cheltenham | the 5th May, 1851. | Also of | Charles Crosland Hay, Esquire, | husband of the above, | who departed this life at Cheltenham | on the 29th July, 1858, aged 62 years.

23.

To the beloved and revered memory of | Eleanor, widow of the late Keith Jopp, Esq^r, | of Aberdeen, & of Keith Hall, in the Island of Jamaica, | who departed this life at Cheltenham, 5th January, 1859, aged 82. | Her mortal remains lie buried in a vault | in Swindon churchyard.

24.

Sacred | to the memory of | Charles Turton Kaye, Esquire, | of the Madras Civil Service, | who departed this life | on the 24th of August, 1846, | at Madras, in the 34th year of his age, | deeply and deservedly lamented | by all who knew his merits | as a public servant, | and were acquainted with | his private worth.

25.

Sacred | to the memory of | Major Thomas John Kearney, | formerly Cap^{tn} in the 15th Hussars, and late | Dep^{ty} Assist^t Quar^{tr} Master General at the | Horse Guards, | who was killed by a cannon ball at Fatchan Creek, | in a gallant boat attack on war junks, | on the 1st of June, 1857, while performing the | duties of Dep^{ty} Assist^t Quar^{tr} Master General | to Her Majesty's Forces in China. | Beloved and respected by all who knew him in life, | and in death most deeply mourned by his sorrowing family.

26.

Sacred to the memory of | Sir Henry Sheehy Keating, | Knight Commander of the Most Honourable | Military Order of the Bath, | & Lieutenant-General in Her Majesty's Army, | and Colonel of Her Majesty's 33rd Regiment of Foot. | He was born on the 13th of November, 1775, at Bansha, in the | County of Tipperary, and in 1793 began his military career | in the 33rd regiment, with which he served in the West Indies, | at Martinique and Guadaloupe, where he was twice severely | wounded. He afterwards served with the 56th regiment in Ireland | and the East Indies. In 1810 he commanded the forces at the | conquest of the Island of Bourbon, and led the advance at | the subsequent capture of the Mauritius, where he was again | wounded. He died at

Cheltenham on the 12th Sep^r, 1847, aged 72, | having served his country for 54 years. | His remains are deposited in the Cemetery of this Town.*

27.

Sacred to the memory of | Marianne, Lady Keating, | widow of | Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Sheehy Keating, | Knight Commander | of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath. | Died at Cheltenham | on the 22nd February, 1850, | aged 72 years.

28.

Sacred to the memory of | Charles Pratt Kennedy, | Lieu^t Colonel in the Bengal Horse Artillery, | who entered the service in 1806. In 1813, at the | commencement of the Nipal war, he was selected | by General Sir R[ollo] Gillespie to command the artillery | sent to reduce the hill fortress of Kalunga. | In 1821 he was appointed Political Agent in the | Hill States at Simla, of which place he was the | founder; and after 16 years residence there | he retired from the service, much regretted by | the native chiefs over whom he had so long ruled. | He died at Cheltenham on the 25th of May, 1875, | in the 86th year of his age. | Esteemed by all who knew him.

29.

Sacred to the dearly beloved | memory of | John Frederick Lees, Esq^{re}, | of 3, Lansdowne Villas, Cheltenham, | and of Wernett, in the County of Lancaster, | J.P. for that County, | and for the West Riding of York, | who died, deeply lamented, on the 18th of Sep^r, 1867, | aged 58. | This monument was erected by his sorrowing widow.

30.

In memoriam | Campbell Limond, | Bengal Civil Service. | Died 1st December, 1859, | on board the Steamer "Indus" | off Portugal, on his voyage home, | and was buried at sea, | aged 35 years.

31.

Susan Elizabeth Lingwood, | aged 20. | Died 28th March, 1862.

32.

Sacred to the memory of | Lieut. J. R. Macpherson, | late 3rd Bengal European Reg^{nt}, | who died at Calcutta on the 27th | August, 1861, aged 27 years. | His brother officers have erected | this tablet as a mark of their | general respect for his memory | and sincere regret for his death.

33.

To the sacredly beloved memories | of Thomas Newton, the builder of | this Church, who died on the voyage | to South Africa, and was buried at sea, | November 15th 1849; and of Sara, his wife, | youngest daughter of the late William Butt, Esquire, | of Little Haresfield, in this County, who died at Cape |

* See vol. iii., p. 609, for a copy of the inscription in St. Mary's Cemetery, Cheltenham.

Town, South Africa, October 8th, 1853. This memorial | is inscribed by their surviving children.

34.

Sacred to the memory of | Barbara Robinson, | who departed this life | September 19th, 1863, aged 41. | Many loving friends, once her pupils, | have erected this monument as a token | of their affection, and respect for the | faithfulness with which she served her | generation, mindful of her | Master's command, | "Occupy till I come."

35.

In affectionate remembrance of | John Gilbert Royds, Esq^{re}, | of Malvern Lawn, | who died in peace, after a few hours illness, | at South Molton, Somersetshire, | on his return home, the 11th of September, 1849, | aged 65. | D deservedly beloved & lamented by his widow & friends. | His body rests in hope | in the same tomb at Charlton Kings | with those of his parents. | Formerly of Greenhill, County of Lancaster. | Also in memory of | Ellin, his wife, daughter of John Entwistle, Esq^{re}, | Foxholes, in the same County, | who died at Clifton March 14th, 1827, aged 43, | and is there interred.

36.

By their mother in memory of | Ann Mina Emily Savary, | who died October 15th, 1862, | aged 10 years, | and | Mary Elizabeth Savary, | who died March 29th, 1866, | aged 12 years.

37.

In loving remembrance of | Henrietta Augusta, | the beloved and youngest daughter of | Major Robert Shawe and Mina, his wife, | who departed this life at Bournemouth, | March 16th, 1872.

38.

To the revered memory of | Richard Crosier Sherwood, Esq^{re}, | of Suffolk Lawn, Cheltenham, | who died suddenly on the 7th of February, 1850, | aged 72 years. | His remains, with those of three beloved children, | are deposited in the family-vault at Trinity Church, | in the Parish.

39.

Sacred | to the memory of | Captain Richard Surtees Sherwood, | 1st Bombay Lancers, | who died of wounds received in action, | whilst gallantly fighting | at the head of a detachment of | Turkish Cavalry, | near Kertch, on the 19th December, 1855, | aged 23 years. | He was buried with military honours near Argin.

40.

In memory of | Emily Elizabeth Sherwood, | eldest daughter of the late | Richard Crosier Sherwood, Esquire, | who died on the 22nd of March, 1857, | aged 28.

41.

Sacred | to the beloved memory of | Mary Anne, | widow of |
Richard Crosier Sherwood, Esq^{re}, | of Suffolk Lawn, Cheltenham, |
died July 12th, 1875, | aged 75 years.

42.

Sacred to the memory of | Sophia, | widow of the late | Major-
General Thomas Shuldham, | of the Honourable | East India
Company's Service, | on the Bengal Establishment, | who died
February 8th, 1855, | aged 88 years.

43.

Erected | to the memory of | a highly revered & deeply beloved
mother, | Mary, | relict of Nicholas Sykes, Esquire, | of Swanland,
Yorkshire. | She left this vale of tears February 25th, 1844, aged
76. | She walked in the fear & love of God.

44.

Sacred to the memory of | Richard Tickell, | Lieutenant-General
Bengal Engineers, | Companion of the Bath, | who departed this
life on the 3rd of August, 1855, | aged 70 years. | His mortal
remains lie interred at Leckhampton. | This humble tribute is
erected by his sorrowing widow.

45.

Sacred to the memory of | Lieutenant William Lockett Trotter, |
Adjutant 45th Regiment | Bengal Native Infantry, | who died at
Landour | on the 25th day of August, 1857, | aged 27 [years] and 11
months. | This tribute is erected | to the memory | of a very dear
friend | by his brother officers.

46.

Dedicated | by his widow to | the beloved memory of | Colonel
Joseph Turton, | of the Bengal Horse Artillery, | who departed
this life | on board the Steamer "Hindustan" in the Red Sea, |
August 17th, 1858, aged 54 years. | Also | in memory of two
infant children who died in India: | Henry Zouch, June 29th,
1847, aged 15 days, | and Mary Dora, August 8th, 1855, aged 5
months. | Also | in memory of Marie, | widow of the above
Col. J. Turton, | who fell asleep 6th March, 1875. | R.I.P.

47.

To the beloved | and honoured memory of | James Webster,
Esquire, | of Hatherley Court, Cheltenham, | Magistrate and
Deputy Lieutenant | for the County of Gloucester, | who departed
this life, | in the faith of Christ and in perfect peace, | on the 6th
December, 1858, aged 71. | His mortal remains are laid | in the
churchyard at Shurdington, | in hope of the resurrection | to
eternal life.

48.

Sacred | to the beloved and revered memory of | Anne, widow
of the | Reverend John Kedington Whish, | who died on Christmas
night 1863, | aged 81 years.

49.

Sacred to the memory of | Jonathan Williamson, Esq^{re}, | of
Liverpool, and Lansdown Place, in this Town. | He died at
Cheltenham Feb^y 23rd, 1864, aged 49, | and was interred at Kensal
Green. | This tablet is erected by his affectionate | and bereaved
widow.

A.B.H.A.

1922.—LINES WRITTEN AFTER A VISIT TO BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.
—From a small posthumous volume by John Addington Symonds,
M.D., of Clifton, entitled *Verses*, edited by his son, and “printed
for private circulation only,” Bristol, 1871, these lines have been
taken :—

Eve's latest light still lingered fair
On each sepulchral stone,
As through the dim Cathedral aisle
I wandered all alone.

I looked not on the faded shield
Of pompous heraldry ;
My mood was not to moralize
On Death's sad mockery.

I looked not on the tomb of him
Who died in Holy War—
A kindling sight ! but I was pressed
With thoughts more tender far.

Alas ! I saw beneath me spread
Many a pavement stone,
That touched my very soul, albeit
The names were all unknown.

It was enough that I might see
The ages graven there ;
Scarce twice ten years, or little more,
Was all they did declare.

Enough that round me withered lay
The very bloom of life,
The manly youth, the maid betrothed,
The wife, not long a wife.

“Come hither, hoary-headed man,
I pray you tell to me,
What mean so many early graves :
Declare why this should be ?

Methinks that Death is dainty here
To store such youthful clay ;
Elsewhere he smites both old and young,
The care-worn and the gay.”

"Oh! know ye not that hard by flows
 A spring of virtuous powers,
 To heal that fell disease which blights
 So many English flowers?
 So hither many a faded one
 Fond friends and parents bear;
 Most that lie buried 'neath our feet
 I ween were strangers here.
 They sleep not with their father's bones,
 No kindred o'er them sigh"—
 The old man turned away nor saw
 The tears that dimmed mine eye.
 He turned away, and little thought
 What lesson he had spoken
 On Fate's inexorable will
 And Hope's frail visions broken.

BRISTOLIENSIS.

1923.—AN UNPOPULAR TAX ON CIDER, 1763.—(See No. 1911.) I wish to correct an error in my previous note on this subject, from which the reader will infer that the agitation in the western counties against the tax was wholly fruitless. The truth is that the discontent of the West became so formidable that the unpopular impost was abolished in 1766. The duty repealed in 1830 was one of the taxes revived during the revolutionary war with France.

Bristol.

J. L.

1924.—FARM RENTS IN THE LAST CENTURY.—The following extract from an advertisement in *Felix Farley's Bristol Journal* for May 12, 1759, is interesting as throwing light on the value of agricultural land near large towns at that date:—

"To be sold (in fee) by Auction, at the Exchange Coffee House, on Thursday, the 21st of June next, between the Hours of Twelve and Two, An Estate at Westbury, two Miles from Bristol; Consisting of two Farm Houses, a good Orchard, and upwards of 250 Acres of Arable, Meadow, and Pasture Ground, lying all compact together, well timber'd with Oak, and rented by Samuel Smith, yeoman, at £190 a year; the Landlord allowing the usual Taxes, and £10 a Year for Bristol Soil. The above Premises are capable of large Improvements, and are all Tithe free."

In the following July is the announcement of a sale of "an Estate in fee situate in Moored and Mangotsfield...consisting of a good Farm House, Barn, Stable, and other convenient Outhouses, with about 14 Acres of Arable, 10 Acres of Meadow and Pasture, and an Acre and an half of Wood and Timber, fit to cut. The whole now lett together at the Yearly Rent of £25. The Estate is Tythe free, and there is a Right of Common for any number of Cattle thereto belonging."

J. L.

1925.—COMMON LANDS IN OLDBURY-ON-SEVERN PARISH.—The following is a copy of an old parchment slip in my brother's possession at Moreton; it relates to a piece of common land at Oldbury-on-Severn, which, prior to the Inclosure Act, was occupied in turn for one year by each of the seven owners thereof. Other common fields in the parish were held in a different way. The owner of each "rudge" was to mow it before the end of July, as then cattle could be turned in to graze over the whole. I suppose it was a partial survival of the Saxon system.

Copy.

"Sharrows Green and the changable Acre in the Weastham go round in corse once in seven years as followeth :—

Richard Jones	1665, again in	1735
Thurston's, now Rogers.....	1666, " "	1736
Thurner, now Swanly	1667, " "	1737
Zacharia Baker.....	1668, " "	1738
Joh ⁿ Cox for Skays	1669, " "	1739
Lord now Linke	1670, " "	1740
Perriman now Barrow	1671, " "	1741
Richard Jones or Ten ^t		1742
Costley Rogers		1743
William Swanly		1744
Zacharia Baker.....		1745
John Cox		1746
Thomas Link.....		1747
Thomas Barrow		1748."

It looks as if the list was originally written for the first column of dates, and that the holder of the list in 1735 added the second column and the "now Rogers," &c., and subsequently wrote the second list of names and dates.

Chester.

JOHN CULLMORE.

1926.—A SPECIMEN OF THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE DIALECT.—(See No. 1833.) I recently had as visitor from Gloucestershire a young man who had spent some time in Worcestershire. In his opinion there was more friendliness among people in the latter county than in the former. "They are all so *nunited*," he said; "they visit one another at their houses, and are very friendly." I had never heard the word in Gloucestershire, and had no idea it was in common use until I saw your note.

H. C. W.

Coventry.

1927.—LIST OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—In the *Dictionary of National Biography* (now in course of publication) may be found sketches of the following persons, who, by birth or residence, or by both, have been more or less connected with Gloucestershire, and of whom it may be convenient to have a list for reference :—

Vol. I.

- ALEXANDER of Hales (*d.* 1245), theologian.
 ALFIELD, or AUFIELD, THOMAS, *alias* BADGER (*d.* 1585), seminary
 prest.
 ALLINE, Rev. WILLIAM (1614-1677), author.
 ALLIBOND, Rev. JOHN, D.D. (1597-1658), rector of Broadwell (?),
 author.
 ANDERDON, JOHN LAVICOUNT (1792-1874), biographer of Bishop
 Ken.
 ANGEL, or ANGELL, JOHN (*d.* 1655), evangelist and author.

Vol. II.

- ASHBY, HARRY (1744-1818), writing-engraver.
 ASPLIN, Rev. WILLIAM (1687-1758), rector of Eastleach Martin,
 or Burthorpe, theological author.
 ATKYNS, JOHN TRACY (*d.* 1773), cursitor baron of the Exchequer.
 ATKYNS, RICHARD (1615-1677), writer on typography.
 ATKYNS, Sir ROBERT (1621-1709), chief baron of the Exchequer,
 legal author.
 ATKYNS, Sir ROBERT (1647-1711), Gloucestershire historian.
 AUSTIN, WILLIAM, M.D. (1754-1793), physician and medical
 author.
 AYSCOUGH, FRANCIS, D.D. (1700-1766), dean of Bristol.
 BAALUN, or BALUN, JOHN de (*d.* 1235) justice itinerant.
 BAILY, EDWARD HODGES (1788-1867), sculptor.

Vol. III.

- BALL, Sir ALEXANDER JOHN (1757-1809), rear-admiral. *
 BALL, ANDREW (*d.* 1653), captain in the navy.
 BALLARD, GEORGE (1706-1755), antiquary and author.
 BANNISTER, CHARLES (1738?-1804), actor and vocalist.
 BARING, CHARLES THOMAS, D.D. (1807-1879), bishop of Gloucester
 and Bristol 1856-1861.
 BARKER, ANDREW (*d.* 1577), Bristol merchant.
 BARKSDALE, Rev. CLEMENT (1609-1687), rector of Naunton and
 Stow-on-the-Wold, (chiefly) theological author.
 BARON, JOHN, M.D., F.R.S. (1786-1851), physician, biographer
 of Dr. Jenner and medical author.
 BARONSDALE, WILLIAM, M.D. (*d.* 1608), physician.
 BARRETT, WILLIAM (1733-1789), surgeon, Bristol historian.
 BARRY, Rev. EDWARD, M.D., D.D. (1759-1822), theological and
 medical author.
 BATHURST, ALLEN, 1st Earl (1684-1775), statesman.
 BATHURST, HENRY, 2nd Earl (1714-1794), lord high chancellor.
 BATHURST, HENRY, 3rd Earl (1762-1834), statesman.
 BAYLEE, Rev. JOSEPH, D.D. (1808-1883), vicar of Sheepscombe,
 theological author.
 BAYLEY, JOHN [Whitcomb] (*d.* 1860), antiquary and author.

* See vol. I., p. 13. Not "John Alexander," as by mistake.

BAYLY, Rev. BENJAMIN (1671-1720), rector of St. James's, Bristol, author.

BAYNTON, THOMAS (*d.* 1820), surgeon, medical author.
Vol. IV.

BEDFORD, Rev. ARTHUR (1668-1745), vicar of Temple, Bristol, miscellaneous author.

BEEKE, HENRY, D.D. (1751-1837), dean of Bristol, writer on finance.

BELLERS, JOHN (1654?-1725), philanthropist and author.

BENEFIELD, Rev. SEBASTIAN, D.D. (1559-1630), rector of Meysey-Hampton, theological author.

BENNETT, JAMES (1785-1856), Tewkesbury historian.

BENSON, MARTIN, D.D. (1689-1752), bishop of Gloucester.

BERINGTON, CHARLES, D.D. (1748-1798), vicar apostolic of the midland district.

BERKELEY, FAMILY of.

BERKELEY, Hon. CRAVEN FITZHARDINGE (1805-1855), M.P. for Cheltenham.

BERKELEY, FRANCIS HENRY FITZHARDINGE (1794-1870), politician.

BERKELEY, GEORGE, 8th (or 13th) Baron (1601-1658).

BERKELEY, GEORGE, 1st Earl of (1628-1698), politician and theological author.

BERKELEY, GEORGE (1693?-1746), politician.

BERKELEY, Hon. GEORGE CHARLES GRANTLEY FITZHARDINGE (1800-1881), politician and author.

BERKELEY, Hon. GEORGE CRANFIELD (1753-1818), admiral.

BERKELEY, JAMES, 3rd Earl of (1680-1736), admiral.

BERKELEY, MAURICE FREDERICK FITZHARDINGE, Lord Fitzhardinge (1788-1867), admiral.

BERKELEY, ROBERT (*d.* 1219), benefactor of St. Augustine's Abbey, Bristol.

Vol. V.

BIDDLE, JOHN (1615-1662), unitarian author.

BIDDULPH, Rev. THOMAS TRUGENNA (1763-1838), rector of St. James's, Bristol, theological author.

BIGLAND, RALPH (1711-1784) garter-king-of-arms and Gloucestershire historian.

BIRD, EDWARD (1772-1819), subject painter.

BISSE, PHILIP, D.D. (1667-1721), bishop of Hereford.

BLATHWAYT, WILLIAM (1649?-1717), politician.

BLISS, Rev. NATHANIEL (1700-1764), astronomer-royal.

BLISS, Rev. PHILIP, D.C.L. (1787-1857), antiquary and bibliographer.

BLUNT, Rev. JOHN HENRY, D.D. (1823-1884), rector of Beverston, theological author, Tewkesbury Abbey and Dursley historian.

BONNOR, CHARLES (*f.* 1777-1829?), actor and dramatist.

BONNOR, THOMAS (*f.* 1763-1807), topographical draughtsman and engraver.

BOTETOURT, JOHN, 1st Baron de (*d.* 1324), admiral, governor of St. Briavel's Castle, and warden of the Forest of Dean.

Vol. VI.

BOUCHIER, or BOURCHIER, GEORGE (*d.* 1643), Bristol merchant and royalist.

BOULTER, HUGH, D.D. (1672-1742), bishop of Bristol 1719-1724.

BOVEY, or BOEVEY, CATHARINA (1669-1726), philanthropist.*

BOWDICH, THOMAS EDWARD (1791-1824), African traveller and author.

BOWLY, SAMUEL (1802-1884), slavery abolitionist and temperance advocate.†

BOYD, Rev. Canon ARCHIBALD, (1803-1883), vicar of Christ Church, Cheltenham, 1842-1859, theological author.

BRADLEY, Rev. JAMES, D.D. (1693-1762), astronomer-royal.

BRADSHAW, WILLIAM, D.D. (1671-1732), bishop of Bristol.

BRANWHITE, CHARLES (1817-1880), landscape painter.

BRANWHITE, NATHAN (1775-1857), miniature painter and engraver.

BRERETON, THOMAS (1782-1832), lieut.-colonel, "Bristol riots."

BRETT, HENRY (*d.* 1724), colonel, associate of Addison and Steele.

BRETT, JOHN WATKINS (1805-1863), telegraphic engineer.

BRIGHT, RICHARD, M.D., F.R.S. (1789-1858), physician and medical author, "Bright's disease."

BRISTOL, RALPH de (*d.* 1232), bishop of Kildare, not "Cashel."

BRODERIP, ROBERT (*d.* 1808), organist and composer.

BRODERIP, WILLIAM JOHN (1789-1859), barrister, naturalist and author.

BROOKE, Rev. HENRY (1694-1757), schoolmaster, rector of Tortworth, and author.‡

BROOKS, JAMES, D.D. (1512-1560), bishop of Gloucester.

BROUGH, WILLIAM, D.D. (*d.* 1671), dean of Gloucester.§

BROUGHTON, SAMUEL DANIEL, F.R.S. (1787-1837), army surgeon.

BROUGHTON, THOMAS DUER (1778-1835), colonel, writer on India.

Vol. VII.

BROWNE, or BROWN, Rev. JAMES (1616-1685), theological author.

BRYDGES, GREY, 5th Baron Chandos (1579-1621), "king of the Cotswolds."

BRYDGES, Sir JOHN, 1st Baron Chandos (1490?-1556), lieutenant of the Tower.

BUCKMAN, JAMES (1816-1884), geologist, antiquary, and author.

BUDD, WILLIAM, M.D. (1811-1880), Bristol physician and medical author.

BUDGETT, SAMUEL (1794-1851), "successful merchant" of Bristol.

BULL, Rev. GEORGE, D.D. (1634-1710), rector of Avening 1685-1705, theological author.||

* See vol. II., pp. 84-88, 130-133, 178-180.

† See vol. III., pp. 455-458.

‡ See vol. IV., pp. 95-100.

§ See vol. I., pp. 190-191, 204.

|| For many particulars of Bishop Bull see vol. III., pp. 61-66.

BULLINGHAM, JOHN, D.D. (d. 1598), bishop of Gloucester, and Bristol.

BURHILL, or BURGHILL, Rev. ROBERT, D.D. (1572-1641), controversial author.

BURKE, EDMUND (1729-1797), statesman, M.P. for Bristol.

BURKHEAD, HENRY (fl. 1645), dramatist and Bristol merchant.

BURNELL, ARTHUR COKE (1840-1882), Sanscrit scholar and author.

Vol. VIII.

BURY, Rev. SAMUEL (1663-1730), presbyterian minister in Bristol 1720-1730, author.

BUSH, PAUL, D.D. (1490-1558), first bishop of Bristol, author.

BUTLER, JOSEPH, D.C.L. (1692-1752), bishop of Bristol 1738-1750, author of 'The Analogy'.

CABOT, SEBASTIAN (1474-1557), cosmographer and cartographer.

CADELL, THOMAS (1742-1802), London bookseller and publisher.

CALDERBANK, Rev. LEONARD (1809-1864), R.C. priest and canon of Clifton.

CALLENDER, GEORGE WILLIAM, F.R.S. (1830-1878), surgeon.

CAMBRIDGE, RICHARD OWEN (1717-1802), poet, author of 'The Scribleriad.'

Vol. IX.

CANYNGES, WILLIAM (1399?-1474), Bristol merchant.

CAPEL, Rev. RICHARD (1580-1656), rector of Eastington, puritan author and medical practitioner.†

CARPENTER, JOHN, D.D. (d. 1476), bishop of Worcester.

CARPENTER, Rev. LANT, LL.D. (1780-1840), unitarian divine and author.

CARPENTER, MARY (1807-1877), philanthropist and authoress.

CARPENTER, PHILIP PEARSALL (1819-1877), conchologist.

CARPENTER, WILLIAM BENJAMIN (1813-1885), naturalist and author.

CARTWRIGHT, Rev. WILLIAM (1611-1643), dramatist.

CARY, JOHN (d. 1720?), Bristol merchant and writer on trade.

CATCOTT, Rev. ALEXANDER (1725-1779), vicar of Temple, Bristol, geologist and author.

CATCOTT, Rev. ALEXANDER STOPFORD (1692-1749), rector of St. Stephen's, Bristol, poet.

CATHERINE PARR, Lady Sudeley (1512-1548).

CAVE, Sir STEPHEN, G.C.B. (1820-1880), politician.

Vol. X.

CHAMBERLAYNE, EDWARD, D.C.L. (1616-1703), author of 'The Present State of England.'

CHAMPION, RICHARD (1743-1791), ceramist.

CHARLTON, ROBERT (1809-1872), philanthropist.

CHARLETT, Rev. ARTHUR, D.D. (1655-1722), master of University

† See vol. II., pp. 522-525, 638-642.

College, Oxford, author.

CHATTERTON, THOMAS (1752-1770), poet.

CHERDORTH, JOHN (*d.* 1471), bishop of Lincoln.

CHETWOOD, KNIGHTLY, D.D. (1650-1720), dean of Gloucester, miscellaneous author.

CHEYNEY, RICHARD, D.D. (1513-1578), bishop of Gloucester.

CHILD, William (1606?-1697), musician and composer.

CHILMEAD, Rev. EDMUND (1610-1654), miscellaneous author.

CHISHOLM, COLIN, M.D. (*d.* 1825), Bristol physician and medical author.

CLARE, *de*, FAMILY of.

CLARK, WILLIAM TIERNEY (1783-1852), civil engineer.

(*To be continued.*)

1928.—ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, CHELTENHAM: MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—In 1876 accurate copies were taken of the twenty-two inscriptions* in the church of St. James, Cheltenham:—

1.

Sacred to the memory of | Nathaniel | Thomas Haynes Bayly, Esq^r, | who died in this Town | the 22nd of April, 1839, | aged 43 years. | He was a kind parent and affectionate | husband, | a popular author, | and an accomplished gentleman. | To commemorate the good qualities | which she duly appreciated, | this tablet has been erected | by his disconsolate mother. †

2.

Erected | as a mournful tribute of respect | to the memory of | the Rev^d George Bonner, LL.B., | formerly of Emanuel College, Cambridge, | and first Incumbent of this Church. | He died 25th of June, 1840, | aged 57 years.

3.

Sacred | to the memory of | Major-General William Brett, | late of the Bombay Artillery, | who departed this life | on the 16th of June, 1858, | aged 54.

4.

This tablet | is inscribed by an affectionate daughter | to the memory of | William Dwarria, Esquire, | of Golden Grove, Jamaica, | who departed this life at Stanmore, Middlesex, | on the 4th of Oct^r, 1813, aged 60. | Also of | Sarah, his beloved wife, | who died at Cheltenham, C^o of Gloucester, | where she had been many years resident, and was | buried at Stanmore, | on the 24th of November, 1846, aged 86. | Also of Caroline Matilda, daughter of the above, | died at Bath on the 19th of April, 1867, aged 71.

5.

In memory of | John Eldridge, Esq^{re}. | Born Jan^r 26th, 1774. Obiit May 24th, 1860, | aged 86 years. | His remains rest in the

* An Index has been given in vol. I., p. 73.

† See vol. I., p. 3.

crypt | of S^t Philip's Church, Leckhampton. | Elected one of the
three original Life | Trustees of this Church at the time of its |
consecration in 1830, he accepted the trust, | and through many
difficulties continued to | discharge its duties anxiously | and
faithfully to the close of his life. | He sleeps in humble hope that
when | Christ, his life, shall appear, | then shall he also appear
with Him in glory.

6.

In memory of | Major Richard Rogers Ellis, | formerly of the
18th Hussars. | He died at his residence at Cheltenham, | February
3rd, 1859, | in the 71st year of his age.

7.

Sacred to the memory of | Charles Fowler, Esquire, F.R.C.S., |
late of Cheltenham, | who departed this life | at Weston-super-
Mare May 4th, 1858, | aged 60.

8.

Sacred to the memory of | Major Bentinck Duncan Gilby, 77th
Regiment, | eldest son of the Rev^d F. Duncan Gilby, A.M., |
Incumbent of this Church. | At the early age of 23 years this
young officer was gazetted as B^t Major | for distinguished services
in the trenches at the memorable siege of Sebastopol. | Having
received the Crimean medal with clasps | for the famous battles of
Alma and Balaklava, | Major Gilby's brilliant, but short career was
terminated | from the exhausting effects of wounds received in the
trenches, | July 23rd, 1855, *ætat* 23. | *Dulce et decorum est pro*
patriâ mori. | The members of the congregation of this Church |
have erected this monument as a testimonial of affection and
respect | for their pastor, the Rev^d F. Duncan Gilby, A.M., | who,
by faithfully and zealously preaching the Gospel of Christ, | humbly
leads on to the fulfilment of that promised time, | when wars shall
cease, and sin and death shall be no more.

9.

Sacred | to the memory of | Mary Ann, | the beloved and only
child of | Cheselden and Mary Anne Henson, | of Bainton House,
Northamptonshire, | and of Lansdown Place. | She died June 17th,
1850, aged 41.

10.

Sacred to the memory of | M^r John Hewson, | who died October
18th, 1836, | in the 64th year of his age, | much regretted. | He
was one of the Churchwardens | of this Church from its consecration, |
Oct^r 1830, to the day of his death. | This tablet is erected to his
memory | by some members of the congregation, | as a token of their
regard for his | private worth, and in testimony of the zeal | &
integrity with which he discharged | the duties of his office.

11.

In memory of | Caroline, | widow of the late | Robert Holt,
Esquire, | of Crossfield, in the County of Lancaster. | She died
September 10th, 1857, and was interred in S^t Philip's Church.

12.

To the memory of Elijah Pattle, | second son of Edward Impey, Esq^r, of this Town. | He was born September XXVII, MDCCCXVI, | and died an ensign in the XVIIIth Regiment | of Bengal Native Infantry, | March XXth, MDCCCXXXVII. | His mortal remains are interred | at Kusoor, in the Province of Lahore, | in a tomb consecrated to his merits | by the affection of his brother-officers; | and | in testimony of his domestic virtues, | his filial piety, | his guileless disposition, | and peculiar tenderness of heart, | this tablet is inscribed | by his afflicted parents.

13.

(Brass under window.)

In filial remembrance of Edward and Julia Impey, | formerly residents of this Town, whose remains lie | interred at Bath, this window was erected. 1870.

14.

As a tribute of grateful affection, | this tablet is erected to the memory of | William Ingledew, Esq^{re}, | by his widow, to whom he was justly endeared | by the many excellent qualities of his heart | and the affectionate kindness of his disposition. | He died, beloved and respected, | on the 31st of December, 1849, | and his remains rest in S^t Philip's Church, | in the sure hope of a joyful resurrection.

15.

Sacred to the memory of | Elizabeth Mary Anne, | the beloved wife of William Nicol, Esq^{re}, | who died of cholera at Kurrachee, | in the East Indies, | on the 28th day of April, 1865. | She was the youngest daughter of the | late Rev^d David Young, of the Bombay Establishment. [See No. 22.]

16.

Sacred to the memory of | Mary Ann, | the beloved wife of Robert Norris, Esq^{re}, | of Lansdown Place, Cheltenham, | and youngest daughter of Edward Elton, Esq^{re}, | of Greenaway, C^o Devon, | who departed this life in peace and hope | the 7th of May, 1856, aged 75. | Her remains are deposited in the crypt | of S^t Philip's Church, Leckhampton. | Also to Robert Norris, Esq^{re}, | who died at Malvern Wells | Feb^y 17th, 1863, aged 75. | His remains are also deposited at S^t Philip's Church.

17.

Sacred | to the memory of | the Rev^d Edward Pryce Owen, M.A., | of Bettws Hall, Montgomeryshire, | and of Roderic House, Cheltenham, | who died July 15th, 1863, | aged 76 years.

18.

Sacred | to the memory of | Mary, | relict of the Rev^d E. P. Owen, M.A., | of Bettws Hall, Montgomeryshire, | and of Roderic House, Cheltenham. | Born August 11, 1806. |

Died August 25, 1866. | The blessing of the poor came upon her, and | she caused the widow's heart to sing for joy.

19.

In memoriam | Bridget, | relict of Thomas John Parke, Esq^{re}, | of Highfield House, in the County of Lancaster, | and only daughter of the late | John Colquitt, Esq^{re}, | of Norris Green, in the same County. | She died at her residence in Cheltenham | October 23rd, 1860, in the 82nd year of her age, | and is buried at Leckhampton, in this County.

20.

Sacred to the memory of | the Reverend Stephen Pope, M.A., | Minister of S^t Mary's Chapel, Lambeth, | & late Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, | who fell a victim to pulmonary consumption | at this place Oct^r 24th, 1833, aged 36 years. | Having attained to the age of manhood notwithstanding | a constitution delicate from early youth, | hopes were fondly indulged that he might reach | the ordinary measure of human existence; | but the labours of his pastoral office | soon broke the tender vital thread of him | with whom it was not more a duty than a delight | to proclaim the glad tidings of salvation. | He liveth, however, & will live in the recollection | of his friends & congregation | while conversation easy, yet animated, knowledge | various, yet accurate, eloquence simple, yet impressive, | piety pure, yet ardent, shall retain their value | with the many who lament him.

21.

In memory of | James Webster, Esquire, | for many years a resident of this Town, | & formerly Speaker of the House of Assembly at the Bahamas, | who died October 30th, 1852, aged 83 years. | Also of his wife, Honora Tucker, | who died October 25th, 1852, aged 80 years. | Also of Isabella Bain Chisholm, | granddaughter of the above, who died July 4th, 1853, aged 15 years.

22.

Sacred to the memory | of Harriet Frances, | relict of the Rev^d David Young, M.A., | H.E.I.C.S. Bombay, who died at Cheltenham | September 9th, 1856, aged 66 years. | This tablet is erected as a tribute of | affection by her sorrowing children. [See No. 15.]

AEBBA.

1929.—THE REV. THOMAS DUDLEY FOSBROKE, M.A., F.S.A.—All persons interested in archæology and antiquities, and particularly those of Gloucestershire, are under great obligations to this gentleman; and as one of them, I send this communication for the pages of *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, in the hope that it may thereby serve to perpetuate the memory of a learned and industrious scholar, who was neglected in his lifetime, and who is, I fear, but little thanked since his death for his indefatigable

labours, even by those who derive great benefit from them. I know of few more pathetic illustrations of the woes which assail the poor scholar's life than Mr. Fosbroke's recital of his experiences, which is prefixed to the first volume of his *Encyclopædia of Antiquities, and Elements of Archæology, Classical and Mediæval*, published in 1825, and dedicated by permission to His "Most Sacred Majesty" George the Fourth. This (omitting a pedigree which he traces from 16 Richard II.) I copy for you, merely premising that he says the name is, and ought to have been spelt, Fosbroke, and that he was descended from a Staffordshire family, and that his more recent ancestors were settled in Salop. His father was educated for the Church, and migrated to London, but he does not note the place or date of his own birth. My copy of the work, which is a handsome quarto, I got from the library of my uncle, the late Mr. Joseph Page, of Gloucester, who was an original subscriber, and it contains a portrait and autograph of Mr. Fosbroke, "æt. 46," so that he was born about 1779. If any of your readers can supply information respecting him or his descendants, of whom it is possible many exist in obscurity, it might be acceptable to others as well as to myself.

The Lawn, Denmark Hill, S.E.

JOHN J. POWELL.

I was educated under the Rev. Mr. Milward, of Billericay, in Essex, and at Petersfield, in Hampshire, until I was nine years old; I was then transferred to St. Paul's School, London, from whence I removed to Pembroke College, Oxford; the High Master of St. Paul's (Dr. Roberts) having offered me a scholarship in that amiable and friendly Society. It had been suggested, and in some degree acted upon, that I should become a Special Pleader; but it was my father's dying wish that I should be placed in the Church, because it was a family custom. When I came of age, I had the misfortune to find, that the payment of £500, charged upon an estate in my favour, could not be enforced; that the living of.....promised to me by a Mr. P...., in recompense for an unpaid debt of £800, borrowed from the Rev. John Fosbroke, Vicar of Childerditch, was not to be obtained; that a bequest of £200, by the same worthy relative, was irrecoverable through a legal informality; and that the only realization of my views had been a legacy, about the last amount, which was expended by anticipation on my College expences. In the usual course, I took the degrees of B. and M.A. and Holy Orders; and in 1796 published the *Economy of Monastic Life*, a poem in Spenserian measure and style, written upon Darwin's doctrine, of using only precise ideas of picturesque effect, chiefly founded upon the sense of Vision. The Reviews were favourable; and in 1799 I was elected F.S.A. I then devoted myself to Archæology (including the Saxon language), and studied eight or nine hours every day. According to a rule, which I have uniformly observed of following

only the best patterns in every science, I determined to publish only records, manuscripts, or other matters, new to the publick. Upon this plan I compiled my *British Monachism*, from the rich stores of the British Museum and the Bodleian Library. Messrs. Nichols purchased the copy-right, and the work appeared in 1802, in two volumes, octavo. All the Reviews were flattering, without a single exception.

I was at the same time warmly solicited to undertake an original history of the County of Gloucester. The first thing known of the kind was a manuscript copy of the Inquisitions post Mortem, complete down to the reign of Richard III., copied for the use of Henry Lord Stafford. This manuscript was put into my hands; and the providential coincidence of thus being indebted for the main support of my book to that family was an exquisite gratification. My labour being thus importantly eased, I was enabled sooner to perfect my collections from the Publick Offices and Libraries; the subscription was warmly encouraged by the Nobility and Gentry, a large number from my own parish joining in it; and an opposition was vainly attempted.

The publication of this work introduced me to a young man of good family, and once considerable estate, who proffered me a Living in his gift, when vacant, of £500 a year. Through disregard of expence, he became involved, and I voluntarily permitted him to dispose of the Living, that he might not curtail his estates. He proposed to present me with £1000 instead; but bad company and misfortunes both prevented that and the continuance of the connection. About the same time, I declined an annuity of £200 a year from a female friend of fashion, because I was fearful that it might involve me, as an author, in publications not compatible with my clerical profession. Of both these acts of self-denial, the relinquishment of the living and annuity, which I might have honourably secured by management, to the eventual service of the parties, as well as of myself, I have had ample time to repent. I have also declined pecuniary offers of benefiting myself by joining factious newspapers.

I had hopes that my literary efforts would have obtained me some moderate preferment, tending to render my feelings easy with regard to my declining years. It is my permanent affliction, however, (and a bitter one it is) to know that I am now advanced in life, unbeneficed and unpatronized, and I make the matter known, from the pressing solicitations of my children, and the kind sentiments of various respectable friends, who consider my case to be a very hard one, as I have a wife and seven children, two of whom I have placed in respectable professions by painful sacrifices; and have five more advancing fast to the expensive periods of their ages.

A man who, like myself, lives only among his books, his wife and children, and finds *that* the happiest form of existence, is not

ambitious; and I do not make such painful observations from an unreasonable motive; only from a justifiable desire of deriving a sufficient support from my profession, as others have done, and a consciousness that I only owe the necessity of thus speaking to sacrifices made to principle or sentiment.

To resume my narrative—Upon the conclusion of the County History, I was engaged by an eminent bookseller upon terms of six guineas per sheet, and an *Encyclopædia of Antiquities* at two hundred and fifty pounds, with the promise of other profitable engagements. In 1810 he failed, and I determined to leave my situation in an opulent and refined neighbourhood, where I had received the kindest and most gratifying attentions, for rural retirement on the Banks of the Wye.

Soon afterwards I had the honour of illustrating several unpublished statues in Mr. Hope's Collection, and was offered a Chaplaincy in the Forces, but was obliged to decline it, because I must have gone abroad, and left my children uneducated.

In 1814, I published an *Abridgement of Whitby's Commentary on the New Testament*; for which I received the unsolicited praise of Dr. Napleton, Chancellor of Hereford, and other dignitaries.

In 1817, the *British Monachism* having risen to double the original sale price, a splendid edition was published in quarto, and the work is respectfully quoted by the highly celebrated author of *Waverley*, in his novel of the *Monastery*, and favourably noticed in the *Quarterly Review*.

In 1817, a gentleman in a high official situation offered me access to the materials in the Government Offices for compiling an important Historical work, but the sacrifices which so long a residence in London would have required, rendered it impracticable; and it has since been executed by another writer, in a manner which was given universal satisfaction. I merely mention the matter to show the vexatious disappointments which I have sustained. Since that I have finished, besides minor publications, *An original History of the City of Gloucester*, *Abstracts of Smyth's Lives of the Berkeleys*, and the Work now before me.

Had it been my good fortune to have obtained sufficient preferment for the support of my family, it was my intention to have placed my son for a time in my Curacy, and have gone abroad to collect or abstract the latent materials connected with the History of England, which are locked up in the Continental Libraries; but that gratifying task will probably fall to the lot of others, of superior good fortune to myself. But no person without an intimate acquaintance with our ancient history can discriminate between the known and the unknown, the rare and the common; and thus render his collections not duplicates; and a man properly qualified may not chuse the undertaking.*

* There is a sketch of Fosbroke in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. II., p. 61.—ED.

1930.—THOMAS SMITH, OF CAMPDEN, AND HENRY SMITH, OF LONDON.—In Wandsworth Public Library there is a book entitled *Notices relating to Thomas Smith, of Campden, and to Henry Smith, sometime Alderman of London*, "by the late Charles Perkins Gwilt, B.A. of Christ Church, Oxford, and of the Middle Temple, London, a Descendant of the Family," London, 1836, pp. vi. 80. It was not printed for sale, and a note inside the cover states that there were only one hundred copies.

The first seventeen pages are filled with an account of Smith, of Campden, with three illustrations of Thomas Smith's tomb. The remainder of the book is devoted to Henry Smith, one of the most notable of Wandsworth worthies, with an illustration of his tomb.

On p. 18 it is mentioned that "Henry Smith was born at Wandsworth, in the county of Surrey, in May, 1548; who and what his father was still remains unknown, though, as already asserted, no doubt can exist of his having been a member of the family of Smith, of Campden, in the county of Gloucester; and notwithstanding that strict legal proof cannot be adduced to support this assertion, still the circumstantial evidence is too strong to be rebutted." The author then gives his reasons, and adds, "If conjecture were here allowable, we might account in a likely way for Wandsworth having been his birthplace, by supposing that the father came up from Gloucestershire under the patronage of his relation Thomas Smith (who was then living with the Court at Nonsuch), that he settled at that place, and that the assistance of Thomas Smith afforded his son Henry, in forwarding his views in afterlife, might have been the foundation of the large fortune he afterwards acquired." Unfortunately the parish registers of Wandsworth do not commence until 1603,* and are of no assistance to us in the matter.

A tradition exists that Smith travelled about Surrey as a beggar with a dog, and he is still spoken of as "Dog-Smith;" but this seems to be a fiction. He died January 3, 1627-8, and was buried at Wandsworth on the 7th of the month following. He was very wealthy, and several parishes have been benefited by his will, one of the number being Longney in Gloucestershire.† In the list of estates of which he was possessed at his death, there is "The manor of Longney, the impropriate rectory and lands there;" and Mr. Gwilt has added this note:—"Purchased by Mr. Smith; rents allotted to parishes not in Surrey. The manor to the general expenses of the trust. Atkyns says [?] he bought it of Sir William Bond, Knight; but this was not the fact, for it was conveyed to him by Lord Lumley 2 James I. So says Mr. Bray." In 1874

* The registers, 1603-1787, contain numerous entries relating to French refugees who settled in the parish from time to time, and have been printed recently by J. Travis Esquire.

† "Culberton" is likewise mentioned as a Gloucestershire parish benefited by Smith's will. There is a hamlet of the name in the parish of Rodmarton, but not any parish so called in Gloucestershire or elsewhere.

Longney Farm, etc., produced £573 6s. 5d., and Longney Manor and Silver Street £789 1s. 4d. Of the latter sum £300 was spent in rebuilding the chancel of Longney Church, and £100 went to the church restoration fund. The £573 6s. 5d., less the amount of necessary expenses, was divided amongst twenty-four parishes, Longney receiving £14 14s. 8d.

CECIL T. DAVIS.

Public Library, Wandsworth, S.W.

1931.—SELECTIONS FROM THE CALENDARS OF STATE PAPERS (DOMESTIC).

(Continued from No. 1666.)

1591. The Council to the Barons of the Exchequer.
 June 6. Direct them to discharge the suit of Leake v. Van Greenwich. Peane and Francis for importing pins into England. It was permitted by treaty made at Bristol, as the stoppage of import of pins had been followed by restraint abroad of import of English cloth, and such prohibitions were found prejudicial. (Copy.) [ccxxxix. 18.]
- Nov. 25. Certificate of Wm. Neale, auditor, of the value of Rowde manor and other lands and possessions in Wiltshire, of Thomas, Lord Seymour, of Sudeley, attainted of treason, to be sold for 1,456l., being 35 years' purchase, on conditions specified. Noted as for Edw. Hungerford. Signed by the Commrs. for the sale of lands. (Copy, 2 sheets.) [ccxl. 68.]
- Nov. 25. Docquet of patent appointing Sir John Poyntz Westminister. sheriff of co. Gloucester, who was sworn in before Sir Richd. Berkeley, Hen. Winslow, and Wm. Chester. [ccxl.]
- Nov. 27. Commission of rebellion to Richd. Vaughan and Westminister. others, of Gloucestershire, to apprehend Richd. Edwardes. (Docquet.) [ccxl.]
- Nov. 29. Commission to Geo. Snigge and three others, of Westminister. Gloucestershire, to inquire after the death of John Roberts. (Docquet: Dec. 1, 1591.) [ccxl.]
- Nov. 29. Commission to Robt. Hurte and three others, of Westminister. Bristol, to inquire after the death of Thos. Young, sen., and Thos. Young, jun., his son and heir. (Docquet. Dec. 1, 1591.) [ccxl.]
1592. Grant to Thos. Crompton and Robt. Wright, of Feb. 7. the manor of Nether Swell, and a messuage near, Westminister. called Bold, and of Swell park, &c. (Docquet.) [ccxli.]
- Feb. 14. Special livery for Sir John Tracy, son and heir of Westminister. Sir John Tracy, deceased. (Docquet.) [ccxli.]
- Feb. 14. Commission of bankruptcy to Ant. Rudd, dean Westminister. of Gloucester, Thos. Seames, alderman, and five

- others, on behalf of the creditors, six of whom are named, against Edw. Chatterton, *alias* Thos. Pilkington, chapman, of Gloucester, broken 2 Nov. last, for 40*l.* and upwards. (*Docquet.*) [ccxli.]
- Feb. 15. Lease to Robt. Stephens, for 21 years, of Cheltenham parsonage and Charlton [Kings] chapel; rent, 75*l.* (*Docquet.*) [ccxli.]
- Feb. 15. Commission of peace for co. Gloucester, renewed
Westminster. for placing John Hungerford, sheriff last year. (*Docquet.*) [ccxli.]
- [Feb. 23.] Dispensation for Chris. Windle, B.A., to hold Bisley vicarage with Syde rectory, both in Gloucester diocese. (*Docquet.*) [ccxli.]
- Mar. 4. Patent granting to Martin Smith and Walter
Westminster. Vaughan, on surrender of Humphrey Michell, the office of water bailiff in the Severn. (*Latin, damaged.*) [ccxli. 93.]
- Mar. 23. Protection for burning to Wm. Hamlyn, of Wickware, to gather in cos. Gloucester and Northampton, on testimonial of Sir John Poynts, Sir Richd. Berkeley, Mat. Poynts, and Nich. Thorp, justices of peace. (*Docquet.*) [ccxli.]
- June 6. Bernard de la Laude, deputy of the inhabitants of Bayonne, to the Privy Council.....In April, 1591, the ship of Peter de Hody, merchant of Bayonne, returning from Newfoundland, laden with 108,000 dry fish, 4,000 green, and 14 hogsheads of train oil, total value 6,000 crowns, was taken by a ship of war appointed by Sir Walter Raleigh, and brought to Uphill, near Bristol; and though Peter de Hody obtained letters from Madame, sister of the French King, to Her Majesty, for its recovery, and sent two men, who have been continual suitors these eight months, and spent 500 crowns, they were fain to leave off their suit and return to France to save their lives, being threatened by the owners and victuallers by the said ship of war, rich merchants in Bristol, who have received the proceeds of the merchandise, and still withhold the ship.
- Martin de Crutehette and Matthew Dollines, also burgesses of Bayonne, in Dec. 1590, freighted a ship with pitch, linen, &c., worth 1,000 French crowns, which was also taken by an English ship of war, commanded by Capt. John Austin, of Southampton. Martin Daguerre, last December, had a ship laden with 200,000 dry fish shot at by two other English ships, and was constrained to put into the port of Bayonne, so damaged that he was forced

to relade the fish in another hulk; this was taken by three other English ships, and brought to Bristol, where it was sold, together with the fish, by the captains, owners, and victuallers of such ships of war, viz., Capt. Robt. Johnson, Capt. Wm. Fletcher, Hump. Lovell, and Sam. Lovell, owners and victuallers, dwelling at Bristol; the loss to Daguerre is 7,000 crowns, besides what he has spent in attempting its recovery, having kept a man in England at great charge ever since, by means whereof he is utterly undone. [ccxlii. 44.]

June 17.

Declaration by John, Archbishop of Canterbury, that in 1571, 1572, and 1573, there was a cause in his Court of Audience, before Dr. Thos. Yale, between Tristram and Grisogan Holcombe, plaintiffs, and Edm. and Eliz. Catesby, defendants, in which, on account of the distance of some of Holcombe's witnesses, a commission was granted for taking their evidence, when it was proved that Ant. Porter left the lease of Mickleton farm, with 200*l.*, to his wife Grisogan, his son William, and in default of their issue, to his daughter Elizabeth, and the child of his brother Edmund; that William Porter wasted the property and died in misery; that William and Grisogan Porter paid the heavy debts of Ant. Porter, as proved by receipts given; that Tristram Holcombe was not an executor, but married the widow Grisogan. Examinations as to the disposal of the lease of Mickleton by Wm. Porter, with consent of his mother, she reserving some portion for herself, for which cause she is sued by the Catesbys as next heirs. (*3 sheets. Case E., Eliz., no. 7.*) [ccxlii.]

Sept. 26.

Acknowledgment, by Nich. Porter, of Aston Sub-edge, and Giles Porter, of Clopton, of a debt to Nich. Overbury, of Nether Quynnton, Gloucester, gentleman, of 20*l.*, to be paid on 13 Oct. next. With endorsement of the receipt, by Thos. Thurston, of 10*l.* on account, on 13 Oct. [ccxliii. 18.]

1593.
Jan. 18.

List of gentlemen of property and ability residing in the several counties of England, alphabetically arranged, and in Wales, who are fit to serve Her Majesty, some in one function and some in another; giving from 2 to 12 names in each county. (*12 pages; written by Maynard, Lord Burghley's clerk; with insertions and corrections by Cecil.*) [ccxliv. 17.]

March 1

Preamble of a [proposed] Act, confirming that of 35 Eliz. touching the breadth of white woollen cloths

- in cos. Wilts, Gloucester, Somerset, and Oxford.
(*Imperfect draft.*) [ccxlv. 110.]
- May 16. Wm. Hulbert to Lord Burghley. By his favour obtained 10 years since the customer's place inwards at the port of Bristol, but being unable, through infirmity, to perform service, wishes to resign in favour of John Dowlie, his near kinsman, recommended by the mayor and some of the aldermen; will yield 100 angels for his lordship's favour therein.
Encloses,
Thos. Aldworth, Mayor, and John Brown and Robt. Kitchen, Aldermen of Bristol, to Lord Burghley. Wm. Hulbert, one of the customers of that port, wishing to resign his office to John Dowlie, they recommend the latter as fit for the place. Bristol, May 3, 1593. [ccxlv. 9.]
- May 31. Indenture of lease, by Robt. Harward, of Mickleton, to Richd. Harris, Richd. Getway, Thos. Poole, and Robt. White, of the same place, of two yard lands arable, and two closes adjoining, for four years; rent, 23*l.* [ccxlv. 22.]
- May. Nonsuch. The Council to the Mayor and Aldermen of Bristol. Upon the earnest complaint of the French ambassador resident in England, of the taking of sundry ships belonging to Bayonne and St. Jean de Luz by English men-of-war, some being of Bristol, &c. [ccxlv. 25.]
- Oct. 6. Southampton. Renard de la Bere to Lord Burghley. Sir Anth. Cooke, in consideration of the writer's having apprehended those who robbed him, obtained for him the comptrollership of customs at Gloucester, which he has ever since enjoyed. Is now less able to travel, by reason of sickness, and the place not answering the charge, he is willing to yield it up; holds the place with the good liking of that city, and in their behalf requests that Thos. Wankley may succeed him. [ccxlv. 123.]
- Nov. 18. Gloucester. John Taylor, Mayor, and five Aldermen of Gloucester, to Lord Burghley. Renard Delabers, comptroller of the port there, is willing to yield up his office to Thos. Walkely, a well-disposed and able man, born there, and of good parentage, who has always resided there, and has promised to continue to do so, and to exercise the office to the good liking of the magistrates. Request his appointment, and an order for his residence and due service there, as Her Majesty has hitherto been much deceived, and the city and country much abused, by

substitutes and deputies in the Custom-house. [ccxvi. 13.]

Dec. 15. Wm. Bland, Lisle Cave, and J. Dowse, Surveyors
London. of Ports, to Lord Burghley. Recommend John Collins for a waiter's place at the port of Bristol, he having been employed there in the time of Mr. Secretary's farm, and since. [ccxvi. 34.]

Dec. 18. Declaration of Robt. Webb, of Beckington, co. Somerset, clothier, of his surrender of a patent granted to Robt. Taylor, 31 July, 1590, and transferred by Taylor to him, 27 Nov. 1593, of the farm of the alnage of saleable cloths in Gloucestershire and Bristol, with the moiety of the forfeitures on those set to sale unsealed, on rent of 11*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, to increase 20*s.* yearly. [ccxvi. 36.]

Dec. 27. Sir John Poynts and three others to Lord
Standish. Burghley. Recommend Thos. Walkley to succeed Rennard Delabere, as comptroller of the port of Gloucester. The mayor and aldermen have become suitors also on his behalf; know him to be of good parentage, of honest behaviour, and fit for the office, and believe he will prove a profitable member to the country. [ccxvi. 44.]

1594. Michael Pepwall, Mayor, and five Aldermen of
Jan. 28. Bristol, to Lord Burghley. Recommend Richd. Colston for the deputy waiter's place at that port, vacant by death of Mr. Shore. He acted as Shore's deputy, but the charge for his admittance was so great that, without his lordship's favour, he and his wife and six children are likely to be utterly undone. He was an honest merchant, but decayed through losses at sea. [ccxlvii. 24.]

Jan. 31. Edw. Aye and John Bub, Bailiffs, and six other
Tewksbury. Burgesses of Tewksbury, to Lord Burghley. Recommend Edw. Barston, deputy customs' officer for the port of Gloucester, as a fit person to succeed Mr. Conway, who is about surrendering the customs' officer's place. Barston has been greatly hindered by the hard suggestions of the mayor and aldermen of Gloucester, who intend to place a burgess of their city in the office, so as the more easily to gain to themselves the whole trade of the river, which they have practised many times before, to the great damage of Tewksbury. Think that the office was erected for easing the whole country, but the city of Gloucester surmises it to have been done only for their advancement. Sue for his favour towards their neighbour Barston, who has sufficiently demeaned

himself in the service for five or six years; was born in the town, bred in the trade of merchandise, and had well profited therein, until through the embargo of Spain he lost the greater part of his substance. If Gloucester should be possessed of the office for a burges, they will bar the upper towns of their trade upon the river, as much as in them lies. [ccxlvii. 29.]

- April 14. Grant to Hugh George, in consideration of the services of Capt. Robt. Peacock in the wars of the Low Countries, and in recompence of monies claimed as due to him by the Queen for the same, of a lease in reversion for 21 years, without fine, of the site and lands of Bisleigh, *alias* Overcourt Manor, &c.; total rent, 22*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* (*Docquet.*) [ccxlviii.]
- May 30. Lord Burghley to John Douve, Deputy Customer of Bristol. Understands that Jaques Josselin and other Bonadventure merchants of Bordeaux agreed with Mr. Swinnerton, farmer of the impost for wines, that they should pay no interest for not having paid the impost, and that, upon giving good security, they should have three months' further time for paying the impost; Swinnerton intimated this to Douve as his deputy, who said he could not acknowledge other warrants than his lordship's. Orders him therefore to obey Swinnerton's letter. (*Draft. Abstract.*) [ccxlviii. 120.]
- July 1. Warrant to strike a tally upon the customer of the port of Bristol, for 105 crowns of the double rose, for Thos. Aldworth and partners, merchants of Bristol, to be paid out of the customs on wares from their new ship, the Gabriel, of Bristol, of 105 tons' burden, as the Queen's reward towards their charges. (*Docquet.*) [ccxlix.]
- July 8. Licence for 20 years to Richd. Lecavell and Valentine Harris, grooms of the chamber, to sow 100 acres with woad, in each of the counties of Berks, Wilts, Gloucester, &c.; prohibiting others to sow it in the said counties; rent, 50*l.* (*Docquet.*) [ccxlix.]
- July 9. William, Lord Chandos, and six others, to Lord Gloucester. Burghley. Certify the sufficiency of Edw. Barston, deputy customer of the port there to Mr. Conway, for the office of customer in his own name, and request his appointment, with Conway's consent. [ccxlix. 25.]
- July 19. Pardon to Thos. King, of Avening, for burglary, with restitution of goods. (*Docquet.*) [ccxlix.]

- July 24.** Serjt. G. Burrell to Lord Burghley. The comptroller of the port of Gloucester is sick; if he die, begs the place. It would make a poor serjeant an able man in his country, as yielding some 10*l.* a year; it would help other small things now enjoyed by his lordship's means, and would free him from misery. [cexlix. 37.]
- Aug. 4.** Pardon to Robt. Palmer, of Blockley,* co. Worcester, gentleman, for highway robbery. (*Docquet.*) [cexlix.]
- Sept. 12.** Sir John Danvers, Sir Hen. Poole, Sir H. Winston, and George Master, to Lord Burghley. Recommend Jasper Stone for the office of comptroller of the port of Gloucester, he having executed the office during the sickness of the late comptroller. [ccl. 5.]
- Nov. 16.** List of 46 ships built in the several ports of the realm since 23 Eliz., viz., 25 in London, 7 in Bristol, 2 in Southampton, 9 in the western ports, and 1 each in Ipswich, Hull, and Liverpool, with Her Majesty's allowance of 5*s.* a ton towards the same; total, 2,823*l.* 5*s.* (*With notes by Burghley. 2 pages.*) [ccl. 33.]
- Nov. 24.** Grant to Griffith Lewes, D.D., of the deanery of Gloucester, void by promotion of Dr. Rudd to the bishopric of St. David's. (*Docquet.*) [ccl.]
1595. Lease by the Commrs. [for Crown lands] to Ant. Shrimpton, for 21 years, of a messuage called Radbrooke, and of lands in cos. Gloucester and Worcester; rent 20*l.*, no fine. (*Docquet.*) [ccli.]
- Mar. 22.** Warrant to the Master, &c., of the almshouse of Westminster. Ratcliff parish, near Bristol, to admit Wm. Powell to the place of guider of the sick and diseased there. (*Warrant Book, i., p. 109.*) [ccli.]
- May 9.** Will of Hen. Watkins, yeoman, of Harescombe, bequeathing Dockworth pasture, in Harsfield parish, to his daughters Jane and Margaret, with remainder to his son Henry, who is also made heir of his lands and rents in co. Gloucester. Executors, his brothers Phil. and Edw. Watkins. With memorandum, May 10, of slight differences in the disposal of his property between his daughters. (1½ *pages.*) [cclii. 13.]
- June 11, 12.** Examination of Robt. Purnell before Lord Chief Justice Popham and Sir Wm. Brouncker. Nich. Bridges confessed to have robbed him last Jan. 31, between Western Burt and Boxwell, but would not say who helped him. Was coming from Paul's fair,

* The parish of Blockley is not in Gloucestershire, but is completely surrounded by it and Warwickshire. For several particulars see vol. II., pp. 381 *et seq.*

Bristol, and had 135*l.* taken. Edw. Guildford confessed to George Huntley, of Boxwell, that he found a wallet of Chris. Purnell's with 135*l.* Was advised by Sir Thos. Throckmorton not to meddle with the money without the chief baron's opinion. Applied, with his brothers Christopher and Thomas, to two justices of Ciciter* for examination of Bridges [base son of Chas. Bridges, of Walton-upon-Wye, co. Hereford] and Guildford, who were bound over to appear next assizes. Dared not tell what Bridges and Guildford had confessed, being threatened that they should not have their money again unless they showed favour, in which case they should be satisfied. (*3 pages in Popham's hand.*) [celii. 60.]

- June 11, 12. Like examination of Thos. Purnell, clothier. On Jan. 31, he and his brothers Robert and Christopher were robbed at Cromwell heath, coming from Bristol fair, he of 120*l.*, Robert of 135*l.* in a wallet, and Christopher the same, who also was much hurt. Particulars of the capture, &c., of Bridges and Guilford; of Bridges' confession, the finding of the money, 220*l.* in all; of the Purnells hesitating to take it without the chief baron's opinion; of Chas. Bridges giving wool to the Purnells, as no more money was to be had; their examination and release on bail, &c. (*4 pages in Popham's hand.*) [celii. 61.]

[Further particulars of the above case may be found in this same *Calendar*, pp. 52, 53 (2), 58, 62 (3), 64 (4), 68, 69, 113. "The bail was but 50*l.* a piece and the prisoners in 100*l.*, and they thereupon fled, and never made their appearance. Huntley dealt with Chas. Bridges to satisfy the Purnells, and he delivered 70 todd of wool, and the wallet of money, and the 93*l.*"]

- June 19, Lime St. Lisle Cave, Wm. Bland, and J. Dowse, Surveyors of Ports, to Lord Burghley. Recommend Geo. Holland, of Bristol, to a waiter's room in that port. Has served about the customs since Sir F. Walsingham's farming of customs there, and is fit for the place. [celii. 82.]
- Aug. 30. Release, by Christopher Whitton, of Poick, co. Worcester, gentleman, to Nich. Porter, of Aston-sub-Edge, from a bond of 40*l.*, and indemnity from all actions, suits, and demands thereupon. (*Damaged.*) [celiii. 94.]
- Aug. List of lord lieutenants and deputy lieutenants for co. Northampton, &c.; with additions [by Lord Burghley] of the principal persons in co. Gloucester

* Cirencester of course, notwithstanding the query, which is frequently repeated.

- and other counties. Endorsed, "Counties wanting lieutenants." [ccliii. 96.]
- Oct. 5. The Council to the Mayor and Aldermen of Bristol. We understand that in times past an almshouse was erected in your city for the relief of aged and impotent sailors, for maintenance of which there was levied and collected, by consent of the merchants and sailors, 1½*d.* on every ton's lading of merchants' goods of the city, and a penny in the pound out of each sailor's wages, with which the said almshouse has hitherto been maintained; as also a free school for mariners' children, and a yearly stipend paid to a minister to say service in a chapel at Shirehampton, near Hungroad; so that the mariners bound to attend their ships might be edified and not drawn from their charge, to the endangering of their ships and goods; but this laudable and godly order is somewhat withstood by reprisers, and such as go fishing voyages to Newfoundland. Knowing that by reason of the great number of mariners who of late have been maimed in Her Majesty's service, and on those reprisal voyages, and who may have relief there, it ought now to be the more maintained, we require you to assist the collectors of the said hospital to gather the said 1½*d.* per ton on the merchants' goods, and a penny in the pound on the mariners' wages, as well on the said reprisers and Newfoundland men as on other merchants. (*Copy.*) [ccliv. 6.]
- 1595† Licence to Sir Wm. Russell and three others to dig and search for hidden treasure in cos. Somerset, Wilts, and Gloucester, for two years, and to enjoy all they find, provided they give notice to two justices of peace near, before digging anywhere. (*Warrant Book, i, p. 39.*) [cclv.]
- 1595† Presentation by Ant. Sambage, of Nich. Overburie, of the parish of Quenington, *alias* Queinton, before Wm. Blackleech, vicar of John [Bullingham], Bp. of Gloucester, for recovery of tithes unlawfully withheld in Mickleton parish. (*3 pages, chiefly Latin.*) [cclv. 38.]
- 1595† Note of the number of parish churches in the several counties of England; total, 8,981. [cclv. 70.]
1596. In an "Abstract of the soldiers that are furnished by the clergy" the diocese of Bristol is entered for 206, and Gloucester for 141. (*5 pages.*) [cclvi. 51.]
- Mar. 18. Wm. Farphey, Mayor, and six Aldermen of Bristol, to Lord Burghley. We recommend Wm. Benger as fit to succeed Wm. Spencer, who is about

- to resign the customership of Bridgwater to him, if your lordship consents. [cclvi. 98.]
- May 6. Wm. Spencer to Lord Burghley. Five years since
Clement's your lordship was pleased to bestow the customership
Inn. of Bridgwater upon me, but as the trade there is so
small that it will not pay the fees, I am content to
resign in favour of Wm. Benger, &c. [cclvii. 72.]
- [May 6.] Petition of Wm. Benger to Lord Burghley, &c.
[cclvii. 73.]
- May 7. Bond by Nich. Porter, of Aston-sub-Edge, in 60*l.*
for payment of 30*l.* to John Wigfall, junior,
haberdasher, of Worcester, by Michaelmas next.
(*Latin and English.*) [cclvii. 78.]
- June 23. Lord Hunsdon to Lord Treasurer Sir Wm. Cecil
Southampton (*sic*). I recommend Wm. Lavington for the
House. controllorship of customs at Bristol, which his
kinsman Jackson wishes to resign in his favour.
[cclix. 23.]
- July 21. Indenture from Nich. Porter, of Aston-sub-Edge,
to Edw. Greville, of Milcote, co. Warwick, of the
manor of Mickleton, as let by the abbot and convent
of St. Mary of Eynesham, co. Oxford, to Walter
Barton, 20 Hen. VIII., from 1554, for 60 years, on
rent of 93*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; which manor has since come to
Nich. Porter, who, by deed of 20 May, 1595, conveyed
it to Greville, except Mickleton parsonage and tithes,
and certain meadows; these exceptions he now,
according to promise, includes in the lease, which he
grants for the remainder of his term. [cclix. 76.]
- July 27. Bond by Nich. Porter and Robt. Bloxham, *alias*
Ingles, both of Aston-sub-Edge, in 40*l.* for payment
of 20*l.* to Lewis Hobdale, of Ditchford, co. Worcester,
at the house of John Jewkes at Chipping Campden
on 20 Jan. next. [cclix. 80.]
- Sept. 22. The Queen to Sir Drew Drury. Having appointed
Sir Richd. Berkeley lieutenant of the Tower, we
discharge you, and require you, in presence of Lord
North, Treasurer of the Household, Lord Buckhurst,
and Sir John Fortescue, Chancellor of the Exchequer,
to deliver your charge and prisoners, by inventory
and view of the said counsellors, to Sir R. Berkeley.
(*Draft.*) [cclx. 18.]
- 1596 1 Liber Pacis, containing the names of the justices
of the peace in the several shires of England and
Wales for 1596. (46 pages. *Case F., Elis., no. 11.*)
[cclxi.]
1597. John Androwes, Customer of Bristol, to Lord

- April 9. Burghley. In answer to your letter, I cannot understand of any quantity of butter now to be had in the counties adjoining, as the time of year is spent for that victual; but if special restraint be made thereupon in cos. Monmouth and Glamorgan, and in the ports and creeks of the Severn, 100 barrels of butter may be provided before the end of May, for 3*l.* a barrel, and another 100 at the same price in June. Malt is 56*s.* the quarter at Tewksbury and Gloucester; but none can pass thence here without warrant from Lord Chandos and the commissioners there. A great quantity of oats is now to be had in Pembrokeshire, at 20*s.* the quarter, by assistance of Sir John Ogan [? Wogan] and other commissioners, otherwise they will suffer no grain to pass. The prices of these provisions in Bristol are far greater, and no quantity to be had, &c. (*With notes by Burghley*) [cclxii. 107.]
- April 22. Jno. Androwes, Customs' Officer, to [Sec. Cecil].
Bristol. Concerning the 400 barrels of butter, if you will give me a warrant to restrain all other transportation from cos. Monmouth and Glamorgan, during this service, that it may be lawful for me and my assigns to buy and transport the said butter to Bristol, and there ship it for Ireland, I will deliver 100 barrels at Bristol before the end of next May, for 3*l.* a barrel, allowing two kilderkins to each, and containing 216*lbs.* of butter, and will for the two casks of the two kilderkins 40*lbs.* Before the end of June I will deliver 100 barrels more, and in July 200, receiving for the 400 barrels 1,200*l.* The charge for transporting it from Bristol to Dublin is 2*s.* 6*d.* the barrel, if it be laden with the malt and oats, which will cost 3*s.* 4*d.* the quarter. It may all be delivered and received by indenture; if malt be sent, there ought to be some hops, as Ireland has but a small store of them. [cclxii. 133.]
- June 4. Pardon to Thos. Neaste, yeoman, of Tredington, for burglary. (*Docquet.*) [cclxiii.]
- June 11. Pardon to Robt. Vynor, of Badmington, for robbing John Allen of 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* (*Docquet.*) [cclxiii.]
- Aug. 15. Bill for silks, satins, velvets, and taffetas, sold by Baptist Hicks, merchant, to Sir Thos. Wilkes, on his going to France; total, 68*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* [cclxiv. 83.]
- Aug. 18. Bond of Nich. Porter, of Aston-sub-Edge, and Richd. Dyrham, of Worcester, baker, for payment of 50*s.* to Rowland Barkeley, of Worcester, gent, on

- 19 Feb. 1598. Sealed and delivered in presence of Edw. Hicks, senior and junior. [cclxiv. 87.]
- Sept. 24. Pardon to Simon Mason, of Eayford [Eyford, or Eyford], for being accessory to horse stealing. (*Docquet.*) [cclxiv.]
- Oct. 15. Grant to Wm. Hill, B.D., of the next vacant prebend in Bristol.* (*Docquet.*) [cclxiv.]
- Nov. 11. Lease in reversion by the Commrs. to Thos. Collins, yeoman, of the Male, and Richd. Ridgdale, of Tottenham, co. Middlesex, for fifty years, of tenement, orchards, waste ground, &c., in Campden; rent, 18*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; no fine, because he takes upon him to repair the decayed houses. (*Docquet.*) [cclxv.]
- (*To be continued.*)

1932.—THE PATRONAGE OF PAINSWICK VICARAGE.—(Reply to No. 1909.) I think I can give GLOUCESTRENSIS a little information on this subject which may interest him.

I have been unable to learn when the choice of their vicar was first entrusted to the parishioners of Painswick, but it was some time before 1684; for by an indenture of March 1 in that year, one George Clarke, heir of the surviving trustee, conveyed the right of presentation to new trustees, upon trust that they "do and shall, as often as occasion shall require, present some fit person or persons, such as the inhabitants and parishioners of the said parish of Painswick, or the major part of the chiefest and discreetest of them, should nominate to the said vicarage." These trusts were, it seems, altered (or attempted to be altered) on a subsequent appointment of new trustees; for by a deed dated October 30, 1810, it was provided that "the inhabitants and parishioners who should have received the Sacrament in the church of Painswick within one year before the vacancy, or the chiefest and discreetest of them," should nominate. The terms of these trusts were, as might be expected, a fertile source of dispute and litigation. It seems that the Rev. John Moseley was presented to the living by the trustees, although another clergyman had been elected by the parishioners. A suit in equity was instituted to establish the election of the latter, but was ultimately abandoned. This is, I presume, the litigation referred to in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxiv. Mr. Moseley died October 14, 1794, and at a parish meeting on the Thursday following, the election of his successor was fixed for January 5, 1795. The candidates were the Rev. John Fearon and the Rev. Charles Palmer. The poll was kept open till January 11, and Mr. Fearon was nominated by a majority of 251; but the trustees refused to present him, and a bill was filed to compel them to do so. In their

* William Hill, S.T.B., exhibited the Queen's mandate for the next vacancy 9th Dec. 1597, and was admitted 26th Feb. 1606-7.—*Le Nere's Fusti Ecclesiarum Anglicanarum*, ed. Hardy, vol. i., p. 232.

answer, relying on the precedent at Mr. Moseley's presentation, they claimed the right to nominate without the interference of the parishioners, on account of the vagueness of the terms of the trust. They also alleged that at Mr. Fearon's election non-ratepayers, paupers, servants, and infants had voted, and that the conduct of the election had been disorderly. The suit was heard,* February 2 and 4, before Chief Baron Macdonald, who, in giving judgment for the plaintiffs, described the words "chiefest and discreetest of them" as "a badge of antiquity," and said that the only construction he could put upon them was, that "the chiefest" meant those who paid parish rates, and "the discreetest" those who had attained twenty-one years of age. The last election was on June 23, 1823, when the successful candidate was the Rev. Robert Strong, and his opponent the Rev. William Knight, who was for many years rector of St. Michael's, Bristol. According to parochial tradition the "treating" which took place at this election, surpassed anything revealed by parliamentary election petitions of later days. It was doubtless mainly owing to the scandals on this occasion that steps were taken to obtain, by the aid of Parliament, some improvement in the mode of presentation. Accordingly an Act (1 Vict. cap. 15) was passed on June 11, 1838, intituled "An Act for the Sale of the Advowson of the Vicarage of Painswick, in the County of Gloucester." In the preamble it is stated that "the existing method of electing a vicar has been found to be productive of riot and disorder, and to be in many respects inconvenient, and the same is detrimental to the interests of the said parish, and injurious to the cause of religion." It was provided by the Act that the monies arising from the sale should be invested in Consols in the names of trustees, and that the dividends therefrom should be applied in the reduction of such parochial rates as the trustees should direct.

Shortly after the passing of this Act the advowson was advertised for sale. In the advertisement inviting tenders the income of the benefice was estimated at about £600 per annum; viz., £420 from tithe rent charge, £125 from glebe, and about £60 from Easter offerings, etc. It was sold in 1838 or 1839 for £2,000 to (I believe) Mr. Biddle, of Stroud, Mr. Strong, the then vicar, being forty-four years old. After Mr. Strong's death, Mr. Biddle presented his son, the Rev. John Arthur Biddle; and subsequently it was sold for £2,500 to Mr. Barnard, who sold it to the trustees of the Hon. and Rev. Percy George Willoughby for £5,000. Mr. Willoughby, after spending £1,000 on the vicarage-house, sold the advowson for £6,000 to Henry C. McCrea, Esq., who, in 1876, presented his son, the Rev. Henry Herbert McCrea. At that time the annual value of the benefice was £500. I have reason to believe that its annual value now (1890) is not much more than half what it was in 1838. F. A. HYETT.

Painswick House.

* Reported 14 Ves. 13.



1933.—“CURIOSITIES OF THE CHURCH.”—An interesting volume by Mr. William Andrews, of Hull, has been published under the above title, London, 1890. “It would be impossible,” the author tells us, “to prepare a book of this class without having recourse to the works of other authors, more especially some of the older writers. I have tried, however, to render every acknowledgment to those to whom I am indebted for information.” The following portions, in which a few inaccuracies may be observed, refer to Gloucestershire:—

1.

P. 87.—“Rudder, in his *History of Gloucestershire* [p. 307], and other writers notice a quaint scrambling custom at St. Briavel's, Gloucestershire. The best account of the ancient usage is given in the pages of the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1816 [vol. lxxxvi., pt. ii., p. 364], which [slightly revised] reads as follows:—‘On Whitsunday, at St. Briavel's, in Gloucestershire, several baskets-full of bread and cheese, cut into small squares of about an inch each, are brought into the church; and, immediately after divine service is ended, the churchwardens, or some other persons, take them into the galleries, whence their contents are thrown among the congregation, who have a grand scramble for them in the body of the church. This occasions as great a tumult and uproar as the amusements of a village wake; the inhabitants being always extremely anxious to attend worship on this day. This custom is holden for the purpose of preserving to the poor of St. Briavel's and Havel'sfield [Hewelsfield] the right of cutting and carrying away wood from 3,000 acres of coppice land, in Hudknolls and the Meend, and for which every housekeeper is assessed 2d., to buy the bread and cheese which are given away.’ This is the most remarkable of the scrambling customs which have come under our notice.”

This strange custom has been already noticed in your pages, vol. ii., p. 266; iv., 188.

2.

P. 100.—“It is recorded in Frosbroke's [Fosbroke's] *British Monachism* [?], that it was the practice of a rector [Benjamin Wynnington, 1641-1673] of Bilbury [Bibury], Gloucestershire, to take a couple of hours in the delivery of his sermons. The squire of the parish [Mr. Sackville] had no taste for his wordy expositions; and after hearing the text given out, withdrew to enjoy his pipe, returning to be present at the benediction.”*

3.

P. 163.—“A famous fool, named Dicky Pearce, died in 1728, at the age of 63 years, and was buried at Beckley [Berkeley],” etc.

The familiar epitaph ascribed to Dean Swift has appeared in vol. i., p. 85, and need not be repeated.

* See Rudder's *Gloucestershire*, p. 287, where the anecdote is somewhat differently recorded.

4.

P. 186.—“In the olden time it appears to have been the practice of the churchwardens to make a present to the bishop of the diocese when he visited a church. The accounts of the parish of St. James’s, Bristol, contain items for sugar loaves given to bishops. The following are examples of the entries:

1626. For a sugar loaf that was given my lord [Robert Wright] at Christmas 15s. Od.
 1629. Paid for a sugar loaf for the Lord Bishop (Robert Wright) 15s. 10d
 1634. Paid for two sugar loaves bestowed on the Lord Bishop [George Coke] 1 6 0

We have found in old municipal and other accounts charges for sugar presented to distinguished visitors and gentlemen for whom those in authority wished to show their appreciation.”

In vol. iii., p. 18, a correspondent, desirous of information upon the subject, has mentioned the presentation of a loaf of sugar to Henry Parry, D.D., Bishop of Gloucester, by the churchwardens of St. Helen’s, Bishopsgate, London, in the year 1609.

Sugar, it may be observed, was not the only article presented; for, as we find noted in vol. iv., p. 349, amongst the disbursements of the churchwardens of Tewkesbury in 1673 this entry appears:—“Spent on the Bishop [John Pricket] at the visitation, a quart of mulled sack, for his morning draught, 2s, 4d.”

P. 193.—“Down to a comparatively recent period it was the custom of the churchwardens on a Sunday, during divine service, to visit public-houses situated in their respective parishes, and ascertain that no persons were in them that ought to be at church. Neglecting to attend the church was a serious matter in the days of old. Some notes appear on this theme in the books of St. James’s Church, Bristol. On July 6, 1598, Henry Anstey, a resident in the parish, had, in answer to a summons, to appear before the vestry for not attending that church. At the same vestry, in the year 1679, four persons were found guilty of walking ‘on foot to Bath on Lord’s-day,’ and were each fined twenty shillings. We gather from the following disbursements in the same parish records that the churchwardens also looked sharply after the morals of the people:

- 1627.—Item, for a warrant for her that laid the child at
 Mr. Sage’s doore 1s.
 To the woman that kept that child 1s.
 Spent at the Bell when we went about that child ... 1s.
 More in charge about that child 1s.”

G. A. W.

1934.—SIR JOHN TRACY, OF TODDINGTON.—Who was the “Sir John Tracy, Knight, of Tuddington, co. Glouc.,” who represented Gloucestershire in the parliament of 1597-98? He could not, as

generally supposed, have been father of the first Viscount Tracy, unless the date usually assigned for the latter knight's death, 1591, is an error. His son of the same name (afterwards the first peer) is invariably said to have been knighted by James I. in 1609; but query, 23 July, 1603? A Sir John Tracy, doubtless the M.P., was knighted by the Earl of Essex before Rouen in 1591. May not he have been subsequently the peer? Who, then, was the "Sir John Tracy, of Gloucestershire," knighted in 1603? W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

1935.—THE REV. THOMAS CONOLLY COWAN.—I have recently become possessed of a tract entitled *The Nature, Design, and General Rule, of a Society of Christians in communion with the Established Church, meeting at the house of the Rev. Thomas Conolly Cowan*, Bristol: printed by Harry Bonner, No. 2, Small St., 1813, 12mo. Can you inform me where Mr. Cowan's house was situated, the mention of the printer's name and address being the only clue I have to the connection of the tract with Bristol? F. A. H.

In *Mathews's Bristol Directory* for 1820, p. 11, "Mr. T. C. Cowan," of "Brandon-hill House," appears in the list of "Dissenting Ministers."

EDITOR.

1936.—JOHN FRY, OF BRISTOL, OB. 1822.—He died June 28, 1822, aged thirty years (see *Gent. Mag.*, vol. xcii., pt. ii., p. 566), having been author of a *Selection of Poetical Works by George Carew, Legend of Mary, Queen of Scots*, etc. Who were his parents? and how was he related to Thomas Fry, printer, of Bristol, and to Richard Fry, of Santa Cruz, Teneriffe? E. A. FRY.

Yarty, King's Norton.

1937.—SIR SAMUEL GOODERE, BART., CAPT. R.N.—In the *Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. xxii., p. 126, Professor J. K. Laughton has written as follows:—

"Samuel, on the death of his brother John, should have succeeded to the baronetcy. He appears, however, to have been indicted [for the murder] as Samuel Goodere, Esq., and Ralph Bigland, in his manuscript collections in the Heralds' College (information supplied by Mr. A. Scott Gatty, *York Herald*), speaks of his sons Edward Dineley-Goodere and John Dineley-Goodere as successive baronets, following their murdered uncle. But Burke thinks that the baronetcy descended in due course to Samuel and to his sons after him. Collins (*Baronetage*, 1741) speaks of the baronetcy as extinct; so also does Wotton (*Baronetage*, ed. 1771), specifying 'attainted.' Nash (*Hist. of Worcestershire*, i. 272) says that Sir Edward Dineley-Goodere succeeded his grandfather, which is certainly wrong, and was succeeded by his brother, Sir John Dineley-Goodere (so also *Gent. Mag.* 1809, pt. ii., p. 1084). It is probable

that Collins and Wotton are right; that the baronetcy became extinct in 1741, on the sentence of Samuel Goodere, though the twins may have been allowed the title by courtesy."

This statement is not by any means satisfactory, and should not be allowed to pass without notice. Why was Goodere not indicted under his proper title? and what grounds for stating that on the passing of the sentence the baronetcy became extinct? In 1760, Laurence, Earl Ferrers, was tried for murder and convicted, and suffered the penalty of death at Tyburn; and yet the earldom, viscounty, and baronetcy devolved upon his brother. Sir Edward William Crosbie forfeited his life in the Irish rebellion of 1798, but the baronetcy, instead of becoming extinct, passed to his son and successor, who enjoyed it for more than sixty years. Why a different result in the case of Goodere?

I have in my possession an original document, of which I send a copy:—

"Bristol, April 10th, 1741.

M^r Chamberlain,

You are to give orders to the City Workmen to Erect a Gibbet to hang in Chains the Body of Mahony, one of the Murderers of S^r John Dineley Goodere, Bar^t, on the highest part of the Swatch on the Eastward side in the River leading to Kingroad.

Henry Combe, May^r,
John Becher,
Jos. Jefferis,
Jn^o Blackwell [f],
Nath^l Day."

QUERIST.

1938.—THE CORPORATIONS OF BRISTOL AND CARMARTHEN.—Thomas Dineley, in his *Account of the Official Progress of His Grace Henry, the First Duke of Beaufort, through Wales in 1684* (London, 1828), p. 260, speaks of Carmarthen as "this ancient Corpora^on which is sayd to have the precedency to that of Bristoll for antiquity: it being sayd y^t y^e most ancient charter of Bristoll had a clause in it to this purpose. Let it be unto that city according to our former Graunt to our auncient Bourough of Kermarden." Is this correct?

This publication has been photo-lithographed from the original MS. in the possession of the present Duke of Beaufort, with a preface by Richard W. Banks, Esq.

ARTHUR MEE, F.R.A.S.

Llanelly.

1939.—PARISH REGISTERS AND CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.—It is now well understood that parish registers, when they happen to go astray, cannot legally be withheld from their proper custodians, and that if sold, the purchase money cannot be recovered. Does the same law apply to churchwardens' accounts, which, generally,

contain not only curious but useful information! Some documents of the kind, connected with one of the leading parishes in Bristol, are in the market.

QUERIST.

1940.—THE ELAND FAMILY, OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—I am anxious to obtain information with respect to a branch of the family of Eland, of Eland, Yorkshire, which was settled in Gloucestershire in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Enclosed are all the particulars I have as yet, which may prove a clue to further records, and may be of sufficient interest for insertion in your pages.

H. J. E. MARILLIER.

23, The Parade, Kingsdown, Bristol.

John Eland, of Preston in Holderness, Yorkshire, a younger son of the family of Eland, of Eland, in the West Riding, married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Peter Hartland, of Gloucestershire.

John Eland, eldest son of the above, appears to have settled on the Gloucestershire property, being mentioned as of Newent, and married Ellen, daughter of —Radcliff, in 1440.

William Eland, of Patchway, Gloucestershire, possibly a son of the above. Will dated 5 May, 1504. To be buried in the convent of Strode. Mentions my wife Katherine, my son John, and my daughter Alice.

Thomas Eyland, of Newnham, Gloucestershire. Will dated 25 April, and proved 23 October, 1593. To be buried in parish church of Newnham. Mentions my wife Margery; my nine brothers and sisters; my brother George, and his sons Robert and Thomas; my brother John, and his son Richard; my sister Elenor; my brother-in-law William Balle, and his son Robert. Wife sole executrix. Richard Witte and Richard Chinne, overseers.

Jane Porter married Robert Eland. See the pedigree of Porter in *Gloucestershire Visitation, A.D. 1623*, p. 127.

The arms borne by the descendants of John Eland, of Preston, should be—Argent on a bend gules three escallops or, ELAND quartering; vert a buck's head caboshed between the horns a cross patee argent, SERFFE; and possibly, gules two bars between six martlets 3, 2, 1, argent, TANKERSLEY. The last quartering is not always found borne by descendants of this branch.

1941.—CROMHALL CHURCH: MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—(See No. 1190.) In 1885 accurate copies were taken of the eleven inscriptions* in the church of St. Andrew, Cromhall:—

1.

Dedicated to the memory | of Elizabeth Andrews, wife of | John
Andrews, & daughter of William | Elliot, of Bristol, Grocer, &
Elizabeth, | his wife, who departed this life | the 23rd day of May,

* An index has been given in vol. III., p. 211.

1726. | Also William Elliot, y^e son of | John Elliot, Clothier, & Sarah, his wife, | who departed this life y^e 6th of May, | 1725, stat. suse 22. | Also the said John | Andrews was | buried in the chancell | of this Church, | who departed | this life the 8th | day of August, | 1733, in the 61st | year of his age.

2.

Sacred | to the memory | of Mary, the wife | of Edmund Fearon Bourke, | of the Island of Jamaica, | who resided at Wood End, in this Parish, | for more than seven years. | Her remains are placed in a vault purchas'd, | by a faculty from the Diocese of Gloucester, by the | said Edmund Fearon Bourke in the chancel of | this Church for the interment of his family. | She died the 30th July, 1800, | and in the 38th year of her age.

3.

Sacred to the memory | of | Edmund Fearon Bourke, Esq., | of | the Island of Jamaica, | who | departed this life | at Exmouth, | in the County of Devon, | on Tuesday, Jan. 14th, | 1812, | aged 57, | whose remains are deposited | in the family vault | underneath.

4.

Under this place | (in the vault belonging to | Edmund Fearon Bourke, Esq^r) | are deposited the remains | of | Agnes Chisholme, | daughter of | James and Susanna Chisholme, | who departed this life | April 23rd, 1798, | in the twelfth year of her age.

5.

In the vault underneath are deposited the remains of | Susanna Chisholme, wife of | James Chisholme, Esq^r, of Stonedge, | in Roxburghshire, North Britain, | who died December 31st, 1801, | aged 59. | Also the remains of | the said James Chisholme, Esq^r, | who died December 31st, 1812, | aged 68.

6:

Near this spot are deposited | the remains of | Robert [March 3, 1744, aged 66] and Ann [June 11, 1761, aged 73] Codrington. | Likewise their two eldest sons, | John and William, | and eldest daughter, | Rachel. | As a tribute of affection | to their memories | this monument is erected | by their | youngest daughter, | Ann, | relict of | Oliver Calley, Esq., | of Overtown, | in the County of Wilts [remainder illegible].

7.

Sacred to the memory of | William Codrington, Sen^r, | of this Parish, Yeoman, who departed | this life 26th Sept^r, 1788, aged 35 years. | Also William Codrington, Jun^r, | son of the above, departed this life | April 30th, 1802, aged 25 years. | Likewise John Codrington, son | of the above, died August 1st, 1819, | aged 34 years. | Also to the memory of | William Codrington, son | of the afores^d Will^m Codrington, Jun^r, | who died November 3rd, 1819, aged 17 years. | Also in memory of Mary Codrington, | daughter

of the aforesaid William | Codrington, who died 25th November, | 1821, aged 46 years. | In memory of M^{rs} Mary Codrington, | wife of the abovesaid W^m Codrington, | (Senior), who died March the 12th, 1822, | aged 69 years.

8.

Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Dyer, | relict of John Dyer, of Wottonunderedge, | and sister of Thomas Webb, Esquire, | of this Parish. She died June 23rd, 1807, aged 86 years. | Also of Robert Dyer, Merchant, fifth son | of the above John and Elizabeth Dyer, | who died on his passage home from the East Indies | July 25th, 1802, aged 40 years. | John Dyer, their eldest son, | died May 15th, 1815, aged 65 years. | Frances Dyer, wife of William Dyer, | their youngest son, | died 29th November, 1827, aged 61 years. | The abovenamed William Dyer, | died 2nd November, 1834, aged 68 years. | Charles Dyer, | died 29th August, 1842, aged 77 years.

9.

In this chancell | (the sepulchre for many ages of the ancient family | of the Hickes's, of the Court House, in this Parish) | lie interr'd the remains of Thomas Hickes, | who died 11th January, 1726, aged 55 years. | Mary, his wife, died 25th March, 1749, aged 69 years. | Also the following children : | Mary & Richard, died in their infancy; | John, died 24th Augst, 1741, aged 36 years; | Thomas, the eldest son, died in London, | and was buried there. | In filial remembrance of her below'd parents | this monument is erected by Mary, | only surviving daughter and heiress of the above | Tho^s Hickes and Mary, his wife, daughter | of Tho^s Webb, of Abbott-side, in said Parish, | Anno Domini 1777. | Mary Hickes, died the 25th day of May, 1783, | aged 76 years.

10.

Near this place | are deposited the remains of | Lieutenant William Morris, (A) R.N., | of this Parish, | who departed this life | the 12th day of May, 1830, | in the 41st year of his age. | In affection to whose memory | this tablet is erected by his widow. | In the same vault also rest her remains— | Priscilla, youngest daughter of the late | Thomas M. and Ann Hardwicke, | of Tytherington, in this County. | Born 16th Feb^r, 1786, and died 17th Feb^r, 1863.

11.

Near | this place are deposited the remains | of | Robert Webb, | of Abbot's-side, in this Parish, | who died the 25th day of September, 1731, aged 41 years. | Lucia, his wife, | daughter of Robert Allen, of Wood-End, in this Parish, | died the 3^d day of December, 1754, aged 64 years. | Robert, | eldest son of the abovementioned | Robert and Lucia Webb, | died the 19th day of August, 1762, aged 44 years. | Catharine, wife of Thomas, | youngest son of the abovementioned | Robert and Lucia Webb, | daughter of John

Llewelin, of Bridgend, | in the County of Glamorgan, | died the 7th day of October, 1780, aged 61 years. | Thomas Webb died the 12th day of | November, 1802, aged 77 years. ABHBA.

1942.—THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE SOCIETY IN LONDON.—(See No. 1901.) The London *Postman* of February 1, 1705, contained the following announcement:—

GLOUCESTERSHIRE CLUB.—At the sign of the City of Bristol, in Friday Street, Cheapside, is newly settled a Club or Society, of men from the city and county of Gloucester, who meet every Wednesday, in the evening, at the place above said, where any Gentlemen, or others of the aforesaid city and county that are desirous of promoting the society of their countrymen, are hereby desired to meet the said Club or Society. J. L.

1943.—A “MAIDEN” ASSIZE.—Few people, probably, are aware that this term, now applied to gaol deliveries where there are no prisoners to try, was used in the last century, when the penalty of death attached to every description of felony, to designate assizes at which the highest punishment awarded was transportation. To take a local example, the London *Weekly Miscellany* of August 9, 1740, published the following:—“Gloucester, August 2. Our late assize proving a maiden one (one man was sentenced to death for horse stealing, but was reprieved and transported; two were burnt in the hand, and one was ordered to be whipped) the Under Sheriff made the usual present of the Glove Money to the Judges’ Servants.”

It would be curious to discover when the “glove money” was converted into a present of gloves to the judges. J. L.

An extract from Beck’s volume, entitled *Gloves, their Annals and Associations* (London, 1883), p. 55, may not here be out of place:—The judge always receives a pair, but in some instances, all the officers of the court are given either gloves or an equivalent in glove money. The sheriff is invariably the giver of the gloves. It is merely a supposition, and the suggestion is offered with some diffidence, but may not this presentation of gloves by the sheriff at a maiden assize—taking into consideration the original acceptance of the term, an assize at which no prisoner was capitally convicted—have some connection with the horrible office of executioner, which has been the duty of the sheriff when no person willing to take the office for the sake of reward or the remission of sentence could be found? EDITOR.

1944.—THE GLOUCESTER CORPORATION MANUSCRIPTS.—The *Twelfth Report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts*, dated August, 1889, contains these details under the head of Gloucester, pp. 46, 47:—

The manuscripts of the Corporation have been recently examined by Mr. W. H. Stevenson. They consist largely of a valuable collection of early deeds, but as these are almost exclusively of local interest, they do not come within the province of this Commission. There are, however, other papers that have yielded some valuable historical matter. The detailed report records the visits of Henry VIII. and of his daughter Princess Mary to Gloucester, and the preparations made for their reception; the levying of troops in the city for various expeditions, ranging from Flodden Field to Charles the First's abortive attempt to suppress the outbreak of the Scots in 1639; the preparations made by the citizens for the momentous siege of the city by the King in 1643, and their equally determined preparations to resist Charles II. when he approached the city in 1651; and the celebration in the city of Cromwell's assumption of the Protectorship. The long series of letters to and from the Lords of the Privy Council reflect the troubles of the local leaders caused by the aimless movements of troops in the reign of Charles I. and by the constant demands for money. There are also some letters connected with the preparations to resist the Armada. Leicester's request in 1584 to have the city's return to Parliament sent to him for him to fill in the members' names, and the somewhat nervous refusal of the Council to accede to his request, may also be noted. The elections were made in the county court of the city as late as 1555, as we glean from a minute of that year. The minutes and orders printed in the report illustrate the government of the town, its police, sanitary, and trade regulations. Some orders made for the suppression of immorality in the town in the early years of the sixteenth century reveal the existence of much looseness of living in the borough. Much of this is ascribed by the compilers of these orders to the priests and men of religion who formed so large an element in the population of Gloucester. It would be interesting if we could ascertain that Gloucester really had such a reputation for immorality as these orders assert, for it is possible that the zeal of the reformers of these abuses has led them to exaggerate the evil condition of the town. The extracts from later accounts of the same century show that the authorities were by no means remiss in punishing offences against morality. They also record some characteristic punishments of gipsies, vagabonds, and offenders of various sorts, besides containing much other matter of interest. Earlier documents record a visit of Edward the Black Prince to Gloucester to mediate in a dispute between the rich and powerful Abbey of Gloucester and the poor Friars Minor. The award made by the Prince records the use of leaden pipes for the conveyance of water in the borough.

1945.—SIR THOMAS RICH'S MONUMENT.—At a meeting of the Gloucester city council, held on Tuesday, May 20, 1890, the town-clerk read the following letter, dated April 22nd, from the Ven. Archdeacon Pott, Sonning Vicarage, Reading:—

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.

It is intended to issue, with each alternate part, as heretofore, some pages of critical notices of recent publications. With this in view, books, etc. (to be sent to the Editor, 26, Meridian Place, Clifton, Bristol), are desired; and they will receive, with as little delay as possible, a careful consideration. Works in any way connected with the civil or ecclesiastical history of Gloucestershire or the neighbouring counties particularly welcome.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

“Gloucestershire Notes and Queries” is a good medium for literary and other suitable advertisements, which will be received by the Editor. As the space is limited, an early communication is recommended. The work is published quarterly; and to secure the insertion of an advertisement in the forthcoming part, it will be well to forward particulars not later than the 1st of March, June, September, and December, respectively. Advertisements of patent medicines and such like will not be accepted on any terms.

Scale of charges:—page (same size as circular), £1; half-page, 12s.; quarter-page, 6s. 6d.; inch, 5s.; half-inch, 2s. 6d.—in good legible type, well displayed, and across the page.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

A very few copies of each of the following:—

1. *Brief Sketches of the Parishes of Booterstown and Donnybrook, in the County of Dublin; with Notes and Annals.* Four Parts. Dublin, 1860-74. Sm. 8vo, pp. viii. 488. In neat cloth binding, price 5s., post-free.
2. *Monumental Inscriptions in the Parish Church of Cheltenham.* Privately printed. London, 1877. 4to. Price 3s. 6d., post-free.

Application to be made to the Rev. B. H. Blacker, 26, Meridian Place, Clifton, Bristol. No copies of the *Charlton Kings Inscriptions* now on hand.

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Gloucestershire Notes and Queries,

EDITED BY THE

REV. BEAVER H. BLACKER, M.A.

*"Some steal a thought,
And clip it round the edge, and challenge him
Whose 'twas to swear to it."*

BAILEY ("Festus").

"Do you suppose, Cottle, that I have forgotten those true and most essential acts of friendship which you showed me when I stood most in need of them? Your house was my house when I had no other. . . . Sure I am that there never was a more generous or kinder heart than yours, and you will believe me when I add, that there does not live that man upon earth whom I remember with more gratitude and affection. . . . Good-night, my dear old friend and benefactor."

SOUTHEY.

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GENERAL NOTICES.

The present part forms the concluding portion of Vol. IV. Part XLIX., the first portion of Vol. V., price 1s., or by post, 1s. 1d., will be ready for the 1st of January.

The annual subscription for the work, which is published quarterly, (including the April double part) is 5s., or by post, 5s. 5d.

Communications of a suitable character will be most acceptable. The loan of old documents and newspapers, literal copies of monumental inscriptions in churches and churchyards, memoranda of noteworthy facts in any way connected with the county, and extracts from scarce books or pamphlets of local interest, or from parish registers and churchwardens' accounts, is invited; and anything entrusted for the purpose will be carefully preserved, and returned without unnecessary delay. Correspondents are requested not to make use of any contractions in their transcripts, except when such occur in the originals, and to write upon one side only of the paper. Names of persons and places should be very distinctly written.

All contributions should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. The signatures of contributors are appended, unless a wish to the contrary may have been expressed.

Books, etc., sent for review to the Editor (26, Meridian Place, Clifton, Bristol), will receive due attention.

The binder is requested, in arranging the illustrations of Vol. I., to attend to the directions given for his guidance, p. xvi. "Bishop John Talbot's Monument" will be found in Part VI., and the "Map of the County of Gloucester" and "Over Bridge" in Part XI.

Special covers for the volumes have NOT been provided, the matter of binding being left to the taste of each subscriber.

Vol. I. being out of print, copies can be supplied only as they may turn up for sale from time to time, and then only to purchasers of the second volume. Some odd parts, however, are still on hand. Vol. II., comprising Parts XIII.-XXIV., can be procured from the Editor until further notice, price 18s., or by post, 18s. 6d. Vol. III., comprising Parts XXV.-XXXVI., price 15s., or by post, 15s. 6d. And Vol. IV., comprising Parts XXXVII.-XLVII., price 15s., or by post, 15s. 6d. Three shillings each offered for copies of Parts II., VII., and IX., and full price for Parts XI., XIV.-XVII., and XXII., if fit for binding. A liberal price will be paid for copies of Vol. I.

Subscribers will oblige by sending their subscriptions (the receipt of which will be duly acknowledged) to the undersigned; and Post Office and Postal Orders should be made payable at either BRISTOL or CLIFTON. Thanks are given to the many who have promptly replied to (and in sundry cases have even anticipated) applications for payment, and who have thereby prevented much trouble and expense. Others, who, for one reason or another, may be in arrear for more than twelve months, are requested to remit what is due at their early convenience.

26, Meridian Place,
Clifton, Bristol,
October 1st, 1890.

(Rev.) B. H. BLACKER.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIBER.

(For lists of Subscribers see the covers of Parts IV.-XLVII.)

Hunter, A. A., Esq., 6, Orrisdale Terrace, Cheltenham.

Probably some names which should appear in the lists of subscribers, have been unintentionally omitted: if so, particulars are requested, which will at once be attended to. The names of additional subscribers are likewise desired for insertion in the next quarterly list.

“Referring to your letter of April 21st, the monument to Sir Thomas Rich formerly stood at the east end of the chantry on the south side of the chancel of Sonning Church, the said chantry being then the property of the Rich family. In the year 1880 the monument was moved under a faculty granted by the chancellor of the diocese, with the consent of the present owners of the chantry, after a vote of the vestry taken and six weeks’ notice on the church door. It should be added that the Rich family became extinct in the legitimate line early in the present century. His monument is still in perfect condition, and is placed in the western tower of the church. All the persons who were responsible for the removal—vicar, churchwardens, and lay impropriator—are dead. Everything was done in due legal form. The faculty is dated March 8th, 1880. The monument could not be again removed without another faculty and very considerable expense.”

Lysons’s *Magna Britannia* (1806), vol. i., p. 381, merely states that “the monument of Sir Thomas Rich, the first baronet of that family, who died in 1667, is very heavy.” A desire had been expressed by some for the transfer of this memorial to Gloucester, the Blue Coat Hospital there having been founded by Rich, who, as recorded on his monument, was a native of that city (“Glocestriæ natus”), and therefore a letter was addressed to Archdeacon Pott upon the subject.

The inscription, of which the Rev. Edward L. Gillam, of Sonning, has kindly supplied a copy, has not been given by the late Canon Pearson in his *Memorials of the Church and Parish of Sonning* (Reading, 1890), but we may find these not very flattering details of the monument itself, p. 30:—

The monument is to Sir Thomas Rich, Bart., a great benefactor to Sonning, who died in 1667. He enlarged the Blue Coat School at Reading, providing that there should be always three boys from Sonning parish educated in it The monument is, I believe, of Italian workmanship, of black and white marble, and must have cost an immense sum of money. The pavement on which it stands, is of marble, and it is raised on black marble steps. The monument itself consists of four colossal naked cherubs or cupids, shedding tears, and supporting on their wings a vast black marble slab, on which stand two large white marble urns. The inscription, in Latin, is on the urns, and is an extravagant panegyric on the charities of Sir Thomas Rich. Lysons in his *Magna Britannia* may well say, “the monument of Sir Thomas Rich is very heavy.” It is really difficult to conceive anything in more deplorable taste than this monument. It is in the very worst style of the worst age, and it is lamentable to think that a sum of money which might more than have sufficed to raise such a beautiful memorial as the sculptured arch in the chancel, or have filled the church with painted windows, should have been

thrown away upon what is so utterly worthless, when viewed as a work of Christian art.

Gloucester would certainly not gain by the proposed transfer of such a memorial.

GLOUCESTRENSIS.

1946.—GLOUCESTERSHIRE SIGNBOARDS.—(See No. 883.) A correspondent of the *Whitehall Review* writes: "Concerning curious inn signs, I have just had a tour over the Cotswold Hills, and, passing through a pleasant but dormant village, found the following inscription on the sign:—

'Ye weary travellers that do pass by,
With heat and scorching sunbeams dry,
Or be benumbed with snow and frost,
With having these bleak Cotswolds crossed,
Step in and taste my nut-brown ale,
Bright as rubies, mild and stale,
"To make your lagging trotters dance
As nimble as the sons of France ;
And ye will say, ye men of sense,
That neare was better spent sixpence.'

I read the words on the quaint, time-worn, and weather-beaten signboard, and accepted the invitation of the landlord of the Plough Inn of the peaceful village of Ford. I found the *inside* clean, warm, cosy, and comfortable. The ale was as bright as rubies, and was very exhilarating and wholesome."

There was an old coaching inn at Witcomb which had a protruding signboard. On the side towards Gloucester, under the sign of "The Talbot," appeared the invitation:—

"Before you do this hill go up
Stop and drink a cheerful cup."

And on the side towards Birdlip:—

"You're down the hill, all danger's past,
Stop and have a cheerful glass."

This old inn and its sign have departed. The inn has been converted into a private residence.

A sign with a similar inscription swings in front of a public-house at the foot of the hill at Longhope, and bears representations of the cup and glass, instead of the words.

"The Catherine Wheel" was formerly a very common sign. Richard Flecknoe tells us, in his *Enigmaticall Characters* (1658), that the Puritans changed it into "The Cat and Wheel," under which name it is still to be seen on a public house in Castle Green, Bristol (Hotten's *History of Signboards*, p. 299).

Some years ago there was a Cock and Bottle public-house in Bristol kept by a man named John England, who added to his sign the well-known words:—"England expects every man to do his duty" (*Ib.*, p. 209). Cock and Bottle Lane has not as yet disappeared from Bristol.

G. A. W.

1947.—THE TRIAL AND PUNISHMENT OF KYD WAKE, 1796.—
(See No. 1734.) The following report of the sentence passed upon Kyd Wake is locally curious from having appeared in the tenth and last number of *The Watchman*—the Bristol periodical published by Coleridge :—

Court of King's Bench, Saturday, May 7 [1796]. Insult to His Majesty. Kyd Wake, who was convicted at the sittings after last Hilary Term of having, on the first day of the present sessions of Parliament, insulted His Majesty in his passage to and from Parliament, by hissing, and using several indecent expressions, such as, "No George, No War," &c., was brought up to receive the judgment of the Court. Mr. Justice Ashhurst pronounced sentence. [Commently-severely on the prisoner's conduct, he concluded thus:] It now becomes my duty to pronounce the sentence of the Court, which is, that you be committed to the custody of the Keeper of the Penitentiary House in and for the County of Gloucester, and be kept to hard labour for the space of five years; and within the first three months of that time that you stand in and upon the Pillory for one hour in some public street in Gloucester on a market day, and that you give sureties in £1000 for your good behaviour for the term of ten years, to be computed from the expiration of the said five years, and that you be further imprisoned till you find the said sureties. J. L.

1948.—JERNINGHAM FAMILY: DAME MARY KINGSTON.—
(See No. 1918.) I have a brief note of the will of Dame Mary Kingston, 12 July, 1546. She willed to be buried at Painswick, where her husband Sir William Kingston, k^t, was buried; and mentions her sons in law Sir Anthony Kingston and Sir John Jernyngham, k^{ts}, daughter in law the Lady Anne Grey, sister the wife of Sir John Seyntclere, sister Bruce, cousin Sir Water [*sic*] Stonor, k^t. To the vicar of Painswick xx^s. To the poor inhabitants of Somerleyton in Suffolk xl^s. My sonne Henry Jernyngham to be sole executor. Will proved 25 Jan. 1548, and registered at Somerset House, in "Populwell," folio 23.

THOMAS P. WADLEY.

1949.—THE CORONATION OF KING HENRY III. IN GLOUCESTER ABBEY.—There are few events of more interest in the history of Gloucester Cathedral than the coronation there of the boy, King Henry the Third, on October 28, 1216; and yet the subject has not, so far as we know, been treated by any of the local antiquaries. This is the more remarkable from the fact that the late Sir William V. Guise, Bart., vice-president of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, and a learned antiquary, selected the coronation as the subject of a fine memorial window to one of his ancestors, which he caused to be placed in the cathedral. The explanation of this reticence of writers is, probably,

that books of reference of any great value are few and far between in Gloucester. No doubt much of interest on the subject might be disinterred at our national libraries and great MSS. treasuries. But until this is done we must be content with what can be gleaned in the home harvest-field, and by persons who have not the leisure for very diligent and exhaustive investigation. At the recent 673rd anniversary of the coronation the editor of the *Gloucestershire Chronicle* published the following article on the subject, the materials having been collected by him in the few leisure moments which the newspaper life of the present day affords* :—

King John had just died a wretched death in Newark Castle, and his remains had been buried in Worcester Cathedral. Queen Isabella was a visitor to Gloucester Abbey, with all her children, except, seemingly, the heir-apparent; and the country was rent asunder by commotion. In this crisis the earl of Pembroke marched to Gloucester with the royal army and the young prince, arriving there on October 27th. The same day Henry was proclaimed in our streets; and on the morrow, the feast of St. Simon and St. Jude, he was crowned in the abbey. There were present Gualo, the papal legate, the bishops of Winchester, Bath, and Worcester, the earls of Pembroke, Chester, and Ferrera, four barons, and some of the abbots and priors of the district, including no doubt the chief ecclesiastics of the great religious houses of St. Oswald (Gloucester), Deerhurst, Tewkesbury, and Winchcomb. Queen Isabella, though her husband had been dead only ten days, had herself, from the exigencies of the times, to assist at the coronation of her child. The regal diadem of John had been buried by the waves in the sands of the Lincolnshire Wash; London was too distant, and the emergency too great, to admit of the delay which would have been occasioned by sending for the crown of Edward the Confessor; and therefore the little king, who was only ten years old, was crowned by Gualo placing on his head a gold throat-collar belonging to his mother. High Mass was no doubt said by the abbot of Gloucester; the monks sang the "*Gloria in excelsis*" and the "*Hosannas*" according to the rude plain-song of the period; and then the boy that was to be king, with at most only a faint understanding of the ceremonies in which he was the chief actor, knelt on the steps of the altar, and the relics having been produced, took the usual oaths "upon the Gospels and the relics of saints." Neither force nor persuasion, we are told, was required to induce him to consent to do homage to the Roman pontiff for England and Ireland, and to swear to pay the thousand marks a-year which his wretched father John

* With deep regret we record the death of Mr. James Kingston Elliett, which took place at his residence in Gloucester, on Monday, 14th July, 1890, while this article was passing through the press. He was born at Devonport in 1826, and early in life removed to Gloucester. For many years he was editor and one of the proprietors of the *Gloucestershire Chronicle*, with which journal, in one capacity or another, he was closely identified for more than forty years. A full obituary notice appeared in the *Chronicle* on the Saturday after his death.—Ed.

had promised—that John into whose mouth Shakspeare has put the world-known defiance—

“Thou canst not, Cardinal, devise a name
So slight, unworthy, and ridiculous
To charge me to an answer as the Pope.
Tell him this tale; and from the mouth of England
Add thus much more,—That no Italian priest
Shall tithe or toll in our dominions.”

According to one of the chroniclers the earl of Pembroke had brought the young prince into the presence of the assembled nobles and ecclesiastics, and setting him before them, spake this “short and sweet oration,” of which we modernise the ancient quaint spelling:—

“Behold, right honourable and well-beloved, although we have persecuted the father of this young prince for his evil demeanour, and worthily, yet this child whom here you see before you, as he is in years tender, so is he pure and innocent from those his father’s doings. Wherefore, insomuch as every man lies charged only with the burthen of his own works and transgressions, neither shall the child (as the Scripture teacheth us) bear the iniquity of his father. We ought, therefore, of duty and conscience, to pardon this young and tender prince, and take compassion of his age as you see. And now, for so much as he is the king’s natural and eldest son, and must be our sovereign king and governor, let us remove from us this Lewis, the French king’s son, and suppress his people, which are a confusion and shame to our nation; and the yoke of their servitude let us cast from off our shoulders.”

The chronicler adds that when the barons had heard the earl’s words, after some silence and conference had, they allowed of his sayings; and immediately, with one consent, proclaimed the youth to be the King of England, whom the bishops of Winchester and Bath did crown and anoint with all due solemnities, in presence of the legate.

At first only a small part of England recognised the claims of Isabella’s son. Even here in Gloucester there were warm divisions; as at the present day, men belonged to two parties; and as next week the donning of blue and yellow favours will give emphasis to our existing differences, so after the coronation of Henry those of the Gloucester men who recognised in him their lawful sovereign, wore on their breasts the cross of Aquitaine, made of white cloth, while on the day after his coronation Henry issued a proclamation forbidding anyone to appear in public without a white fillet worn round the head in honour of the king. The clergy of Westminster and Canterbury, who considered their rights invaded by the hurried and informal ceremony in Gloucester, appealed to Rome. The high-handed Gualo at once excommunicated the appellants for contumacy; they, however, persevered in spite of him, and great national trouble ensued in reference to this matter until, on

the 17th of May, 1220, Henry was crowned a second time, on this occasion by Langton, archbishop of Canterbury,

The abbey church of Gloucester at the time of the coronation was not much like the cathedral as it is known to us. Abbot Serlo's great Norman edifice was little more than a century old. The massive columns now exposed in the nave were continued in the chancel, which terminated with an apse. The inspired architects and scientific craftsmen who clothed the choir with its delicate tracery, who originated the Perpendicular style in the south transept, and the fan tracery, the most refined of all art in stone, in the cloisters, who erected the Lady chapel and the great tower, were not born until many long years after. Again and again had the building been devastated by fire, and its gilded and painted wooden roofs destroyed; but it was not until Henry had been on the throne for a quarter of a century that the stone vaulting of the nave was erected, and that the monks placed in it that early—perhaps the first—illustration of caricature in stone, which a year or two ago was imitated at Chester Cathedral by caricatures of Gladstone, "the Church leveller," and Beaconsfield, "the Church upholder."

The Gloucester-crowned king lived in troublous times. Of his character Lingard says:—"Gentle and credulous, warm in his attachments and forgiving in his enmities, without vices, but also without energy, he was a good man and a weak monarch. His incapacity was productive rather of inconvenience to himself than of misery to his subjects. Under his weak but peaceful sway the nation grew more rapidly in wealth and prosperity than it had done under any of his military progenitors." He died at Westminster on the 16th of November, 1272, aged 66 years, having reigned 56 years and a few days. By his directions his remains, royally robed and crowned, were placed in the coffin in which the body of Edward the Confessor had originally been interred, and in the tomb in which the Confessor was first laid, but from which his body had been removed and placed in a golden shrine by Henry himself.

The circumstances that led to Queen Isabella being in Gloucester at the time of the death of John are curiously illustrative of the miserable relations of the king and queen, and of the distressful state of the country. The story of Isabella's career is stranger than fiction, as would be seen if space permitted its repetition. Of King John, Lingard says:—"He stands before us polluted with meanness, cruelty, perjury, and murder. Of his captives many never returned from their dungeons. If they survived their tortures they were left to perish by famine. He could even affect to be witty at the expense of his victims. When Geoffrey, archdeacon of Norwich, a faithful servant, had retired from his seat at the Exchequer, John ordered him to be arrested, and sent him a *cope of lead to keep him warm in prison!* Wrapt in this ponderous metal habit, with his head only at liberty, the unhappy

man remained without food or sustenance till he died. The licentiousness of John's amours is reckoned by every ancient writer as among the principal causes of the alienation of his barons, many of whom had to lament and revenge the disgrace of a wife, a daughter, or a sister." Isabella, to punish her husband, is said to have been guilty of gross levity of conduct, or worse, and the king caused his mercenaries to murder a man of whom he was jealous, and two of his supposed accomplices, and hanged up their bodies in the queen's chamber! It seems that after this tragedy the queen was consigned to captivity, and was conveyed to Gloucester Abbey under the ward of one of her husband's foreign nobles, who was ordered "to go to Gloucester with our queen, and there keep her in the chamber wherein the Princess Joanna had been nursed till he heard further from the king." Joanna, the eldest daughter of the king and queen, is said to have been born in Gloucester in 1210, about two years before the queen was sent there to the abbey in disgrace. While estranged from the queen the king is alleged to have been guilty of the abduction of Matilda the Fair, the daughter of a noble, and to have caused her murder in the Tower. Subsequently he and the queen were again reconciled, and kept high state at Savernake. Later on Isabella, with her children, sought asylum in "the strong city" of Gloucester, and John set out to encounter the barons, who, driven to desperation by his wickedness, had offered the crown of England to Prince Lewis of France if he would come to their aid against the tyrant. A few days before his death John was at Lynn, and resolved to cross the Wash by the sands. At low water the estuary could be thus passed, but it is subject to sudden rises of the tide. John and his army were overtaken by the flood, and narrowly escaped from being all swept away; but the royal carriages and treasure were swallowed in a whirlwind, caused by the impetuous "bore" and the descending current of the river Welland. In a mournful silence, only broken by curses and useless complaints, John travelled to Swineshead Abbey, where he rested for the night. Here he ate gluttonously of fruit, and drank new cider immoderately. Next morning he mounted his horse to pursue his journey, but a burning fever and acute pain compelled him to dismount. He was conveyed that day, October 15th, on a horse litter to Sleaford Castle, and on the following day to Newark Castle. There he sent for a confessor, and laid himself down to die. He named his eldest son Henry his successor, dictated a letter to the recently-elected Honorius III. imploring the protection of the Church for his children, made the knights who were with him swear fealty to Henry, and sent orders to the sheriffs of counties and governors of castles imploring them to be faithful to the prince. The abbot of Croxton asked him where he would have his body buried. John groaned, "I commit my soul to God, and my body to St. Wulstan of Worcester," and soon after he died, on the 18th of October

in the 49th year of his age and the 17th of his reign. Was John poisoned by a monk at Swineshead Abbey? Miss Strickland quotes the legends which assert that he was. As he sat at meat with the abbot, John said he hoped to make the halfpenny loaf cost a shilling before the year was out. He uttered this threat at dinner, and before dessert was ended he was poisoned with a dish of autumn pears. That is one of the legends. According to the Chronicle of St. Albans a Saxon monk, who heard the malicious speech of the king with indignation, declared to the abbot that if he would assoil him he would give the king forthwith such a drink as would make all England glad thereof. When the abbot had joyfully shriven him the monk went into the garden, caught a toad, and squeezed it into the king's drink. The king bade the monk be his taster, and the monk willingly gave his own life to rid the country of the king. The monk drank of the cup, and died in the abbey a short time before the king died in Newark Castle. Another story is that the monk craftily infused poison into the pears of which the king partook. Shakspeare makes Hubert de Burgh, the chamberlain, say: "The king, I fear, is poison'd by a monk, a resolv'd villian;" and John himself exclaims that he is "poisoned:"—

"Within me is a hell; and there the poison
Is, as a fiend, confined to tyrannize
An unreprieveable, condemned blood."

With reference to the king's direction to be buried in Worcester Cathedral close to the grave of St. Wulstan, Miss Strickland says that Wulstan was a Saxon bishop of great reputation for sanctity, who had lately been canonised, and the king evidently considered that being buried near the saint would secure his own body from the attacks of Satan whom he had so indefatigably served.

In the Guise window in the cathedral Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, is represented as holding the sword of state at the coronation. Nicholas de Guise, a Norman ancestor of Sir William Guise, had married a near relative of the great statesman and commander, and John, son of de Burgh, granted the manor of Elmore to Anselm de Guise, son of Nicholas. Thus the Guise family have lived near Gloucester continuously since the days of Henry the Third.

J. H. B.

1950.—CHRIST CHURCH, BRISTOL: MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.
—In 1889 accurate copies were taken of twenty-two inscriptions* in Christ Church, Bristol:—

1.

(This and the following two brasses are on the north side, near the east end.)

* The inscriptions on two more tablets in the tower, owing to their positions, could not be taken. One of them relates to members of the Ireland family, Thomas Ireland, D.D., having been presented to the rectory in 1788.

Heare before lyeth the bodee of Thomas | ffarmer, somtyme
Maior [1616] and Alder|man of this Cittee, aged 83. As also | or
Johane, his wife, who both departed | this life in the month
of November, 1624, | wethin six daies each of y^e other. In a
fliall | and dvtifvll remembrance of home Thomas, thare | sonne,
hath caused this monvment heere to be | placed.

2.*

Neare this place lieth the body of M^r Richard Standfast,
Master of Arts, of Sidney Colledge in Cambridge, and Chaplaine |
in Ordinary to King Charles the First, who for his loyalty | to y^e
King and steadfastnesse in the established religion, suffered
fourteene yeares sequestration. He returned to his | place in
Bristol at the restauration of King Charles the | Second. Was
then made Prebendary of the Cathedral Church | of Bristol, and
for twenty yeares and better (notwithstand|ing his blindnesse)
performed the offices of the Church ex|actly, and discharged the
office of an able, orthodox, and | diligent preacher. | He was
Rector of Christ Church up|wards of 51 yeares, and dyed August |
y^e 24, in y^e 78th yeare of his age, and in y^e yeare | of our Lord
MDCLXXXIV. | He shall live againe. |

These following verses were compos|ed by himselfe to be put
upon his monvment, and were taken from his owne | mouth two
dayes before his death. |

Iacob was at Bethel found,
And soe may we, tho' underground.
With Iacob there God did indent
To be wth him where e're he went,
And to bring him back againe,
Nor was that promise made in vaine.

Upon w^{ch} words we rest in confidence
That he w^{ch} found him there will fetch us hence.
Nor without cause are we perswaded thus,
For where God spake wth him, he spake with us.

3.

S. M.

Daniel Burges, City Solicitor and Clerk of the Arraigns, who
died | April 10, 1791, aged 44 years, and is interred in the crypt
of this Church.

Catherine, wife of the abovenamed Daniel Burges, who died
August 3, | 1822, aged 72 years.

Also of their children—

John Burges, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, who
died | March 16, 1818, aged 46 years.

Charles Burges, Midshipman H.E.I.C.S., who died on board the
Ship Asia April 29, 1800, aged 22 years.

* This inscription was given in vol. i., p. 212, but not correctly. It is too good to be left
out of the present collection, and is therefore repeated.

Richard Parker Burges, Lieutenant H.M. 40th Regiment, | who died at Talavera August 23, 1809, aged 29 years.

George Burges, Captain in 5th Bengal Light Cavalry, | who died June 19, 1827, aged 38 years.

Christiana, wife of John Sharrer Ward, of Bruton, who died | February 25, 1838, aged 64 years.

Catherine, wife of the Reverend Robert Stevens, M.A., | late Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, who died April 17, 1863, | aged 77 years.

Also of

Mary Ann Burges, wife of Daniel Burges, Town Clerk of this | City, and son of the abovenamed Daniel Burges, who died | January 27, 1855, aged 75 years.

Susan Burges, daughter of Daniel and Mary Ann Burges, who | died April 5, 1824, aged 4 years, and is interred in the crypt of of this | Church.

4.

(This brass is under the organ gallery.)

The panel in the organ gallery representing S. Cecilia | is in loving memory of | Richard Cuming Benson, M.A., B.C.L., of Merton College, Oxford, | and Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, eldest son of the | late Richard Matthias Benson, who was for many years | connected with this Parish. | He died 22 April, 1889, aged 30 years.

5.

(This and the following inscriptions are now in the tower.)

Beneath lies the body | of James Banister, | who died October 25th, 1772, | aged 66. | Also of Anne Banister, | relict of the said | James Banister, | who died Dec^r 26th, 1796, | aged 80 years.

6.

Sacred to the remembrance of | Henry Bate, | a native of Liskeard, in Cornwall, | and late a resident of this City, | who departed this life | on the 9th of May, 1835, aged 34 years. | His remains are deposited near this spot, | together with those of his infant daughter, | who died on the 21st day of the same month.

7.

Ann, the wife of | William Baylis, | of this Parish, Linen-draper, | died December 5th, 1788, | aged 49 years. | George, son of William Baylis and Jane, his wife, | died in his infancy the 7th of March, 1792. | William Baylis, | died the 16th of March, 1818, aged 77 years. | William Henry, son of | William and Jane Baylis, | died the 27th of May, 1818, aged 21 years. | Jane, the second wife of William Baylis, | died June 2nd, 1825, aged 70 years.

8.

Here lieth the body of | Robert Bolster, Gent, | who died March 4th, 1767, aged 80 years. | Also his wife and two children. | He was a sincere friend | and a good Christian.

9.

Near this stone lieth interr'd. M^r Thomas Holmes, late of the Parish of S^t Nicholas, in this City, Merchant, | who, full of days & ripe for his expected summons, departed this life in the faith & fear of Christ, & in sure & | certain hope of a resurrection unto glory, on the 24th day of July, in the year 1761, & in the 73^d year of his age. | Also beneath this trophy of the victories of death lieth interr'd | Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Holmes & Mary, his wife | [here follows a long eulogium], alike prepar'd to live or die, on the 19th day of Jan^r, in the year 1772, | having just accomplish'd the thirtieth year of her age. | [More respecting her is omitted.] And of M^{rs} Mary Holmes, relict of the said Thomas Holmes, who died | Sep^r 27th, 1789, aged 85 years.

10.

In memory of | Hannah, the beloved wife of | Stephen Hosier, | formerly of this Parish, Silk Mercer, | who, having sustained a long and painful illness | with the most exemplary submission to the divine will, | departed this life Sept^r 12, 1830, | deeply lamented by her afflicted husband, | as also by a numerous circle of friends, | to whom her many amiable qualities | had justly endeared her. | In the same vault are also deposited | the remains of their son, | Joseph Hughes Hosier, | who died at the early age of 5 years and 10 months | on the 15th day of June, 1807. | And likewise are deposited | the remains of the abovenamed | Stephen Hosier, | who departed this life on the 25th day of February, 1836, | in the 90th year of his age.

11.

In the vault underneath this monument | Iye deposited the remains of M^{rs} Martha Lewis, late of | this Parish, who departed this life the thirtieth day of | November, 1750. | Also of her son and daughter, George & Martha: | the latter dyed the thirty-first day of January, 1737, | and the former the third day of February, 1769. | Remov'd from S^t Ewins 1791.

12.

Sacred to the memory of | Susanna, late wife of | M^r Isaac Niblett, of this Parish, | who departed this life | February 7th, 1838, aged 61 years, | whose remains are deposited | in the cemetery of this Church. | Also of the aforesaid | Isaac Niblett, | who died December 11th, 1860, | aged 68 years. | He was interred in the Arno's Vale | Cemetery.

13.

In | memory of | Christopher Raymond, | formerly of this Parish, | who died 28th Feb^r, 1754, | aged 52. | And Dorothy, his wife, | daughter of | Athalstane Tyndal, | of Bristol, | who died 7th March, 1782, | aged 83. | Likewise four of their children | who died infants, | and were buried in this Church. | Also Lucy Raymond, | one of their daughters, | who died 7th Oct^r, 1809, |

aged 76. | And Ann Raymond, | another daughter, | who died 16th Dec^r, 1810, | aged 87. | Beneath are also interred the remains of | Ambrose Gilbert King, of this City, Merchant, | who died 11th Jan^r, 1825, aged 61. | And of Anna Maria, his widow, | eldest daughter of Richard Bigland, Esq^r, | of Frocester, in the County of Gloucester. | She died 25th July, 1845, aged 76, | and was the grand-daughter of William Raymond, Esq^r,* | of Sibland, near Thornbury, in the same County.

14.

Sacred | to the memory of | Christopher Shapland, Silk Mercer, | of this Parish, | who departed this life January the 28th, 1819, | aged 57 years. | Also of Hannah, wife of the above, who departed | this life August the 2nd, 1828, aged 60 years.

15.

Sacred to the memory of | Thomas Shellard, M.D., | of Redland, near this City, | who died the 12th of January, 1824, aged 72 | years. Also of Mary, his beloved wife, | who died the 26th of September, 1800, | aged 64 years. | Mors janua vitæ. Vale.

16.

Near this place lieth the mortal remains | of M^r John Townsend | (many years an eminent Surgeon in this City), | who departed this life November the 12, 1800, | aged 70 years. | Also of | M^r Samuel Townsend, Dry-Salter, | who departed this life March the 22nd, 1801, | aged 64 years.

17.

In the cemetery of this Church are deposited the | remains of Thomas Tyndall, Esq^r, late of this City, | who died April 17th, 1794, aged 72 years. | Also those of Alicia, his wife, | who died February 2nd, 1764, aged 31 years. | Likewise of Alicia, their grand-daughter, | and daughter of Thomas Tyndall, Esq^r, of this City, | who died December 24th, 1793, aged 5 years.

18.

Sacred | to the memory of Thomas Tyndall, Esq^r, | late of this City, | who died July 23rd, 1804, aged 40 years. | Also | to the memory of Marianne, his wife. | daughter of Lambert Schimmelpenning, Esq^r, | late of this City, | who died November 15th, 1805, aged 42 years.

19.

Sacred | to the memory of | Thomas Tyndall, Esq^r, | late of the City of Bristol, | who died March 21st, 1841, aged 53 years. | Also | to the memory of Mary Sybella, his wife, | daughter of Jeremiah Hill, Esq^r, | late of the City of Bristol, | who died August 13th, 1822, | aged 31 years.

* For the inscription on his monument in Thornbury Church see Rudder's *Gloucestershire*, p. 769.

20.

In pious memory | of the Rev^d Robert Watson, | sometime
Vicar of Temple, | in this City, | and for the last 26 years | of his
life | Rector of this Parish, | with S^t Ewens. | His spirit | returned
unto God who gave it, | on the 11th day of August, 1842, | in the
85th year of his age. | Also of Ann, his wife, | who died July 19th,
1825. | "In the day of judgement, | good Lord, deliver us." | Also
of Sarah Lansdown, | niece of the above, | who died 13th
December, 1844, | aged 77 years.

21.

Sacred | to the memory of | Jeronoma, late wife | of M^r John
Weeks, | of this City, | who departed this life | the 3^d day of
November, 1801, | aged 52 years. | [Here are eight lines of
poetry.] | Also Mary Ann, daughter of | John and Jeronoma
Weeks, | who died March 26th, 1823, aged 45.

22.

This monument | is erected as a tribute to the memory of |
Elizabeth, wife of James Whittaker, | of this Parish, whose
remains are | deposited in a vault underneath. | She departed this
life the 13th October, 1800, | aged 33-years.

ABHBA.

1951.—MEMORIAL OF THE AUTHORESS OF "JOHN HALIFAX,
GENTLEMAN."—Soon after the death of Dinah Maria Mulock (Mrs.
 Craik) in 1887, a scheme for the erection of a suitable memorial of
her work was started by some of those who prized that work, the
committee including the names of Lord Tennyson, Robert
 Browning, Matthew Arnold, Sir Frederic Leighton, Sir John
 Millais, Mr. John Morley, Professor Huxley, Mr. J. Russell Lowell,
 Mrs. Oliphant, Mme. Guizot de Witt, and Miss Yonge. It was
decided that the memorial should take the form of a marble
medallion in Tewkesbury Abbey. Tewkesbury was the place
selected by Mrs. Craik as the home of "John Halifax", and it was
the last place visited by her before her death; and this association
of Tewkesbury with Mrs. Craik's best known work led the
committee, with the consent of the Rev. Canon Robeson, the vicar
of Tewkesbury, to decide upon the abbey as the most fitting site
for the contemplated memorial. The memorial has now been
placed there. It is the work of Mr. H. H. Armstead, R.A.,
and is designed to indicate the "noble aim of her work." Above
the cornice is placed a group illustrative of Charity; while in the
architectural members is a winged laurel wreath, surmounted by
an alto-relief, containing the figures of Truth and Purity. A
central shield bears the quotation from *John Halifax, Gentleman*,
"Each in his place is fulfilling his day, and passing away, just as
that Sun is passing. Only we know not whither he passes; while
whither we go we know, and the way we know—the same
yesterday, to-day, and for ever." A medallion portrait is contained

in a circular moulding, supported by Corinthian pilasters, on which are borne the maiden and married names of the authoress, "Dinah Maria Mulock—Mrs. Craik." The inscription on the frieze runs, "A tribute to work of noble aim and to a gracious life."—*Times*, July 21, 1890.

1952.—THE GLOUCESTER BELL FOUNDRY.—The following interesting advertisement appeared in the London *Postman* of February 20, 1705 :—

ABRAHAM RUDHALL, of the city of Gloucester, Bell founder, having been many times and by several persons desired to give an account how many peals of bells have been cast by him since the first year of King James the Second to this time, they may be pleased to know that he hath cast one ring of 10 bells, ten rings of 8, and 32 rings of 6, and 25 rings of 5, with several bells into peals, to the number of 547; besides others which he hath not been so careful as to remember, as being not aware so exact an account might be required of him. The bells before mentioned have been cast for the use of 7 cities, 36 market towns, 4 colleges, 162 parishes in 13 several counties, whereof a more distinct account may be speedily given for the more general satisfaction, and the places they belong, and how many. It will be needless to mention single bells for chapples, gentleman's seats, and shops, &c. J. L.

It may be satisfactory to add to the foregoing, that a catalogue of bells cast by the Rudhalls, of Gloucester, from 1648 to 1751, for 16 cities in 44 counties (the whole number being 2,972), is in the Bodleian Library, Browne Willis' MSS., fol. xliii., p. 76. EDITOR.

1953.—THE REV. THOMAS DUDLEY FOSBROKE, M.A., F.S.A.—(See No. 1929.) Mr. Fosbroke's account of himself and his family, which Judge Powell has copied from a work of that learned man published in 1825, is substantially contained in *Ariconensia*, published by him in 1821. This earlier account is thus characteristically prefaced :—"Any man who chuses it has as much right to mention himself in a book upon paper as in a church upon marble. I shall not trouble my children with the latter expence, but after the example of other County Historians, correct and enlarge the account published in the *History of Gloucestershire*, vol. i., p. 407."

The year 1779 given by Judge Powell as the probable date of Fosbroke's birth can scarcely stand. It would make him to have been in holy orders while still a minor, and the author of the *Economy of Monastic Life* in his 17th year. *Ariconensia* gives the date of his father's baptism as Oct. 23, 1726. The names of his own seven living children are given: (1) John, a medical student at Edinburgh; (2) Yate, student of Clare Hall, Cambridge; (3) Sophia; (4) Hesther Elizabeth; (5) Thomas Dudley; (6) William Mich. Malbon; and (7) Mary Ann; with three

other daughters dead, and buried at Horsley. The first four of these children were baptised at Horsley, the three others at Walford. The earlier account differs from the later only in wanting the greater part of the references to Mr. F's straitened circumstances in his declining years.

LEONARD WILKINSON.

Westbury-on-Severn Vicarage.

1954.—THE DEVOLUTION OF THE MANOR OF ROCKHAMPTON.—

By letters patent dated at Westminster 2 March, 1 Henry VII., the king granted to his "most dear uncle" Jasper, duke of Bedford, the manors and lordships of "Rokhampton" and "Shepardyn" (with others), "which were lately Sir William Berkeley's," and "which by the forfeiture of the same William came to our hands," to hold them from the 21st of August then next to the duke and the heirs male of his body.

The reversion in default of issue male of the duke remained vested in the king.

Sir William Berkeley regained the royal favour soon after, for by letters patent dated 21 February, 4 Henry VII., the king granted to Sir William Berkeley and his heirs the reversion of the same manors, "and all that which thereof is in us, or after the death of the said duke by defect of male heirs of the body of the said duke, can, or ought, or will revert or accrue to us or our heirs." The duke died without issue male, and Sir William Berkeley regained his manors under the above grant.

They continued in the Berkeley family to the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. They were owned by Richard Berkeley, Esq., who, in the 6th and 7th years of Elizabeth, dismembered the manors by selling off the farms separately, as appears by several recoveries then suffered. The documents of title held with the manors do not show how; but the manors were in the possession of the family of Hill, of Alveston, at the beginning of the last century.

Edward Hill, of Inst, in the parish of Olveston, Esq., by will dated 26 May, 1730, devised his manors of Alveston and Rockhampton, and his royalty of the hundred of Langley and Swineshead, to trustees (his son-in-law Edward Hoskins, his kinsman Edward Field, his kinsman Thomas Phelps, of Cote, in Westbury-upon-Trym, Esq., and William Cotterell) for a term of 100 years, to secure an annuity of £60 for life to his mother. And subject thereto, to his son John Hill for life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively in tail male; to his daughters as tenants in common; and to his own two daughters, Elizabeth and Martha, as tenants in common in fee simple. John Hill died intestate, and without issue, and the manors descended to Elizabeth, wife of the said Edward Hoskins, and to Martha, wife of John Pinfold, of Peers Court, Stinchcombe, Esq.

By indenture dated 28 February, 1748, and a fine levied pursuant thereto, Elizabeth Hoskins (then of Patite, in the parish of Newchurch,

co. Monmouth, widow) and John Pinfold and Martha, his wife, settled the hundred and manors to such uses as the three should jointly appoint. And in default thereof as to one moiety, to Elizabeth Hoskins in fee simple; and as to the other moiety, to John Pinfold for life, with remainder to Martha Pinfold in fee simple. And by another indenture dated 28 February, 1756, they jointly appointed one moiety to Elizabeth Hoskins in fee simple; and the other moiety to such uses as Martha Pinfold, either alone or with John Pinfold, should by deed or will appoint. And in default to John Pinfold for life, with remainder to Martha Pinfold in fee simple.

Martha Pinfold by will dated 31 March, 1756, appointed her moiety to her husband John Pinfold for life, with remainder to her sister Elizabeth Hoskins for life, and to her nephew Edward Hoskins in fee simple.

John Pinfold survived his wife and Edward Hoskins, and at his death the moiety passed by virtue of her will to Edward Hoskins's heir-at-law hereafter mentioned. Elizabeth Hoskins by will dated 18 December, 1760, devised her moiety to her son Edward Hoskins in fee simple. Edward Hoskins died intestate, and without issue, leaving Lewis Hoskins, his only surviving brother and heir-at-law, who thereupon succeeded to one moiety of the hundred and manors, and to the other moiety thereof on the death of John Pinfold. Lewis Hoskins by will dated 24 April, 1783, devised Peers Court to his wife Elizabeth Hoskins for life, if she should reside there; but if she should prefer to live elsewhere, then he gave her an annuity of £30. And subject thereto, and to legacies to his son John Hoskins and his daughters, Elizabeth, Martha, Lois, and Ann, he devised the hundred of Langley and Swineshead, his manors of Alveston, Rockhampton, Stinchcombe, and Frampton Cotterell, and all his real estate in the counties of Gloucester and Monmouth, or elsewhere, to his son Edward Hoskins in fee simple.

By two deeds poll dated 1 October, 1788, George Hunt and Martha, his wife, and Jasper Maidment and Eleanor, his wife, released the hundred and manors from their annuities, being satisfied with the security of Peers Court therefor. Edward Hoskins sold the hundred and manors to Samuel Peach Peach, of Tockington, Esq., and conveyed them to him by deed dated 20 December, 1788. The price paid was £855. In this deed Edward Hoskins is described as of Tetbury, Gent, eldest son and heir-at-law and devisee of Lewis Hoskins, late of Peers Court, Esq., who was only surviving brother of Edward Hoskins, late of the Pantee, in Newchurch, co. Monmouth, Gent. He was probably an attorney practising at Tetbury, for one of the witnesses on the back of the conveyance describes himself as clerk to Messrs. Bowdler and Hoskins. His mother, brother, and sisters joined in the conveyance to release their annuity and legacies; viz. :-

Elizabeth Hoskins, widow, John Hoskins, Esq., Elizabeth Hoskins, Martha Hoskins, Lois Hoskins, and Ann Hoskins, spinsters, all of the town and borough of Monmouth, children and legatees named in the will of Lewis Hoskins. It also states that Mrs. Hoskins had given up Peers Court, and become entitled to the annuity.

Samuel Peach Peach died 26 February, 1845, having by will dated 16 February, 1844 (proved 14 October, 1845) devised the hundred and manors to his daughter Ellin Sybilla Cleaver for life, with remainder to her eldest son James Peach Cleaver for life; to his sons successively in tail; to his daughters as tenants in common in tail; to her second son Charles Pierrepont Cleaver for life; to his sons and daughters in like manner, with other remainders. The Cleavers assumed the name of Peach pursuant to a direction in this will.

James Peach Peach died a bachelor and intestate on the 20th of January, 1867, and Mrs. Ellin S. Peach died on the 28th of December, 1867, and was succeeded by her second son, the Rev. Charles Pierrepont Peach. His eldest son, James Legard Peach, having attained his majority, disentailed the hundred and manors by deed dated 11 April, 1883. The Rev. J. L. Peach sold the manor of Rockhampton to John Cullimore, of Chester, for £26, and conveyed it to him by deed dated 6 October, 1888. The only lands (besides the waste lands) sold with the manor were two small inclosures, all the other property having been sold off.

Chester.

JOHN CULLIMORE.

1955.—CRANFORD AND THE BERKELEYS.—As many of the great Gloucestershire family of Berkeley lie buried at Cranford, Middlesex, where they have long had a seat, a few notes of inscriptions in the church of St. Dunstan will interest the reader. Externally the church, though its surroundings are pretty, is by no means attractive, and possesses few features of architectural interest. The nave is of eighteenth century work, and while the flint-built tower and the chancel are evidently much older, probably mediæval, they have nothing striking to notice. The interior, however, compensates for the poverty of the external appearance, and though it is but a small building, its fine coved roof, and the decorative way in which its unpretending character has been treated, give a charm which is wanting in many a more stately structure.

The church is placed some distance from the village, close to Cranford House, right away from the main road, and as its only approach is by the drive up to the mansion it is probable that but few are acquainted with the existence of this quaint spot.

There are several monuments in the church, and of those relating to the Berkeleys we now give some particulars from notes made five or six years ago.

In the chancel, within the communion rails, is an altar tomb, upon which is the shrouded recumbent figure of a lady sculptured in white marble. There is this inscription:—

Here lyeth the bodye of the most vertuous and | patient lady Elizabeth, Lady Berkeley, widdowe, | daughter and sole heir of George Carey, Lord | Hunsdon, sonne and heir of Henry Carey, Lord | Hunsdon, sonne and heir of William Carey and of | the Lady Mary, his wife, second daughter and coheir | of Thomas Bullen, Earle of Ormond and Wilshire, | father also of Queen Anne Bullen, wife of King | Henry the Eighth, mother of Queen Elizabeth, late | Queen of England, which Lady Berkeley, after her pious pilgrimage of 59 years, surrendered | her soul into the hands of her Redeemer | the 23th [sic] day of April, Anno Domini 1635.

On the same side of the chancel is a mural tablet bearing the following inscription :—

Here lyeth the body of George, | Baron of Berkeley, Mowbray, Seagrave, and Bruce, | and Knight of y^e Bath, who departed this life y^e 10th day of August, | A.D. 1658. He married Elizabeth, second daughter | and coheir of Sir Michael Stanhope, of Sudbury, in y^e County of Suffolke, K^t, by whom he had issue, | Charles, Elizabeth, and George. | Charles, drowned in his passage to Fraunce, | January 27, 1641; | Elizabeth, married to Edward Coke, Esq., | grand-child and heir to Sir Edward Coke, Knight, | sometime Lord Chief Justice of both Benches; | she died November 9th, A.D. 1661, | and lieth buried at Heigham in Norfolke; | and George, Lord Berkeley, now living. | This deceased lord, besides y^e nobility of his birth, | and y^e experience he acquired by forraign trauailes, | was very eminent for y^e great candour and ingenuity | of his disposition, his singular bounty and affability | towards his inferiours, and his readiness (had it bin | in his power) to have obliged all mankind.

This nobleman was that George Berkeley "the traveller," to whom John Smyth, of Nibley, the famous historian of the family, dedicated his *Lives of the Berkeleys*.

Adjoining the last mentioned tablet there is another, with this inscription :—

Here lyeth the body of George, | Earl of Berkeley, Viscount Dursley, Baron | of Berkeley, Mowbray, Seagrave, and Bruce, | who had the honour to be a Privy | Counsellor to King Charles the Second and to King James; | eminent for his affability, | charity, and generosity. | He married Elizabeth, one of the co-heiresses of John Massingberd, Esquire, | of the family of the Massingberds | in Lincolnshire. | He departed this life | 14 Octo., 1698, ætat. 71, | in hopes of a blessed resurrection, | for the merciful shall obtain mercy.

On the south side of the nave are two small plain tablets. The first is in memory of Craven Fitzhardinge Berkeley, M.P. for Cheltenham, seventh and youngest son of Frederick Augustus, fifth Earl of Berkeley, who died at Carlsbad, 27 June, 1855, aged 50, and was interred in the Protestant burial-ground at Frankfort-

sur-Maine. The second contains a long inscription in memory of the late Lord Fitzhardinge, Maurice Frederick Fitzhardinge Berkeley, G.C.B., who was born 3 January, 1788, and died at Berkeley Castle, 17 October, 1867. This nobleman was second son of the above Frederick Augustus, Earl of Berkeley, who died in 1810. His title, owing to the decision of the House of Lords, was for several years in abeyance. His two elder sons, who successively came into possession of the family estates in Gloucestershire and Middlesex, were raised to the peerage. The late Lord Fitzhardinge was an admiral in the royal navy, and sat as member for Gloucester in five parliaments, besides contesting that city unsuccessfully on three other occasions. He was also a lord of the admiralty in 1852. His eldest son is the present Lord Fitzhardinge, of Berkeley Castle.

On the north wall of the nave there is a monument, with a Latin inscription and a likeness of the deceased in white marble, to the memory of William Smythe, Esq., who married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of George, Earl of Berkeley, and died 21 December, 1720, *ætat.* 80. She died about the year 1681. From the coat of arms we may assume that this William Smythe was a relative of John Smyth, of Nibley, already mentioned.

There is also a tomb in the churchyard recording the death of Francis Henry Fitzhardinge, fourth son of Frederick Augustus, Earl of Berkeley, who was 33 years member for Bristol. He died 10 March, 1870, aged 75.

W. P. W. PHILLIMORE.

1956.—TRACKING A CHURCH ROBBERY BY MAGIC.—In the first volume of the new series of the *Antiquary* (1890), pp. 4-6, there is an article under the above heading by Mr. W. J. Hardy, F.S.A.; and as one of the parties concerned was a Gloucestershire man of former days, we shall lay the case before our readers. This can best be done in Mr. Hardy's words:—

The fact that on a September day, some time during the reign of Henry VIII., the parish church of Holbeach [Lincolnshire] was despoiled of a considerable amount of its money and jewels, introduces us to a curious instance of the widespread belief existing at the time in the practical utility of magic.

"To the king over sovereign lord," complained and informed his true and faithful subject John Patriche, that "about the 6th of September last" Holbeach Church, in Lincolnshire, was "robbyd and spoyled" of money and jewels to the supposed value of above 300 marks. The loss was a serious one, occasioning a very general consternation, and the leading men in the parish took what was then evidently the customary course on such occasions. "To thentente," says Patriche, "to have knowlege of the namys of the theffez, and to know where the seyde money and goods was bycom," several of the parishioners resorted to "one Edmund Nasche, dwellyng at Cicestre towene." There is no doubt about the reading of

the word "Cicestre," so that Nasche's qualifications and repute as a sorcerer must have been out of the common, or the good people of Holbeach would hardly have taken a journey into Gloucestershire to consult him. By trade he was also a "wheeler," though no doubt he reaped more profit by practising "the craft of enchantment and wichecraft." But Holbeach town could in its midst boast of a gentleman who practised the black arts, for, continues Patriche, the townspeople took with them "a certain John Lamkyn of Holbeach," who practised enchantment and witchcraft, with the additional accomplishment of "sorcery." Later on he tells the king that both these individuals dubbed themselves "sothesayers," skilled in the knowledge of "nigramansi."

On reaching Cirencester, the party seem to have had a conference, and "for a certeyn reward to them" (*i.e.*, Nasche and Lamkyn) "promysed," they undertook to give the parishioners knowledge of the names of the thieves, and whither the money and goods had been convoyed. If we may read the words "then and there" literally, the promise of reward must have acted upon the magical powers of Nasche and Lamkyn with a rapidity which would surely have aroused suspicion in the sceptical mind; for, says John Patriche, "then and there the same inchantours namyd your sayd subjecte to be one of the theves." Considering that Patriche had shown the utmost anxiety to discover the perpetrators of the crime, the declaration must have come as a little surprise; but who could dispute the word of a sorcerer? The party took their way back to Lincolnshire in due course, and on return made known the revelation; in consequence of which the parishioners of Holbeach "agen all lawez of God and of your hightness, gevyng faithe and credenz" to the "inchantours," have now of late "published and reported utrewly in the seid parisshe of Holbeach, and in dyverse others places withine the schere of Lincolne, that your seyde subject shuld be one of the thevez, and of those that shuld be the robberez of the seyde church."

The story was therefore evidently pretty generally believed. Patriche brings forward his social respectability as a proof of his innocence. He has, he says, in his possession, and to his "oune use, londys and tenementez to the clere yerely valwe of xl markes, and goodes convenient to his degree, and more than many other there have." Before the time in question he was always reputed "of good name, fame, honeste credenz and conversation in the seyde countye," but now, owing to the report, he is "browght into infamy, slander, and owte of credenz," so that "such as afore this tyme haue been conversant with hym, withdraw his company, and such as afore this have been his frendes, have hym now in mistrust without cause, and withdraw their frendshippe and favour from hym to hys utter undoying in this worlde for ever. And to the perillus comforte and ensampull of other such enchantours, and which is to the encrease of the mysbeleve of your highness' subjectes

in the same wichecraft, unless your highness' favor and due ponysshment be the sooner atteyned and had in this behalfe."

We all know that the practitioner of magic had a sorry time of it when brought under the influence of the law, and Patriche concludes his prayer for the personal redress which he sought in the Star Chamber, by reminding the defendants of the penalties to which their conduct had rendered them liable. As, he says, it is "ageyn the laws of God and of your highness that any person shall use and exercise any inchaument, sorcery, or wichecraft, or in any manerwise (*sic*) practice nygramansi," he prays that the king's writ of subpoena may be granted against Nasche and Lamkyn, commanding them to appear in the Star Chamber and answer for their misdoings.

So far as we are aware, Lamkyn alone made answer. His reply shows him to have been a no less respectable member of society than the town grammar-school master. "Havyng," he says, "resonable knowleg in the sciens of gramer," he had, at the time of the robbery, and long before, been resident in Holbeach, "there teching and instructyng chyldren in the sciens of gramer, and having his lyvyng by the same." Very soon after the robbery a "fame and report" was made to the churchwardens, and other "substantial" and honest persons of the town, that Edmund Nasche was "an expert man in the knowleg of thynges stolen," by reason of which he, Lamkyn ("havyng gret part of hys lyvyng by the comfort and relefe of the said inhabitantes, and beyng moche desirous to have knolege of suche persones as comytted the said robbery," so that punishment might be inflicted upon them), at the request of Henry Elman and Richard Gibson, the two churchwardens of Holbeach, and divers other of the principal people of the place, went to "Circitter" and visited Nasche, "demandyng of hym what knowlege he cowde tell of the seyd robbery, shewyng to hym a payer of gloves of lether which were founde in the revestry of the said churche immedeatly after the said robbery was knowen to be done." After this Nasche "caused an instruction to be made in wrytyng of suche circumstaunces as he (Lamkyn) cowde tell as to the said robbery, and delivryed the same to this defendant, whiche he browt home and delyvered and shewyd to the said cherkewerdenz, and to dyverse other honest inhabitants of the same parishe." He then denies *in toto* the charges brought against him, as to the possession of any supernatural power, and adds that since the robbery he has taken the greatest pains to gain information which might lead to the arrest of the robbers. He admits that Patriche is suspected of complicity in the robbery, though he is unable to say if he had been definitely accused of it; but he "cannot perceave" that he has lost any friends by this suspicion, since he still "hath good helpe and assistence"—words which almost imply that he was about to be charged with being concerned in the robbery.

It will be noticed that Lamkyn makes no direct statement of opinion one way or the other as to Patriche's guilt; his object was, of course, simply to clear himself of the charge of being a practitioner of magic, or one who would avail himself of the aid of the black arts as a means of ascertaining the truth on an obscure point, and thus, in detecting crime, commit it. The judgments of the Court of Star Chamber at this period are, so far as we know, not extant, and so we do not learn the outcome of this singular action, which would shed an interesting sidelight on the social history of the time, if it was seriously held that John Lamkyn was a magician, and not merely a town busybody, and that Edmund Nasche was a sorcerer, and not merely a clever detective.

1957.—**THE PRESERVATION OF THE FAIRFORD WINDOWS.**—(See No. 1888.) The work of restoring the roof of the church of St. Mary, at Fairford, is now being proceeded with—a committee, including Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, M.P., Earl Bathurst, Lord De Mauley, Lord Sherborne, and others, having been appointed to supervise the important work. The twenty-eight famous painted windows of the church have been long in jeopardy, owing to the unstable condition of the roof and walls. A curious thing connected with these windows—which, though attributed by several writers to Albert Durer, are now thought to be English work of the sixteenth century—is the fact that fragments of the glass have been taken away at various times, and are in the hands of collectors and manufacturers in different parts of the country. Mr. Carbonell, the vicar, is very desirous that those detached portions shall be restored, if possible, to the windows, where they can be traced.—*Daily Graphic*, January 29, 1890.

1958.—**THE PATRONAGE OF PAINSWICK VICARAGE.**—(See No. 1932.) Having met with a copy of the *Gloucester Gazette* for Friday, Jan. 23, 1795, I have made an extract:—"On Friday last the poll for the election of a vicar of Painswick in the room of Mr. Moseley was finally closed, when the numbers were—Mr. Fearon, 944; Mr. Palmer, 693; Mr. Walleth, 63; Mr. Ellis, 22; majority in favour of Mr. Fearon, 251. By title deeds belonging to the advowson it appears that the vicar shall be elected by the inhabitants, the chiefest, or the discretest of them; and as many doubts had arisen as to the qualifications of voters, the churchwardens very prudently divided the inhabitants into the following classes: inhabitants not parishioners, inhabitants and parishioners, housekeepers, payers to the church and poor rates, and persons who had received relief from the parish. It is rather remarkable, that upon the casting up the churchwardens' books, it appeared that Mr. Fearon had a considerable majority in each class. The number of the payers to the church and poor rates who voted

during the election were 181, and out of this number 107 were for Mr. Fearon." An aged man told me that those contests were degrading, and a disgrace to the Church and religion.

The following paragraph appeared in the *Gloucester Journal*, May 4, 1839:—The perpetual advowson and next presentation to the vicarage of Painswick was sold pursuant to advertisement on the 19th of April. We understand it was knocked down to Mr. Biddle, of Stroud, at the low sum of £2,530. H. Y. J. T.

1959.—THE REV. THOMAS CONOLLY COWAN.—(Reply to No. 1935.) I have an 8vo pamphlet, dated September 5, 1817, and entitled *Rev. T. C. Cowan's Address to the Parish of Saint Thomas, Bristol*; being "a Brief Account of the Reasons which have induced the Rev. T. C. Cowan, (late of Trinity College, Dublin [B.A. 1798],) to secede from the Established Church, addressed to those who composed his congregation, while he officiated in the Parish Church of Saint Thomas, Bristol." The subject is not one for discussion in our pages; but if F. A. H. wishes to see the pamphlet, he can have a loan of it with pleasure.

EDITOR.

1960.—THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE SOCIETY IN LONDON.—(See No. 1942.) In reply to Mr. John Mills as regards the curious model of George Ridler, I may add to his account, that under the beer barrel block is inscribed "C. Manning, Sculptor," and upon the plinth, "Published as the Act directs, 1803." There is also a written certificate pasted on the underside of the model, stating as follows, "Designed and executed by Cha^s Manning, Sculptor, 25, Lower Thornhaugh Street, Bedford Square, London." It is a fine specimen of modelling, and cannot be contemplated with indifference by any one who loves such works of art. The whole composition is characteristic; the burley form of George Ridler represents vigour and motion in the turn of the figure when praising his dog, which has laid down a hen at his feet; and all the details are exquisitely wrought and finished. This interesting model was in my late brother William's collection of antiquities and curiosities. It is now in my possession, and can be seen by those who wish.

13, Prince Street, Gloucester.

G. ARMSTRONG HOWITT.

1961.—DERIVATION OF "GRUMBALD'S ASH."—Can you tell me what is the derivation of the name of our hundred of Grumbald's Ash?
R. S. T.

1962.—PRONUNCIATION OF THE NAME "BERKELEY."—What may be the correct pronunciation of this old and well-known name?

QUERIST.

1963.—WHITTINGTON FAMILY.—In Canon Robert Cole's *Rental of the Houses in Gloucester, A.D. 1455*, edited by W. H. Stevenson,

and issued under the authority of the Corporation of Gloucester in 1890, there is the following entry, p. 46:—"Prior Lanthon[ise] tenet omnia illa domos et aedificia cum suis pertinentiis a dicta neuella de Abbeylone usque ad uiam communem et processionalem ibidem iuxta cancellum Ecclesiae Sancti Nicholai et tenementa Ricardi Whitynton, domini de Staunton," etc. What connection between this Ricardus Whitynton, lord of Staunton, and Richard Whittington, who was lord mayor of London in 1397, 1406, and 1419, and whose arms have been described by Burke, in the *General Armory*, as—Gu. a fesse componée, or and az.; in the dexter chief an annulet of the second?

H. Y. J. T.

1964.—FERDINAND PENINGTON.—On a gravestone, formerly on the floor at the entrance of the Lady chapel, St. Mary Redcliffe, was this inscription:—M.S. | Bridget Jones, of this City, | Widow, died May the 5th, 1733, aged 70. | Sarah, her daughter, the wife of | William Oliver, died July the | 15, 1741, aged 45. | William Oliver, Merchant, died | August the 22nd, 1746, aged 52. | Sarah, his daughter, and relict | of Ferdinand Penington, Merch^t, | died Feb. 25th, 1790, aged 67.

Is anything known of these persons, particularly of Penington? To what family did he belong? When did he die? He was president of the Dolphin Society in 1757. His arms, on a book-plate, were, Or five fusils in fess azure; crest, A wild cat, passant, regardant; and motto, Vincit amor patriæ.

^{and} The gravestone further bore the names—

Bridget, the wife of Will: Dyer, | died October 4th, 1792, aged 66. | William Dyer, | ob^t 26th Jan^r, 1805, aged 83.

Long Burton, Sherborne, Dorset.

C. H. MAYO.

1965.—CHARLTON FAMILY.—The following occurs in the *Gentleman's Magazine*:—"At Bristol, Mr. Brown, one of the Minor Canons of that Cathedral, to Miss Charlton, daughter of the late Dr. Charlton, physician. Married 22 March, 1792." In what church did this marriage take place? I shall be glad to know the full names of the persons married.

In a copy of the *Sherborne Journal*, in Feb., 1807, it is announced:—"Monday se'nnight [*i.e.*, 9 Feb., 1807,] died in Bristol, Mrs. Charlton, widow of Dr. Charlton, of Bath; a lady of exemplary piety and charity. She was sister to the late Sir James Wright, and aunt to the present, and likewise an aunt to Sir J. Durbin." What was the full name and parentage of this lady? and where was she married?

C. H. MAYO.

GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL RECORD SERIES.

It is proposed to print records, and indexes and calendars to records, which relate exclusively to Gloucestershire, under the editorship of W. P. W. Phillimore, M.A., B.C.L. The series will be issued quarterly, uniform in size and style with the publications of the British Record Society. Annual subscription, 10s. 6d. We refer our readers to the accompanying circular for further information, and recommend the undertaking as worthy of their liberal support.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.

It is intended to issue, with each alternate part, as heretofore, some pages of critical notices of recent publications. With this in view, books, etc. (to be sent to the Editor, 26, Meridian Place, Clifton, Bristol), are desired; and they will receive, with as little delay as possible, a careful consideration. Works in any way connected with the civil or ecclesiastical history of Gloucestershire or the neighbouring counties particularly welcome.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

"Gloucestershire Notes and Queries" is a good medium for literary and other suitable advertisements, which will be received by the Editor. As the space is limited, an early communication is recommended. The work is published quarterly; and to secure the insertion of an advertisement in the forthcoming part, it will be well to forward particulars not later than the 1st of March, June, September, and December, respectively. Advertisements of patent medicines and such like will not be accepted on any terms.

Scale of charges:—page (same size as circular), £1; half-page, 12s.; quarter-page, 6s. 6d.; inch, 5s.; half-inch, 2s. 6d.—in good legible type, well displayed, and across the page.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

A very few copies of each of the following:—

1. *Brief Sketches of the Parishes of Booterstown and Donnybrook, in the County of Dublin; with Notes and Annals.* Four Parts. Dublin, 1860-74. Sm. 8vo, pp. viii. 488. In neat cloth binding, price 5s., post-free.

2. *Monumental Inscriptions in the Parish Church of Cheltenham.* Privately printed. London, 1877. 4to. Price 3s. 6d., post-free.

Application to be made to the Rev. B. H. Blacker, 26, Meridian Place, Clifton, Bristol. No copies of the *Charlton Kings Inscriptions* now on hand.

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SPECIAL NOTICE

The Index to Vol. IV. will be in some respects preferable to any of the three before it, though the arrangement will remain unchanged. More time than was anticipated has been found needful for its careful preparation, and therefore it is unavoidably postponed. It will be issued with Part XLIX., on or about the 1st of January.

Notices of Recent Publications.

[“GLOUCESTERSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES.”]

Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, for 1886-87. Vol. XI., part ii. Edited by Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., etc. Bristol: Printed for the Society by C. T. Jefferies & Sons. [1887-] 8vo, pp. viii. 185-380, xii. 12.

In our last sheet, No. 7, we had the pleasure of noticing the first portion of the Society's *Transactions* for the past year, and now we have the remainder before us. That the contents are such as are likely to prove interesting and useful, may be inferred from the following list:—

1. Inaugural Address of Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., etc., as President of the Society.

2. Notes on Tanner's Chapel in Dursley Church. By Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., etc.

3. Ancient Church Embroidery in Gloucestershire. By Mrs. Bagnall-Oakeley.

4. A Doubtful Point in the Genealogy of Hicks of Beverston, as it appears in Burke's *Peerage and Baronage*. By the Rev. Francis J. Poynton, M.A.

5. On three Skulls found near the London Road, Gloucester. By John Beddoe, M.D., F.R.S.

6. Court Roll of the Manor of Bicknor Anglicana. Communicated by Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., etc.

7. Further Note on the Saxon Chapel at Deerhurst. By the Rev. George Butterworth, M.A., Vicar.

8. Some Notes on Wresden, Uley. By W. P. W. Phillimore, M.A., B.C.L.

9. List of the Merchants' Hall, Bristol, 1732. Communicated by E. F. Eberle.

10. Notes on Milo de Gloucester, and his Connection with the Forest of Dene. By A. W. Crawley-Boevey, M.A., Barrister-at-Law.

11. On the Manor House of Wotton-under-Edge, and its Inhabitants. By V. R. Perkins.

12. Notes on the Church of Wotton-under-Edge. By the Rev. H. Sewell, Vicar.

13. Knights' Fees in Gloucestershire, 3 Hen. IV., with an Introduction. By Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., etc.

14. A Domestic Outrage in Gloucestershire, *circa* 1220. By Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.

15. Notes on a Roman Inscribed Stone at Weston Birt. By Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., etc.

16. Addendum to Memoir on Ancient Church Embroidery in Gloucestershire. By Mrs. Bagnall-Oakeley.

Prefixed to the papers we have enumerated there is a full account of the proceedings of the annual meeting, held at Dursley, in August, 1886, with report of the council for the preceding year. There are likewise more than twenty pages of "Notices of recent Archæological and Historical Publications;" a "List of Members," as they were on the 5th of last September; and a revised "List of Donors and Donations to the Society's library," which is in good working order, and promises to fulfil the object for

No. 8.—*January, 1888.*]

which it was established. It may be well to add, in the words of the report, that "the number of members on the Society's list is 416 annual members and 79 life members, making a total of 495 as against 510 in the corresponding period of last year. The general depression in agriculture and trade has no doubt affected the list of the Society's members as it has the list of almost every other society, whether literary or charitable; but it is nevertheless a subject for congratulation that the income of the Society for 1885-6 is little less than it was at the most prosperous period of the Society's existence." The editorial department is highly satisfactory.

Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society's Proceedings, 1886. Vol. XXXII. (N. S., Vol. XII.). Taunton: T. M. Hawkins. 1887. 8vo, pp. viii. 90, 184.

In the first part of this volume there is a full account of the thirty-eighth annual general meeting of the Society, which was held at Yeovil, in August, 1886; with the report of the council for the preceding year, and details of two evening meetings, and of excursions to Brympton, Preston Plucknett, Hamdon Hill, Stoke-sub-Hamdon, Montacute, Martock, Tintinhull, Limington, Ashington, Mudford, and the Hundred Stone, near Yeovil. In the second part the following papers have been placed on record:—

1. On the Manor of Yeovil. By E. Green, F.S.A., Hon. Secretary.
2. Gyfla. By Thomas Kerslake.
3. Tom Coryate; and Forks. By E. Green, F.S.A., Hon. Secretary
4. Evidence of the Occupation of Bath by the XX Legion. By George Esdaile, C.E.
5. The Hagiology of Somerset. By the Rev. J. W. Hardman, LL.D.
6. The History of a Mediæval Village [Tintinhull], gathered from Ancient Sources. By the Rev. J. B. Hyson, Vicar.
7. The Armorial Glass in the Windows of Montacute House. By Cadwallader John Bates, M.A.
8. Note on the Ham Hill Stone. By Horace B. Woodward, F.G.S.
9. Somerset Trade Tokens of the Seventeenth Century, and of the period from 1787 to 1817. By William Bidgood.

There are likewise well-written "Obituary Notices" of the Rev. Frederick Brown and William Long, Esq., with a "List of Members" (526 in number), etc. Mr. Bidgood's interesting paper has been already referred to in *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, vol. iii., p. 670.

Calendar of the Register of John de Drovensford, Bishop of Bath and Wells (A.D. 1309-1329). Edited from the Original in the Wells Registry by the Right Rev. Bishop Hobhouse. Printed for Subscribers by the Somerset Record Society. 1887. 4to, pp. xlii. 352.

The Somerset Record Society, as many of our readers are aware, has been formed for the purpose of seeking out, editing, and printing, such documents as bear upon the history of Somerset, and will aid the future historian of the county. The aim of the council is threefold:—1. To publish at least one volume yearly; 2. In the choice of records for publication, to keep in view the work of tracing the stream of county life, and the devolution of property from the earliest documentary period; and 3. In the treatment of records, to present them in such form as will preserve the important parts of the original wording, and to give also such translation and annotation as will open their contents to the general reader, and spread an interest beyond the narrow range of experts. The annual subscription is £1; and the circulation of the volumes is to be limited to subscribers. The Rev. James A. Bennett (South Cadbury Rectory, Bath), as secretary, will give all required information.

The volume for the first year (1886) has been issued, entitled *Calendar of the Register of John de Drovensford, Bishop of Bath and Wells (A.D. 1309-1329)*; and a satisfactory production it is in every respect. Bishop Hobhouse,

who has edited it for the Society, begins his preface with the statement, that the aim of the publication is not biography, but the contribution to history of such facts as lie embedded in the 306 folios of Bishop Drokensford's register of his administrative acts; and that the contents are so fragmentary and unarranged, in both subject and date, that it is needful to lay before the reader some facts of the prelate's history and mode of life and administration, for the better understanding of the brief and detached entries which constitute the volume. This has been well and clearly done at some length; and the following is a summary of the contents of the preface:—Bishop Drokensford's history; his dealings with his Officers, Chapters, Incumbents, Monasteries; with Discipline and Visitation; with the Pope, the Crown, the Archbishop; with Appropriation of Rectories; Direction of Christian Bounty; Provision for Disabled Clergy; Dispensations and Legitimations; and his Nepotism and Litigiousness.

For the second year's subscription will be given "an account of all the Chantries of the County from the report made upon them at the time of their dissolution, together with their foundations;" this is the work of Mr. E. Green, and is in the press. There are also in preparation: "Kirkby's Quest," by Mr. F. H. Dickinson; the "Cartularies of Bruton Abbey and Montacute Priory," by Mr. J. Batten; and the "Cartulary of the Hungerford Family." The printing of "Pedes Finium," "Subsidy Rolls," "Cartularies and Customaries of Bath and Glastonbury Abbeys," etc., is contemplated.

The Gentleman's Magazine Library: Romano-British Remains, Part II.
 Edited by George Laurence Gomme, F.S.A. London: Elliot Stock.
 1887. 8vo, pp. xii. 301-632.

In No. 7 we wrote in high terms of the first portion of this selection of articles on "Romano-British Remains" from the *Gentleman's Magazine*; and the second and concluding portion, which we have since received, tends greatly to confirm us in the opinion we then expressed. It is not, indeed, easy, as the editor of *Notes and Queries* has remarked, to exaggerate the importance of Mr. Gomme's several volumes of selections from that wonderful storehouse of information; and as we thoroughly agree with what he has written respecting them in his own columns, we hesitate not to adopt his language, as it expresses forcibly what we feel upon the subject.

Few persons possess a complete set of the volumes of *Sylvanus Urban*, and even those who do, have no key to the latter portion in the shape of a general index. Therefore to them, as to others, these selections will be most useful. Mr. Gomme does not do things by halves. His intention is, that when the work he has undertaken is completed, it shall contain everything of permanent value in that long series of volumes. All the previous selections made are worthy of praise; and this volume and its immediate predecessor are; in our opinion, the most important of the series. Our civilization begins with the Romans. There is not a single institution of which we are proud or ashamed, that can with certainty be traced beyond the time when the legions made us a part of that world-wide empire whose seat was on the Tiber. How much, and in what ways, the Roman occupation affected Britain, is a question of undying interest, and has given rise to many a controversy; for it is not merely an antiquarian question, but one into which grave political and theological questions enter. If the time should ever come, when some devoted student shall set to work to produce a new *Britannia Romana*, embodying all the knowledge that has accumulated since Horsley's days, he will find these two volumes indispensable. Until such a work is accomplished, this cyclopædia of "Romano-British Remains" will, to some extent, supply its place.

It only remains for us to add, that an index has been supplied, which, if we are not greatly mistaken, will stand the test of the strictest scrutiny.

The Ancient Protestant Episcopal Moravian Church in the West of England and South Wales, from 1740. Part II. With seven plates. Leeds: Goodall and Suddick. 1887. 4 to, pp. 8.

The Ancient Protestant Episcopal Moravian Church in Yorkshire. With thirteen plates. Leeds: Goodall and Suddick. 1887. Royal 8vo, pp. 20.

Twelve months have elapsed since we noticed in favourable terms Part I. of the first of these publications. We now have Part II. before us; and in it there are, with other views, eight of places in Bristol, and two at Durham Down. The photo-lithographs are from pen and ink sketches recently taken on the spot, and the letterpress has been carefully prepared.

The second collection consists of sixty-five similarly executed views from pen and ink sketches, all connected with Yorkshire, and in thirteen plates. The pamphlet which accompanies them, entitled *A Short Sketch of the Work carried on by the Ancient Protestant Episcopal Moravian Church (or "Unitas Fratrum"—"United Brethren") in Yorkshire*, gives full particulars, and cannot fail to interest the reader.

The Newspaper Press and Periodical Literature of Liverpool. By J. Mosley Cooper. Liverpool: Egerton Smith & Co. 1887. 4to, pp. 14.

A Brief Memoir of the Rev. Abraham Hume, D.C.L., F.R.S., etc., Vicar of Vauxhall, and Hon. Canon of Liverpool. By the same. Liverpool: Printed for the Author. 1887. 8vo, pp. 24.

Some Singular Bequests. By the same. Hull: Barnwell. 1887. 12mo, pp. 8.

Of these three pamphlets, for which we are indebted to Mr. Cooper, the first, reprinted from the *Liverpool Weekly Mercury*, contains a good and useful list of the newspapers and periodicals of Liverpool, from 1712 to the present year, with a preliminary statement.

The second, which was written for the *Palatine Note-Book*, lay for some time in the hands of the editor (who we sincerely hope may soon be able to resume his literary pursuits), but "owing to unforeseen circumstances resulting in the irregular publication of that magazine, a limited number of copies have been printed in this form, without material alteration." It contains a brief, but very pleasing memoir of one who was in many ways most useful in his day, and whose separate publications, as here enumerated in a chronological list (not including his contributions to newspapers and periodicals under an assumed name), are ONE HUNDRED in number. We have found this pamphlet particularly interesting, and are thankful for the possession of a copy.

The third, reprinted from the *Hull Miscellany*, contains within a small compass details of some singular bequests, to which, we need scarcely say, it would not be difficult to make large additions.

Catalogue of the Manks Crosses, with the Runic Inscriptions and various Readings and Renderings Compared. By P. M. C. Kermodé. Ramsey: J. Craine; London: Elliot Stock. [1887.] 8vo, pp. 36.

The Isle of Man is peculiarly rich in monumental remains of early date, and this *Catalogue of Manks Crosses* is calculated, we think, to prove highly useful. "Of all the antiquities in which our island is so rich," Mr. Kermodé writes, "our ancient Crosses appeal most strongly to our feelings for protection with a loving care. Their original purpose and venerable age, their historical associations and their artistic merits, demand at our hands a better treatment than they have met with; and though we cannot now restore or improve them, we can prevent their further injury and decay, and can at least hand down to those who come after us the fragments we still possess." The pamphlet is dedicated to the Guardians of our Ancient Monuments, appointed under "the Museum and Ancient Monuments Act, 1886," with the

hope that it may be a means of leading to the better preservation of the most interesting and valuable of the ancient monumental remains of Man, and to a more general knowledge and appreciation of their worth.

Records of Anglo-Irish Families of Ball. By the Rev. William Ball Wright, M.A. Dublin: Alex. Thom & Co. 1887. 8vo, pp. vi. 112.

This is the result of no small amount of laborious investigation. It contains copious notices of the Balls of the parish of St. Audoen, Dublin; of Baldroman, Enniskillen, Armagh, Louth, Kilkenny, Ardee, Shannon, Drumaney, Youghal, and of the parishes of St. Michan and St. Mary, Dublin, and makes special mention of Serjeant John Ball, Judge Nicholas Ball, ex-Lord Chancellor Ball, Sir Robert Ball, and other notables of the name. In an appendix are some valuable and hitherto unpublished documents; and a carefully compiled index completes the volume. In a work of the kind omissions and mistakes are inevitable; but in the present case they are not many in number. Prefixed is a good portrait of Mr. Wright's maternal ancestor, Primate Henry Ussher, from a photograph of the original painting in the Palace at Armagh; and there is also a well-executed representation of the arms of Alderman Bartholomew Ball, who was mayor of Dublin, 1553-4. The country at large is rich in genealogical information, scattered, undigested, and unpublished: much could be effected by well-directed efforts; and by the publication of the volume before us, which, it may be noted, is an excellent specimen of Irish typography, Mr. Wright has set a good example to others who have similar tastes and opportunities, to work without delay, and to do as he has done. We have his promise of a volume in due time on the Usshers of Ireland.

Historical Handbook to the Monuments, Inscriptions, &c., of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. By Alexander Leeper, D.D., Canon of St. Patrick's, &c. Second edition. Dublin: Hodges, Figgis, & Co. 1887. Sm. 8vo, pp. 108.

Nine or ten years ago Canon Leeper published his very useful *Handbook*, of which we now have a revised and enlarged edition. Some slight inaccuracies have been corrected, and the general history of the "National Collegiate and Cathedral Church" is brought down to the present day. The work, however, is not as yet immaculate. But we do not wish to pick holes in what is really good; and therefore, in support of what we affirm, one mistake only shall be adduced. In the record of interments in and around the church, which was compiled by the Rev. William A. Reynell, "John Ball" appears, p. 90; whereas the fact is, that this eminent Irish lawyer, widely known as Serjeant John Ball, died "Aug. 24, 1813," and was buried, not at St. Patrick's, Dublin, but in the churchyard of St. Peter's, Drogheda. In each of these churches there is a handsome monument to his memory; and the inscription in St. Patrick's, written by his friend, Peter Burrows, K.C., for a long time past has been greatly admired. It certainly deserved a place in Canon Leeper's pages, more so than some which he has admitted.

George Walker and the Siege of Derry: a Lecture. By the Rev. Abraham Dawson, A.M., Rector of Seagoe, etc. Belfast: Mayne & Boyd. 1887. 12mo, pp. 36.

Within the limits of a few pages Mr. Dawson has succeeded in giving an admirable account of the Rev. George Walker, whose name is associated in history chiefly with the siege of Derry in 1689, and also of that most important event in the annals of our nation. Some may wish to think rather lightly of what then took place; but not so such men as Lord Macaulay. His words with reference to Walker's Monument should be well remembered:—"A lofty pillar, rising from a bastion which bore during many weeks the heaviest fire

of the enemy, is seen far up and far down the Foyle. On the summit is the statue of Walker, such as when, in the last and most terrible emergency, his eloquence roused the fainting courage of his brethren. In one hand he grasps a Bible. The other, pointing down the river, seems to direct the eyes of his famished audience to the English top-masts in the distant bay. Such a monument was well deserved: yet it was scarcely needed; for, in truth, the whole city is to this day a monument of the great deliverance." It affords us pleasure to recommend Mr. Dawson's lecture.

Catalogue of Early Belfast Printed Books, 1694-1830. By John Anderson, Hon. Secretary, Linen Hall Library, Belfast. 1887. 8vo, pp. 66.

"It may be mentioned," as Mr. Anderson states in his preface, "that it was originally intended that this catalogue should be issued in two lists; and, with this view, List I.—bringing down the work to 1751—was issued in 1886. But when the MS. of List II. was placed in the printers' hands, with an order for a small second edition of List I., which was out of type, it was suggested that, instead of having two separate lists, one catalogue including both would be more satisfactory. As this course has been adopted, holders of List I. (which has in this way been superseded) will, instead of List II., receive both lists combined."

Mr. Anderson deserves our thanks for what he has done so well in the cause of bibliography; but his *Catalogue of Early Belfast Printed Books*, good as it is, is not put forward by him as in any way complete or final. A few copies only have been printed for circulation among collectors and bibliographers, whose co-operation—in supplying omissions, in correcting errors, and in verifying titles of which copies have not yet been found—is earnestly invited, and will be thankfully received. An appendix contains a valuable note on "Blow's Bible," Belfast, 1751.

How to Write the History of a Family: a Guide for the Genealogist. By W. P. W. Phillimore, M.A., B.C.L. London: Elliot Stock. 1887. Sm. 8vo, pp. viii. 208.

Mr. Phillimore is no stranger to the readers of our *Notes and Queries*: several valuable articles from his pen have appeared therein from time to time; and we hope to be favoured by him with many more contributions.

The volume now under consideration is the happy result of some years' constant experience in genealogical inquiries, and, as the author states, is intended for that large and increasing class of persons, both in England and America, who take an intelligent interest in their own family history. For the first time in a work of the kind attention is directed to what may be termed the scientific aspect of genealogy, the importance of which is only beginning to be appreciated. An attempt to record such biographical details as throw light on the mental and physical qualities of a race will lend life to the family history, and go a long way towards dispelling the prevalent idea that a pedigree is necessarily nothing more than a dull collection of names and dates. Happily in recent years there has been a marked improvement in the art of writing family histories.

In this work Mr. Phillimore has presented us with much more than a guide to the public records and other sources of information. A sketch is furnished of the rise of genealogical study, showing how from the bare lists of names which formed the pedigrees of early days, have grown the modern histories of families. Examples are given of the various methods of recording genealogical facts, whether in narrative form or in the familiar chart pedigree, and the student's notice is particularly directed to the necessity of accuracy and system. The questions of typography and illustration, especially portraiture, have received due attention, the book containing some useful information upon these points. While a striking feature is the section dealing with the scientific aspect of genealogy and the doctrine of heredity, special stress

being laid on making a family history something more than a dry catalogue, and the reader's attention being directed to the value of anthropometry and the collection of vital statistics relating to the family.

Of the many topics satisfactorily dealt with in detail it may be well to specify the following:—Surnames, Heraldry, the arrangement of Paragraph Pedigrees with accompanying key charts, and the Sources of Family History, printed and in manuscript, which are to be found in London and throughout the empire, with special reference to the Public Record Office. It is undoubtedly a defect, that neither Irish nor Scotch genealogy has found a place in the volume; but a reason has been candidly assigned for the omission, that to treat them "would require a special knowledge to which the writer cannot pretend." We hope the defect will be rectified in the next edition.

Mr. Phillimore writes, p. 81, "There are several local magazines which will be found most useful aids for the genealogy of their respective districts;" and we are happy indeed to find that *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries* heads the list.

The reading of this interesting volume, which we heartily recommend to others, has been a source of no little pleasure to ourselves, and we feel confident that it will soon have what it deserves, a very wide circulation.

The Story of some Famous Books. By Frederick Saunders. London: Elliot Stock. 1887. 12mo, pp. xii. 208.

Here we have another of the admirably printed volumes of "The Book-Lover's Library," edited by Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A. The scope and spirit of this entertaining as well as instructive work by the genial author of *Salad for the Social and the Solitary*, will be clearly understood from the opening sentences of the preface:—"If a secret history of books could be written," said Thackeray, 'and the author's private thoughts and meanings noted down alongside of his story, how many insipid volumes would become interesting, and dull tales excite the reader!' It was this suggestive remark of the great novelist that prompted the present attempt to group together the following notes and incidents illustrative of this subject. These notes have been garnered from a somewhat desultory though extended course of reading and research; yet they are far from being exhaustive of the subject. They are necessarily brief, but should they, in any instance, be regarded as insufficient, the remark attributed to an eminent French writer may possibly be urged as apologetic: he said, 'The multiplicity of facts and writings has become so great, that everything soon will have to be reduced to extracts.' It has been also urged that 'so great is the mass of our book-heritage, that it is absolutely impossible for anyone to make himself acquainted with even the hundredth part of it: so that our choice lies for the most part between ignorance of much that we would like to know, and that kind of acquaintance which is to be acquired only by desultory reading.' And since it has been affirmed that 'he is the best author who gives the reader the most knowledge and takes from him the least time,' these claims have not been ignored, it is believed, in the preparation of the following pages."

The Bookworm: a Magazine of Old-Time Literature. Nos. 1 and 2. Dec., 1887, and Jan., 1888. London: Elliot Stock. 8vo, pp. 80.

As a writer has lately remarked, the desire for knowledge concerning the books of the past and their histories, associations, and surroundings, is one which has prevailed in all times and countries where literature has been cultivated; and the present wide-spread taste for hunting out and collecting books of rarity and interest is the natural outcome of this appetite. The desire, which manifests itself alike in England, the Colonies, and the United States of America, is steadily increasing, and shows every sign of permanence. And who has done more in his own way to promote it

than Mr. Elliot Stock? We do not in this article refer to any of the volumes, large or small, which, without fear of gainsaying, may be described as models of typography, and which he is constantly sending forth from the press; but to *The Antiquary*, of which sixteen volumes have appeared, and which gathers strength as it proceeds upon its way; to *The Bibliographer*, which closed too soon with the sixth volume; to *Book-Lore*, which ran a much shorter course than it deserved; and to *The Bookworm*, which is Mr. Stock's new candidate for public support. To the enterprising energy of the publisher of these periodicals we are unquestionably indebted in no small degree.

The Index Library: a Series of Indexes and Calendars to British Records.
 Edited by W. P. W. Phillimore, M.A., B.C.L. London: Charles J. Clark. 8vo.

We are anxious without delay to draw attention to what, we are persuaded, will be a most useful and valuable periodical, and which, under the able editorship of Mr. Phillimore, will not in any wise come short of our expectations. The first part only (for the present month) has come from the press. Any effort to render accessible to students the vast mines of genealogical and topographical treasures in the Public Record Office and other depositories, will no doubt receive support and welcome from all who are interested in English family and local history. Hitherto the efforts made to render such stores more available have, as a rule, taken the form of the ponderous and expensive folios of the Record Commissioners, or are hidden away in "Blue Book" reports or the *Transactions* of antiquarian societies. Arrangements have now been made for the publication of a series of indexes to the principal English records. Each month will be issued a *fasciculus* of indexes with separate pagination, so that each index, when completed, may be bound up as a distinct volume, with its own title-page and preface. The series will appeal to the interests of the historian, the genealogist, the topographer, and the general student, and will supply each with material to throw light upon the subject of his study. For further particulars of this much-needed undertaking we refer to our advertisement-sheet, looking forward to the pleasure of noting from time to time its steady advance in public estimation.

Family Notes. By Justin M. Browne. Privately printed. Hobart, Tasmania: 1887. 8vo, pp. 112.

We have been favoured with a copy of Mr. Browne's privately printed *Family Notes*, "collected during many years, and dedicated to those interested." It is gratifying to find so much zeal displayed in the pursuit of such knowledge in far distant parts, and under considerable difficulties; and we hope the author will not rest satisfied with what he has achieved. Prefixed are the armorial bearings of Browne, Dobson, Galwey, Hall, Poulett-Harris, Tynte, Warner, and Willis.

The Curio: an Illustrated Monthly Magazine. Sept., 1887. Vol. I., no. 1.
 New York: R. W. Wright; London: Elliot Stock. Large 4to, pp. 48.

As yet we have received only the first number of this magazine, which is certainly "got up" in first-rate style, and has, with other illustrations, a portrait of the Prince of Wales. Genealogy, biography, heraldry, book-plates, notes and queries, and subjects more in number than can here be specified, have gained admission into its columns; and there is reason, we think, to fear that the provision may prove too plentiful. "The Great Booksellers of the World" is an interesting subject, Mr. Quaritch, of whom there is a good likeness, having been selected to lead the way.

Notices of Recent Publications.

["GLOUCESTERSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES."]

Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, for 1887-88. Vol. XII., part i. Edited by Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., etc. Bristol: Printed for the Society by C. T. Jefferies & Sons. [1888.] 8vo, pp. 198.

In this first portion of the volume of *Transactions* for the past year we have very good papers under these respective headings:—

1. Remarks on an Astrolabe belonging to F. A. Hyett, Esq., of Painswick House, Co. Gloucester. By Robert Taylor, M.A.
2. Life of Edward of Lancaster: a Sketch. By Clements R. Markham, C.B., F.R.S., F.S.A.
3. Notes on the Manor, Advowson, and Church of Dagingworth. By the Rev. William Bazeley, Hon. Secretary.
4. Inventories of, and Receipts for, Church Goods in the County of Gloucester and Cities of Gloucester and Bristol. With Notes by Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., etc.
5. On the Hundredal and Manorial Franchise of the Furcas, Tumbrell, and Pillory in the Co. of Gloucester in the Middle Ages. By John Latimer.
6. Manor of Tockington, Co. Gloucester, and the Roman Villa. By Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., etc.
7. Further Remarks on an Astrolabe. By Robert Taylor, M.A.
8. IN MEMORIAM—Sir William Vernon Guise, Bart., F.G.S., F.L.S.; and Samuel Higgs Gael, Barrister-at-Law.

Prefixed to these papers there is a report of the annual spring meeting of the Society, held at Cirencester, 26th May, 1887; and appended to them are twenty-three pages of "Notices of Archaeological and Historical Publications." There are several well-executed and suitable illustrations. The first paper in the list (with its supplement) is, no doubt, deeply interesting and instructive, but is here, we think, very much out of place; in fact, we can discover only one reason for inserting it—which would be found equally applicable to an account of any old curiosity preserved in the county. Mr. John Latimer, who has furnished No. 5, is well known to our readers, and always writes with care and accuracy. The book, we may add, presents a good appearance, and is creditable to the printers, though a little more attention to the revision of the press would not have been thrown away. Such slips, for example, as "roman-romantic" (p. 24) and "Roman Road road" (p. 159) should not have been left uncorrected.

Deerhurst: a Parish of the Vale of Gloucester. By George Butterworth, M.A., Vicar. Tewkesbury: Wm. North. [1887.] Sm. 8vo, pp. xii. 184.

A well-written parochial history, neither too long nor too short, is what we are at all times ready to welcome; and here we have one, descriptive, moreover, of a parish invested with no ordinary interest, and lying within the limits of our own county. "About ten years ago," Mr. Butterworth states in his preface, "I put together, and published in the form of a short pamphlet, a few notes on the priory and church of Deerhurst. Since the publication of

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that little venture, a considerable amount of light has been thrown upon those antiquities of Deerhurst which constitute its chief interest as a village. The fact is now recognized, for example, that until lately only a portion of its ancient relics had been seen and examined—the very existence of an important building of the Saxon period, brought recently to light, not having been as much as suspected. Now the re-appearance of this hidden edifice not only enlarges the bulk of ancient remains at Deerhurst, but also (as will subsequently be explained,) affects at once, and tends to correct, the received opinions as to the date of the existing priory church. In certain important particulars we have all, it seems, taken for history what is now proved to be guesswork of no value. Meanwhile we appear to have lighted upon the veritable history of the recently discovered building, the Saxon chapel."

Much having been written upon the subject of this Saxon chapel, in our own pages and in several other publications, we do not intend to repeat here what is very generally known; we shall merely say in passing, that the discovery of this highly interesting pre-Norman structure has been made chiefly through the instrumentality of Mr. Butterworth himself, and that also through him, and largely at his expense, it has been strengthened and preserved for future ages. *Palmam qui meruit ferat.*

But something besides the above discovery has opportunely taken place in connection with Deerhurst; and this shall be left to Mr. Butterworth to tell:—"Concurrently with the information supplied by this fortunate recovery of a long lost relic, a far better understanding of the construction and nature of the old church than was ever before in the possession of the general public, has been afforded to many by the timely publication by the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society [*Transactions*, vol. xi., pp. 6-81] of an interesting and exhaustive account of the building, penned, indeed, many years ago by Mr. John C. Buckler, an eminent antiquary and architect, but only lately transferred from MS. to type. This valuable monograph takes us by the hand throughout this ancient priory church, makes us see its actual original form, and explains to us, in a mode carrying with it conviction, the meaning of its various parts."

What, now, has been the happy consequence? We shall here again leave it to Mr. Butterworth to tell:—"Stimulated by this double influence, and believing that something at least is now to be known definitely about a church, which, ranking among the very oldest in the land, had for a long time baffled the endeavours of not a few to interpret the several enigmas it puts forth, I have been induced to attempt an improvement upon the short sketch I gave of the building a few years back. Particulars gleaned from sundry other classes of facts and of matters connected with the place over which the church may be said to preside, have been added to the description of the ancient buildings; and these notices taken together may help, it is hoped, to render the present publication something like a history of the parish."

We have, so far as it could well be within its moderate compass, a very satisfactory parochial history, and we discharge a pleasing duty in recommending it. We are glad to see that attention has been directed to the mistake so commonly made with regard to the two Sir John Powells (p. 168). And we cannot bring our notice to a close without stating that the typography of the volume is in every way most creditable to the Tewkesbury press.

Tourist's Guide to Gloucestershire: Hill, Vale, and Forest. By R. N. Worth, F.G.S., etc. With map and plan. London: Edward Stanford. 1888. 12mo, pp. viii. 128.

Mr. Worth is the author of the latest addition to Stanford's "two-shilling series of County Guides." He has written similar volumes on Devon (North and South), Dorset, Somersetshire, and Wiltshire, and we have derived much pleasure and benefit from consulting them; but before we express an opinion on the book he has recently produced, we shall quote what he has written in his

preface:—"The *Guide to Gloucestershire* is on the same plan as its predecessors, and aims at providing the tourist with as much useful information touching the points of note within the county as can be compressed into handy compass. The routes are based upon the railway lines, the most convenient for the present day, with hints for walking where called for. *Bristol having been already dealt with under Somerset, is not included; and indeed, apart from that city, the shire is so full of interest, that selection as well as compression has been needful.* What is of slight tourist importance is touched therefore only in a general way; hence it has not been thought needful to refer in detail to the seats with which Gloucestershire is so thickly studded, unless they are accessible to the public or of special tourist concern, bearing in mind the distinction between a Guide and a Directory. The antiquary, the lover of fine scenery, the geologist, the botanist, will all find Gloucestershire rich indeed in matters suited to their pursuits and tastes; and the end of this little book is to make these things better known and more conveniently accessible."

We have underlined a sentence in the foregoing paragraph, with the view of drawing to it the reader's special attention. If it be the case that Bristol is a county in itself, like Gloucester, and that therefore it should not be classed under Gloucestershire, why should it be classed under Somersetshire? But it, or (to be precise) the principal and larger portion of it, as we have again and again maintained in print, is in Gloucestershire, and unless it be left to stand by itself, under Gloucestershire it should remain. It was a mistake on the part of Mr. Worth to insert it in his *Guide to Somersetshire*; the omission of it in his *Guide to Gloucestershire* has been a greater mistake. Repetition, much as we dislike it, would have been better than exclusion. With regard to Clifton and Stapleton, for example, one would naturally expect to find these places more or less fully described in the guide to the county in which they are situated; but no! not even in the index do their names appear; and one must provide himself with the guide to another county before he can acquire the desired information! If this be not an inexcusable mistake, we know not what to call it. "Selection as well as compression" may have been necessary; but altogether to exclude such places as those we have specified, is what we must condemn.

What does the author mean by giving "Yate" (p. 19) as one of his principal authorities? He has quoted the well-known lines on the Cheltenham lady and her daughters (p. 59), but happily not as an epitaph; adding that "it must have been a friend of some rival Spa who penned" them. And in the next page he has written:—"Cheltenham has been singularly barren of native worthies; and probably the most remarkable was Richard Purser, who died in 1808 [1868], as his tomb in Leckhampton ch[urchyard] records, at the age of 111. He was duly 'dined' at the age of 105 in celebration of the event. We do not vouch for the accuracy of the tombstone, but if the Cheltenham registers tell true, centenarians at Cheltenham have been rather plentiful." If it had occurred to Mr. Worth to consult the first volume of our *Notes and Queries*, pp. 94, 95, he would have found that no less a man than Dr. Hayman had been sadly deceived with regard to this selfsame "centenarian," and he would probably have felt satisfied, in company with the late Mr. Thoms, that "there was not the slightest foundation for the 111 years engraved on his [Purser's] coffin plate, and that he was only what his physical condition indicated, somewhere about 80" years of age.

But with such ample materials as he had at his command, the author could scarcely have failed to make a really good and useful volume; he has succeeded in his undertaking, and we are happy indeed to congratulate him. His book comprises within small dimensions a large quantity of instructive reading. "For the pedestrian, horseman, and bicyclist (to quote the *Saturday Review*), a handy pocket guide is almost indispensable. Mr. Stanford has estimated the situation correctly, and, as far as we can judge, has made most creditable provision. Nothing can be more convenient than the volumes of this little two-shilling county series; the type, though closely printed, is clear, and they are nearly as light, and twice as portable, as a fairly

filled cigar case." We wish them, and especially the one now before us, the sale and circulation they deserve.

Hannah More. By Charlotte M. Yonge. London: W. H. Allen & Co. 1888. Sm. 8vo, pp. viii. 196.

Several biographies of this Gloucestershire worthy having appeared in print, much additional information respecting her is not to be expected in any new memoir. But a volume by Miss Yonge cannot fail to interest the reader; and it is moreover gratifying to find Hannah More where she is most unquestionably entitled to be, in the "Eminent Women Series." The book, however, is not devoid of blemishes. For example, the subject of it was, as we have styled her, a Gloucestershire worthy, and a credit to her native county; and yet Miss Yonge, without any excuse to plead (no one else, so far as we are aware, having made the mistake), has transferred her to Somersetshire. In that county she was, no doubt, for several years most actively and usefully employed; but she was born, spent a great part of her life, and died, in Gloucestershire. We might point out sundry mistakes which we have noted for the purpose of review; but some remarks made by Mr. D. C. Ireland in a recent number of the *Athenæum* are so much to the point that we are tempted to substitute them for our own:—

I have no doubt that Miss Yonge's life of Hannah More deserves all the praise you bestowed on it in your paper of the 19th [May], which I have just read; but in one respect—the matter of local and topographical details—her book is singularly open to criticism. With your permission I will mention two or three mistakes into which she has fallen.

In her first chapter, headed "Stapylton," Miss Yonge says that Hannah More's father "was thankful to Lord Bottetourt for an appointment to a small foundation school in Somersetshire, Stapylton, the school which he held, is no more. The room where he taught is now used for parish purposes, and absorbed into Fisherton itself, almost a suburb of Bristol, and well known as containing—very appropriately—a Training School for Mistresses."

On this I would observe that there is not, and never was, any such place as Stapylton. The appointment which Jacob More owed to Lord Botetourt (not Bottetourt) was the mastership of a school at Stapleton. This parish is not in Somerset, but in Gloucestershire. There is no place called Fisherton anywhere near Bristol. The place which contains the Training Institution for Mistresses for National Schools is called Fishponds, an ecclesiastical district carved out of Stapleton. Fishponds is no more a suburb of Bristol than Stapleton itself is.

So much for Hannah More's birthplace. Of Wrington, where she spent the best part of her life, we are told that it lies "to the south-east of Bristol." As a matter of fact it lies to the south-west of Bristol, near the Bridgwater road. Many other inaccuracies—particularly in the spelling of proper names—might be enumerated. Perhaps it is worth mentioning that "the publisher Caddell" (Thomas Cadell the elder), who is said to have been "a native of Stapylton," was really born in Bristol; and that an edition of Boswell's *Johnson* published in 1778, though one of the "principal authorities" consulted by Miss Yonge, escaped the notice of the careful and diligent Lowndes.

An Analysis of the Domesday Survey of Gloucestershire. By the Rev. Charles S. Taylor, M.A., Vicar of St. Thomas', Bristol. Part II. Bristol: C. T. Jefferies & Sons. 1888. 8vo, pp. 113-208.

The second portion has been printed for the members of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society; but, as already intimated, we reserve our notice of the work until it shall be completed. Meanwhile we have the pleasure of recording satisfactory progress.

Southey. By Edward Dowden. New edition. London: Macmillan and Co. 1888. Sm. 8vo, pp. viii. 200.

We have here a well-written biographical sketch of a first-class Bristol worthy, by Professor Dowden, of the University of Dublin. It forms one of the volumes of "English Men of Letters"; and if it be as yet unknown to any one of our readers, we recommend him to lose no time in becoming acquainted with its contents. In the last part of our *Notes and Queries*, under the head of "Robert Southey and Westbury-on-Trym," we gave an interesting quotation.

Not in any captious spirit, but with a desire for information, we ask, Has not Mr. Dowden (p. 145) fallen into a very common mistake in his use of the phrase "Hanged, drawn, and quartered?" and would not "Drawn [on a hurdle], hanged, and quartered," be correct?

Thomas Chatterton and the Vicar of Temple Church, Bristol [A.D. 1768-1770]: the Poet's Account of the "Knights Templaries Chyrche." With three illustrations. Bristol: William George's Sons. 1888. 8vo, pp. iv. 12.

A critic has written that "if it is surprising how much has been told about Chatterton, it is also surprising how much has been left unsaid," and this pamphlet, published within the last few days, tends to confirm the remark. It is based upon a paper which appeared in the *Bristol Times and Mirror* of July 25th, 1887, with this editorial note:—"For the following interesting paper on Chatterton we are indebted to the Rev. Wm. Hazledine, Vicar of Temple, to whom the original manuscript here printed belongs, and who very kindly placed it at our disposal; and to Mr. William George, the well-known local antiquarian and conscientious student of Chattertoniana, who has at great pains explained and amplified the record, added a glossary, and constructed, from data which he has been at considerable trouble to obtain, a most readable contribution, which would be very acceptable at any time, but is especially so on the eve of the visit to this city of the Somersetshire Archæological Society, whose members to-morrow go to Temple Church, and will have the opportunity of seeing the original Chatterton manuscript." It is almost superfluous for us to state that Mr. George has been persevering in his researches; he has the gift of painstaking diligence, and as a glance at his pamphlet will suffice to show, it has not been in vain.

Chatterton gave Rowley's "original" account of Temple Church to the Rev. Alexander Catcott, then the vicar of the parish; this was transcribed by Barrett, and inaccurately printed in his *History of Bristol*; but here we have the account of the "Knights Templaries Chyrche, copied from two ancient writings found (with many others) in an old chest in Redcliff Church," now printed for the first time from Chatterton's own MS., and free from mistakes. And not only have we the document correctly printed in the text, but we have also a facsimile of it and sundry explanatory foot-notes. There are besides some noteworthy particulars of the far-famed leaning tower of the church. We advise our readers to examine the pamphlet for themselves.

Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society's Proceedings, 1887. Vol. XXXIII. (N. S., Vol. XIII.) Taunton: T. M. Hawkins. 1888. 8vo, pp. viii. 44, 188.

The first portion of this thirty-third volume comprises an account of the thirty-ninth annual general meeting of the Society, which was held at Bristol on July 25th and following three days; with the report of the council for the past year, the inaugural address of the president, Sir George William Edwards, and details of the two evening meetings, and of visits to several parts of Bristol, Westbury-on-Trym, Henbury Church, Compton Greenfield, Aust Cliff and Church, Thornbury Church and Castle, Tintern Abbey, and

Chepstow Castle. The attendance in the daytime was satisfactory, but as we remember, not by any means as it should have been at the evening meetings, when papers were read which deserved more attention from members of the Society than they received. In the second portion of the volume the under-named papers have been printed:—

1. Wrington: a Sketch of Parochial History. By the Rev. Prebendary Scarth, M.A.
2. Somersetshire Notes—Heraldic and Genealogical. By the Rev. F. W. Weaver, M.A.
3. The Stones of Stanton Drew: their Source and Origin. By Professor C. Lloyd Morgan.
4. Church of Temple or the Holy Cross, Bristol. By John Taylor, City Librarian.
5. Leland in Somersetshire, 1540-1542. By Edward Harbin Bates, B.A.
6. The Early Owners of Limington. By John Batten, F.S.A.
7. Notes on a Roman Burial Place discovered at Northstoke, in December, 1887. By the Rev. Francis J. Poynton, Rector of Kelston.
8. Report on Roman Remains discovered at Northstoke. By J. Beddoe, M.D., F.R.S.
9. IN MEMORIAM (with a photograph): Thomas Tutton Knyfton. By Robert Arthur Kinglake.

Some short "Notes" by Prebendary Scarth, Mr. J. G. L. Bulleid, and the Rev. J. A. Bennett, are appended.

Mr. Bates has set a good example by reprinting the Somersetshire portions of old John Leland's *Itinerary*; but in a paper headed "Leland in Somersetshire, 1540-1542," why has he given six or seven pages respecting Bristol, which relate to Gloucestershire? To do so, is neither more nor less than to commit a geographical blunder.

Myths, Scenes, & Worthies of Somerset. By Mrs. E. Boger. London: Redway. 1887. Sm. 8vo, pp. xii. 666.

We have been rather slow in noticing Mrs. Boger's volume, which, though not free in a few instances from what we must look upon as *corrigenda*, (but what book of nearly 700 pages could easily be free?) is very agreeable reading, and reflects considerable credit on her literary abilities and perseverance. As an "attempt to keep green the memory of worthy deeds by sons of Somerset," it is dedicated, by permission, to the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells; and it will be found, we think, fully to answer its intended purpose.

"The author," as we learn from her preface, "has somewhat departed from her original intention of making a collection of the myths and legends of Somerset. Unwittingly, fiction glided into fact, and the story developed into history, and it was found difficult, if not impossible, to define their respective limits. For instance, though Arthur is an impalpable and shadowy personage, while Alfred is a most real and substantial one, yet the mingling of truth and fable in the story of each—as connected with Somerset—is only one of degree; and even in later times, myth is so intertwined with the lives of St. Dunstan, of Sir John de Courcy, of Roger Bacon, &c., that, if one tries rudely to tear away the accretions of myth and fable, a maimed and distorted picture is all that is left." The reader will do well to bear this in mind.

Why has Mrs. Boger placed "Fulke of Samford, Archbishop of Dublin, 1256-1271," amongst the sons of Somerset (p. 336)? This prelate was known as "Fulk de Saunford, and was a native of Oxfordshire; and we question whether he was connected with Somersetshire in the most remote degree. The same may be said of his brother John, who held the same archbishopric, 1284-1294, and who in like manner figures as a Somerset worthy. We are inclined to think, with the late Mr. Lysons, that Sir Richard Whittington (p. 371) was a Gloucestershire man; but we shall leave the legend respecting him undisturbed for the

present. What grounds are there for claiming Sebastian Cabot as one of the most distinguished worthies of Somerset, as Mrs. Boger has done (p. 387)? And (to adduce only one more *corrigendum*), why has the old and exploded story of Sir John Duddlestone, who, be it noted, belonged to Gloucestershire, been again brought to light (p. 592)? Many years ago we wrote of him as follows in *Notes and Queries*, 2nd S. xii. 370:—"Can any Bristol correspondent of 'N. & Q.' oblige me with particulars of Sir John Duddlestone, Bart., who rose from a very humble position to rank and influence; but lost all his wealth in November, 1704, and died in poverty? Sir Bernard Burke introduces his case in *Vicissitudes of Families*, 2nd series, pp. 213-217; and makes mention of his visit to 'Queen Anne' in London; adding, that 'from this day [on which he was created a knight by her majesty] the fortunes of Sir John went on increasing till he had amassed a very considerable sum, and had a baronetcy conferred on him in 1691-2? But here there must be an error, which should be rectified in the next edition of Sir Bernard's highly interesting publication; inasmuch as Queen Anne did not ascend the throne until 1702. Is anything known of the descendants (if any) of the second Sir John Duddlestone, Bart., of Bristol?" There was at once an editorial reply from Mr. Thoms, and we gladly quote it:—"Sir John Duddlestone was created a baronet on 11th Jan. 1691-2; and we suspect this story has no foundation in fact. It first appeared in Corry and Evans's *History of Bristol*, ii. 314, 'copied from an old Bristol newspaper.' It subsequently re-appeared in the *Percy Anecdotes*, Burke's *Patrician*, and his *Extinct Baronetage*. A correspondent in our 2nd S. x. 268, states, that the story was completely exploded in *Felix Farley's Bristol Journal*, at the time of the death of Mrs. Corbett, Sir John's great-granddaughter. This letter has baffled our researches. The death of Mrs. Corbett is announced in the *Journal* of Oct. 26, 1822, not 1824, as there stated."

Notwithstanding what we have written, we have great pleasure in recommending *Myths, Scenes, & Worthies of Somerset* to the favourable notice of our readers.

Cæsar in Kent: an Account of the Landing of Julius Cæsar, and his Battles with the Ancient Britons; with some account of Early British Trade and Enterprise. By the Rev. Francis T. Vine, B.A., Rector of Eastington, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire. Second edition. London: Elliot Stock. 8vo, pp. xiv. 248.

The first edition of this work by a Gloucestershire clergyman appeared rather less than two years ago, and was very favourably received; so much so that the author has felt encouraged to hope that, illustrated by the maps now added, rendering Cæsar's route intelligible to readers who may be unacquainted with the localities described, this second edition will obtain a more general circulation than is usually accorded to archaeological treatises.

Having in his first and second chapters described the people whom Julius Cæsar essayed to conquer, Mr. Vine devotes his third chapter to the question of "Cæsar's landing-place." In it he has carefully considered the indications, traditional and otherwise, which point to Deal as the place; and having done so, he reminds the reader that "for centuries no question was ever raised as to any other place having a claim to that distinction," and that "whatever theories *modern* authors may have adopted with regard to his landing, and however vigorously they may have contended on behalf of other places, no *tradition* points to any other locality than Deal as the landing-place of Julius Cæsar."

Several other places, no doubt, may boast of having been called "Cæsar's camp;" and this our author does not forget. "Batteley," he says, "speaks of a 'Cæsar's camp' at Richborough, and a hill near Folkestone is still called by that name. There is also a 'Cæsar's camp' near Findon, in Sussex. But with regard to these places which lay claim to this title, it

must be remembered that the mere name is handed down, and that no well-authenticated tradition points them out as having been the encampments of *Julius* Cæsar. That they may have been the camps of Cæsar, either of *Claudius* Cæsar or of *Aulus* Plautius, his general, and called by him after the emperor, or of *Vespasian* or *Severus*, may be readily conceded. However this may be, or whatever Roman emperor may have given them their name, it is certain that they could not *all* be the camps of *Julius* Cæsar, since his naval camp was on each occasion thrown up at the same place, nor did he form any other encampments near the sea. For our own part we unhesitatingly assert on the authority of Cæsar's own narrative, interpreted by the only tradition extant, that the landing of *Julius* Cæsar was on the 'open and level shore' of Deal, and that his naval camp extended along that shore as far as *Walmer* Castle."

The fourth chapter, it may be well to note, is headed "Cæsar's first expedition: early encounters with the Britons"; the fifth, "Cæsar's second invasion of Britain: his voyage, inland march, and first battle"; the sixth, "Cæsar's second invasion; his first inland encampment"; and the seventh, "Cæsar's return to the coast, and subsequent events." There is an appendix of ten pages "respecting *Richborough*, and its claim to be the landing-place of *Julius* Cæsar." This brief summary will shew at a glance what the reader may expect to find.

The maps, as we have already mentioned, are additions to the present issue; and of them we shall quote what the author tells us:—"In preparing maps for this second edition of my book, I have thought it best to delineate the landing and route of the great Roman conqueror on a modern map, rather than to attempt to trace on a map of so small a scale the former outlines of the country. I have found it impossible to indicate in any way the heights of the British and Roman escarpments which remain. It must, therefore, be understood that although these appear on the map to be of the same distinctness, they are not all equally noticeable. . . . The lines of Cæsar's encampment and of the British positions can, however, be easily traced with the help of the map, and I trust, will attract to them the footsteps of many whose acquaintance with the county of *Kent* has hitherto consisted only of an occasional sojourn at her beautiful and healthful seaside resorts."

To Mr. *Vine*'s former connection with *Kent* we are probably indebted for a most interesting and valuable addition to our topographical stores. Let us hope that his residence in *Gloucestershire* will in like manner lead to his undertaking the treatment of some congenial subject near his present home.

Merchant and Craft Guilds: a History of the Aberdeen Incorporated Trades.

By *Ebenezer* Bain, Ex-Master of Trades Hospital. *Aberdeen*: J. & J. P. Edmond & Spark. 1887. 8vo, pp. xii. 360.

The author of this handsome octavo has informed us, that while holding office among the *Seven Incorporated Trades* of *Aberdeen* a few years ago, he had frequent opportunities of scanning their old records and other documents, and that he had not gone far in his perusal of them before he discovered that they contained a considerable amount of material fitted to throw light on the trading customs and the social and religious life of the community from the fifteenth century. "It was also," he observes in his preface, "an agreeable surprise to find that, notwithstanding the many vicissitudes through which so many of our local institutions have passed, the records of the Trades, including the documents belonging to the monastery of the *Trinity Friars*, were in an excellent state of preservation; and it occurred to me that, as a new generation has now arisen, having little in common with the old burgher life, a historical account of these ancient societies might prove acceptable, not only to the existing members of the Trades, but to many others who take an interest in the different phases of early burgh life." And he has further observed that "in estimating the position which these craft guilds held in the community, it is

necessary to bear in mind the large proportion of the population that came within their jurisdiction. The families, journeymen, apprentices, and servants, as well as the craftsmen themselves, were all subject to the authority of the deacons and masters of the different crafts, and amenable to the laws and statutes enforced under the powers conferred by royal charters, seals of cause, and acts of council; and taken at a moderate computation, these classes would represent about two-thirds of the whole community. The history of the craft guilds, therefore, ought in no small measure to reflect the conditions of life among the great bulk of the industrial classes; and if this volume helps to a better understanding of the guild life of our own community, my object in collecting the historical information in this volume will be fully accomplished."

Mr. Bain has divided his subject into three parts, which are headed respectively: 1. "Merchant and Craft Guilds"; 2, "The Rise of the Aberdeen Crafts"; and 3, "The Seven Incorporated Trades"; and he has supplied an appendix consisting of charters and other important documents. He has, in fact, succeeded in producing what must long be considered a standard work of its kind, and we might with advantage make many extracts from his pages; but we refrain from doing so, and refer the reader to the book itself, in which he will find very much to interest and instruct. We have ourselves been gratified in no small degree; and to all who may follow our example, and read as we have read, we can promise a liberal share of pleasure and good and useful information.

Short Sketches of the work carried on by the Ancient Protestant Episcopal Moravian Church in Lancashire, Cheshire, the Midlands, and Scotland, from 1740. With twenty plates. Leeds: Goodall and Suddick. 1888. 4to, pp. 48.

Supplement to the Short Sketch of the work carried on by the Moravian Church in Northampton, issued in 1886. Printed for the Author by Hazell, Watson, and Viney. 1888. Royal 8vo, pp. 14.

On former occasions (pp. 56, 70) we have expressed our warm approval of three publications similar to the above.

The first of the two now before us is a short description of the work carried on by the Moravian Church (or "Unitas Fratrum"—"United Brethren"), since the year 1740, in Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, and Scotland; and with it are issued no less than 104 rough pen and ink sketches of present buildings, and such old places as can be traced and verified, in twenty plates, by an Amateur. We have read the letterpress and examined the sketches with no little interest, and feel assured that all who may have an opportunity of studying them, will not be less pleased than we are ourselves.

The second publication furnishes several details of the very interesting work of the Moravian Church in Northampton; it is in the form of a supplement to a short sketch issued in 1886, and consists of "accounts written by the Rev. Francis Okely, B.A., respecting the erection of the chapel in that town [Northampton] in 1769-1770." We regret to be unable to give an opinion of the *Short Sketch* itself, not having been favoured with a copy.

Early Christian Art in Ireland. By Margaret Stokes. With one hundred and six woodcuts. London: Chapman and Hall. 1888. Sm. 8vo, pp. xvi. 210.

The literary character of Miss Stokes is too well known to stand in need of commendation. She has written much on the antiquities of Ireland, as some at least of our readers are already aware, and her facsimiles of illuminations from the Book of Kells and other Irish MSS. are not to be excelled; and now we have from her pen, as one of the "South Kensington

Museum Art Handbooks," a charming volume on early Christian art in Ireland, illustrated with no less than one hundred and six select and well-executed engravings, and calculated in every way to sustain, if not enhance, her reputation. But her book, on which page after page might be written, is much more than merely a handbook; it has been well described as "a comprehensive, reverent, loving account of the services to civilisation rendered by Ireland during the dark ages, from about the fifth to the twelfth century." And the practical object which Miss Stokes desires it to serve, has been well explained by herself in words with which we shall conclude:—"In presenting the following manual of the archaeology of Ireland, the writer's object is to indicate how far the knowledge of her native arts in the past may subserve to their higher development in the future. It is only by adherence to a certain system of study and method of treatment that this result can be looked for. The object is not to present a guide for the antiquities of Ireland, but rather to indicate how these antiquities should be approached, so as to draw forth whatever elements of instruction may lie hidden in them for workers in the present day."

History of the Linen Hall Library, Belfast. With maps and illustrations.
By John Anderson, Hon. Secretary. Belfast: McCaw, Stevenson,
& Orr. 1888. Folio, pp. 128.

Not long since, p. 72, we had the pleasure of noticing Mr. Anderson's *Catalogue of Early Belfast Printed Books*, a good and useful contribution to the cause of bibliography. We, too, are interested in the formation of collections of local books, and (as such is not to be hoped for in every centre, and sometimes could not be effected) in the publication of tentative catalogues like the one he has recently issued; and we wish him every success in his troublesome undertaking. His list, good as it is, he has not put forward as complete or final.

Mr. Anderson's more recent publication is on a somewhat larger scale. Its full title is *History of the Belfast Library and Society for Promoting Knowledge, commonly known as the Linen Hall Library, chiefly taken from the Minutes of the Society, and published in connection with the Centenary Celebration in 1888*; and the volume will be found in every respect a most satisfactory memorial, and creditable to all concerned in its production. The celebration of the first centenary was held on the 15th May in the Ulster-Hall; and 1000 copies only of the *History* having been printed, and one of them presented to each subscriber to the Library (about 850 in number), not more than about 150 copies were left for the general public. The first part of the work, down to the year 1800, describing the origin and early proceedings of the Society anterior to its settlement in the Linen Hall, is arranged in chapters. The second part is in the form of annals, presenting under each year the principal matters which have been recorded. Lists of members at various periods of the Society's history are given, and a large number of personal notes, though it has been deemed well not to continue these to a date when they would relate to living individuals. And in the appendix will be found a considerable amount of statistical and other information which could not be conveniently embodied in the text. If the reader will examine the dates and the accompanying maps, he will find "convincing proofs of the vast and rapid progress made in this portion of Ireland by a loyal and contented people, who glory in their connection with the empire of Great Britain, and will never consent to be handed over to another."

The Journal of the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland. Vol. VIII. — Fourth Series. January and April, 1888.
Nos. 73 and 74. Dublin: Hodges, Figgis, & Co. 1888. Royal 8vo,
pp. 215-346.

The quarterly arrival of this valuable journal of Irish antiquities has been for many years, and is, a source of no little pleasure; we expect to find in each

succeeding number a good supply of sound information, and we can say with truth, we have never been disappointed. But we have something in the way of complaint to bring against one or two portions of the last instalment received. "A List of Representatives of Tyrone in Parliament," 1613-1881, has been inserted (pp. 328, 329); and we regret to say that we have detected several mistakes, which, with a little care on the part of the compiler, might very easily have been avoided. We object likewise to the insertion of "Curious Epitaphs copied by Lieutenant F. A. Moysey, R.N., in the Naval Cemetery at Malta," and of "Epitaphs copied in the Naval Cemetery at Bermuda" (pp. 345, 346). They have no connection in any way with Ireland or Irishmen, and should not have been admitted; they are out of place where they are, and being little, if at all, above the common run of doggerel rhymes, they tend only to disfigure a standard publication. We strongly advise the editor without loss of time to cancel the leaf, as can easily be done.

The Part borne by Sergt. John White Paul in the capture of Brig. Gen. Richard Prescott, 1777. By Edward J. Paul. Milwaukee: Swain & Tate. 1887. 8vo, pp. 22.

John White Paul, the chief subject of the pamphlet, born in Dighton, Mass., about the year 1755, was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and one of the picked men, who, under command of General Barton, crossed the British lines in Rhode Island, and took General Prescott out of bed, at night, a prisoner. And the author, who is a member of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and of the same family, has produced what will no doubt prove deeply interesting to many readers.

An extract from an accompanying circular sent by Mr. Paul may be appended to the above:—"In 1876, Lemuel Paul, Esq., of Janesville, Wis., Hon. George H. Paul, of Milwaukee, Hon. Hiland E. Paul, of Wells, Vt., A. W. Paul, Esq., of Dighton, Mass., Hon. George Paul, of Columbus, Ohio, and other gentlemen, began investigations for the purpose of learning their own origin and relation. The results of their labors having awakened general interest in the history of the family, records rapidly accumulated, and in 1879 were printed for private distribution. Since that time the work has been steadily prosecuted, by myself and others, with such success that we now hope to speedily complete the history, or Genealogy of the Paul Family—descendants of William Paul, born 1615, who left Gravesend, England, June 10th, 1635, in the ship 'True Love, de London,' and settled at Taunton, Mass., 1637." We shall be very happy, in any way we can, to assist our American friends in their researches.

Paroles of the Army of Northern Virginia, surrendered at Appomattox C. H., Va., April 9, 1865. Edited, with Introduction, by Robert A. Brock, Secretary of the Southern Historical Society. Richmond, Va.: Published by the Society. 1887. 8vo, pp. xxviii. 508.

Anything from the pen of Mr. Brock at once arrests our attention. The portly volume before us, which is vol. XV. of "Southern Historical Society Papers," doubtless possesses a deep, but sad interest for the English reader, and of course much more so for our kinsmen across the Atlantic. Its contents have been printed from the originals of the duplicate paroles of the Army of Northern Virginia, surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia, April 9, 1865, which were retained by its commander, General Robert Edward Lee, Confederate States Army; the other duplicate being delivered to Lieut.-General Ulysses S. Grant, commanding the Armies of the United States. The present documents passed from General Lee to the late Hon. Robert Ould, Confederate States Commissioner of Exchange of Prisoners of War, by whom they were deposited in the archives of the Southern Historical Society. As Mr. Brock informs us, "the orthography of the originals has

been carefully followed in printing, although it is apprehended that there were many clerical misconceptions as to the correct rendering of proper names. Owing to the rearrangement of his command by General Lee on the morning preceding the day of surrender; the incidental disintegration of the forces; the desultory mode of parole, and the subsequent disarrangement of the documents themselves before they came into the possession of the editor, his task has been both perplexing and laborious. He has availed himself," he adds (and we feel assured of it), "of every reference for information within his immediate attainment, and has endeavored fidelity in the entire performance of his official trust." We hope to have many more contributions to historical literature from Mr. Brock.

Annals of Augusta County, Virginia, etc. With Supplement. By Joseph A. Waddell, Member of the Virginia Historical Society. Richmond, Va.: J. W. Randolph & English. 1888. 8vo, pp. viii. 462.

In No. 7, p. 64, we noticed in favourable terms the first issue of this important contribution to the history of Virginia, and also to that of the United States. Mr. Waddell has recently published a second issue of his work, with a supplement of nearly one hundred pages; and we are glad to have an opportunity of repeating our hearty approval of what he has done. The chief object of the supplement is to preserve some account of many pioneer settlers of Augusta county and their immediate descendants; but it would be impossible, within reasonable limits, to include the existing generation, and therefore the names of living persons are generally omitted. It is likewise to be noted that the genealogies of several of the oldest and most distinguished families—Lewis, Preston, Houston, etc.—are omitted, because they are given fully in other publications. In this respect the author sets a good example, avoiding useless repetitions.

The Archaeological Review: a Journal of Historic and Pre-historic Antiquities. No. 1. March, 1888. London: Nutt. Royal 8vo, pp. 80, 4.

As yet we have seen only the first number of this magazine, and it is not easy to form a satisfactory opinion at so early a stage. The editor, Mr. G. Laurence Gomme, heartily recognizes the good work accomplished by the local associations established in almost every county throughout the kingdom, but complains that their work is in a great measure desultory and unconnected, and practically of little use because not conducted on a common plan. Co-operation is what he wants. "National institutions," he remarks, "are built up upon local institutions," and he is anxious that the work of the latter should be summarised, and compared, not only that of each one with the others, but with the existing customs of the uncivilized in distant regions. With this grand object in view the magazine has been started; the design is certainly ambitious, and, we apprehend, rather difficult to be achieved; and time only can tell what the result may be. This, however, we know, that Mr. Gomme is more likely than most men to succeed in such an undertaking, and he has our best wishes. His first number contains several good papers on a variety of subjects; and appended is the opening portion of an "Index of Archaeological Papers," which, if carried out as proposed, will prove a great convenience.

The Bookworm: a Magazine of Old Time Literature. Nos. 3-6, Feb.-May, 1888. London: Elliot Stock. 8vo, pp. 81-232, xii.

In our last number, p. 73, we drew attention to Nos. 1 and 2 of this new monthly periodical, for which we, and others of similar tastes, are indebted to the enterprising energy of Mr. Elliot Stock. The work makes steady progress, and already comprises a large fund of most useful information. As a fair

sample of its contents, and having ourselves a strong feeling against what is known as "the knockout system"—a system which, we regret to say, is adopted by some most respectable tradesmen in various branches of business, and which certainly should be brought within the meshes of the law, we quote what follows :—

Burking a Knockout.—About 1852 my old friend, William Pickering, one Saturday afternoon, showed me a catalogue he had received of Lord Mountmorres's Library to be sold at Arley Castle the following Tuesday, and intimated that we might perhaps indulge ourselves in some rare sport in burking a projected knockout among the London booksellers, of which he had got wind. This suited my complexion; but it was necessary for us to know all about the books and their condition, and it was impossible for him to get away from town just then, so it was arranged that I was to see Messrs. Farebrother & Co., the auctioneers, and obtain an order from them to examine the books on Sunday in time to set our traps for Tuesday. Accordingly, with the necessary order in pocket, I telegraphed to a jobmaster in Birmingham to have a man and dog-cart meet me on the arrival of the midnight train, to take me over to Arley Castle, some dozen miles. It was a fearfully rainy night, but we reached the little inn near the castle before dawn, after a bibliographical steeplechase that ought to be celebrated in the annals of book-hunting. The next morning early, after a two hours' sleep and an hour's breakfast, I tried in vain as a casual to gain admittance to the library with proper assistants, until finally I produced my order with a sovereign wrapped in it. These brought two caretakers up smiling, and we went not exactly to "work," but to bibliographical devotion. During the day I saw every book and every parcel, both printed and manuscript, and entered in my catalogue a rough estimate of the value of every lot. Before the sun set, I set out for London by the Great Western route, and was able to join Mr. Pickering Monday morning with all the necessary information cut and dried for our purposes. We retired and went thoroughly through the numbers, fixing a low limit on every lot that we did not want, and a higher one on those we desired to secure. Mr. Craven, Mr. Pickering's accountant, was then called in and instructed. He left for Arley that night fully equipped and primed for battle. He was to procure, if possible, about a hundred lots. If the combined trade seemed disposed to let him have the lots at reasonable prices he was to bid on no others, but if they "ran him," he was then without any bargain or compromise to bid on every lot up to a limit of about two-thirds its market value, which was marked in cypher in his catalogue. On his declining to join them the Philistines ran him hard, but in every case he won his lots, though at a high cost. He then began to play at their game and bid on every lot, but let them have all he was not told to secure. This spoiled their beautiful knockout, so that their dividend above twenty hardly paid for their grog. (H. Stevens, *Recollections of Lenox.*)

Lotus: a Psychological Romance. By the Author of "A New Maguerite," &c. London: Redway. 1888. Sm. 8vo, pp. 266.

A very creditable specimen of typography, but not a work exactly suited for criticism in our pages. No doubt it will have many attentive and well-pleased readers, and be found worthy of the author of *A New Marguerite* and other publications.

Records and Record Searching: a Guide to the Genealogist and Topographer. By Walter Rye. London: Elliot Stock. 1888. 8vo, pp. viii. 204.

Modesty is to be commended; and therefore we do not find fault with the opening sentence of Mr. Rye's preface:—"I fear I shall be blamed by many for my temerity in printing what little I have learned during the last quarter of a century about the Public Records,—especially by those who, being better qualified than I to undertake the task, have refrained from doing so, in the

hope that some day they may bring out a perfect Handbook to such Records." But he has, we think, somewhat underrated his capabilities, and we feel satisfied that his book will not be laid aside by many as the premature work of a tyro in historical and genealogical pursuits.

From cover to cover the book is full of instruction, so much so that it is not easy to select for notice one portion in preference to another. We have derived both pleasure and profit from its pages, having found it a very useful guide in our own researches; and we recommend it with confidence to all students in history, genealogy, and kindred branches of learning, as a ready means of reference, and a safe help to the proper method of using the vast mass of records now accessible to the public. The first chapter, for example, is headed "How to compile a Pedigree"; the second, "How to write the History of a Parish or other place"; the third, "Documents relating to the Subinfeudation, Sale, and Transfer of Land"; the seventh, "State Papers, &c."; the ninth, "Parish Registers, Cemetery Books, General Registry Office, Churchwardens' Books, Inscriptions, &c."; the twelfth, "Manorial Records, Court Rolls, &c."; and the fourteenth, "The Record Office, British Museum, Probate Registry, City of London Records, Lambeth Library, Heralds' College, the Bodleian and other Libraries." There are likewise seven appendices, in which may be found a great store of information; while a carefully compiled index, "adapted to the meanest capacity," adds considerably to the value of the volume.

Doubtless, in a first edition of a work of the kind, no matter how high the writer may stand in the literary world, defects and mistakes are almost inevitable; we have detected some in this work; but they are not many in number, neither are they very serious blemishes. Appendix VII., for example, which is "A Short Antiquarian Directory," is not immaculate. The author is fully aware that his performance is not perfect in every respect; but he is, we think, rather hard upon himself when he says:—"That I must have made innumerable omissions and mistakes I know well enough; but I ask my readers to be merciful, and to send me, more in sorrow than in anger, their corrections and additions. If they will all do so, possibly a second edition may some day be issued, in which my correctors will benefit by their own corrections." We hope those who may be able, will speedily comply with the request.

The Enemies of Books. By William Blades. Revised and enlarged by the Author. London: Elliot Stock. 1888. 12mo, xvi. 166.

This well-known publication first appeared some years ago, and was at once most cordially received in both England and America; but it was allowed to go out of print, and became a really scarce book, five times the original price having been asked for copies as they changed to be for sale. It is therefore a welcome addition to "The Book-Lover's Library," more especially as it has been revised throughout, and a chapter and introduction added, with new illustrations to the several chapters and a full index. "The value of *The Enemies of Books*," it has been with truth observed, "consists in the interesting account, given in his own genial manner by Mr. Blades, of the various agencies that have been at work throughout the centuries in which there have been books in existence, for their destruction; it is interspersed with curious accounts of such extermination, brightened with many amusing anecdotes and incidents."

From its connection with our own county we are tempted to quote what follows (p. 129):—"The late Sir Thomas Phillipps, of Middle Hill, [and Thirlestaine House, Cheltenham,] was a remarkable instance of a biblioph. He bought bibliographical treasures simply to bury them. His mansion was crammed with books; he purchased whole libraries, and [in some cases] never even saw what he had bought. Among some of his purchases was the first book printed in the English language, *The Recuyell of the Histories of Troy*, translated and printed by William Caxton for the Duchess of Burgundy, sister

to our Edward IV. It is true, though almost incredible, that Sir Thomas could never find this volume, although it is doubtless still in the collection, and no wonder, when cases of books bought twenty years before his death were never opened, and the only knowledge of their contents which he possessed, was the sale-catalogue or the bookseller's invoice."

Mr. Elliot Stock's reputation for tastefully printed books is well maintained in the present volume.

The Counting-Out Rhymes of Children, their Antiquity, Origin, and Wide Distribution: a Study in Folk-Lore. By Henry Carrington Bolton. London: Elliot Stock. 1888. 4to, pp. xii. 124.

The use of counting-out rhymes and similar jingles is found in the games of children in all countries of the world; some of them, if not identical, being so like in character, and sometimes in sound, as to attract special attention, and to raise the question—What is their origin, and what connection have they one with another? The author of this handsomely printed volume, who dates his preface from New York, has devoted special attention to the subject. He has carefully studied the various forms of these jingles in many lands, collecting and classifying nearly nine hundred examples, and attaching to them notes and explanations, which will, it is believed, bear out his conclusion, that these counting-out rhymes, and the customs perpetuated in childish games, are of great antiquity, and have had their origin in the superstitious practices of divination by lots. An exhaustive introduction gives the general views of the author, and the reason for the conclusion to which he has come.

Epitaphs; or, Churchyard Gleanings. Collected by Old Mortality, Jun. Revised and enlarged edition. London: Ranken and Co. [1887.] Sm. 8vo, pp. 268.

This book has been sent to us for review, and we have examined it; but to recommend it as a good work of its kind, is what we are unable conscientiously to do. The compiler informs his readers that "care has been taken not to reproduce any epitaph bordering on impiety, for," he adds, "we entirely sympathise with Charles Lamb when he says—'I conceive disgust at those impertinent and misbecoming familiarities inscribed upon your ordinary tombstones'" ; and yet he has admitted several even more objectionable than the following one, which is given as from a churchyard in Gloucestershire (p. 57):—

"Whether in the other world she'll
 Know her brother John,
 Or scrape acquaintance with
 Her sister Soame,
 Is not for me to enquire:
 But this I know—
 She once was mine,
 And now
 To Thee, O Lord, I her resign:
 And am your humble servant,

Robert Kemp."

He reproduces the ridiculous lines on the Cheltenham lady and her daughters (p. 36), notwithstanding all that has been written about them. The lines on Captain Tully he has thought proper to transfer, with some absurd changes, from the churchyard of St. Catherine's, Gloucester, where they are in their integrity, to Exeter Cathedral (p. 41). Does not the well-known epitaph by Dean Swift in the churchyard of Berkeley (p. 75) "border on impiety?" May not the same be said of one "in Gloucestershire" on a young man named

Calf (p. 160)? Can it be that the following is "in Cheltenham churchyard" (p. 164)?—

"Here lies the body of John Mound,
Lost at sea, and never found."

We quote another which seems to us to be somewhat profane, and is stated to be "in a churchyard near Bristol" (p. 213):—

"I went and 'listed in the Tenth Hussars,
And galloped with them to the bloody wars.
'Die for your sovereign—for your country die!
To earn such glory feeling rather shy,
Snug I slipped home. But death soon sent me off
After a straggle with the hooping cough."

And what must we think of one "from the tombstone of a husband and wife" (p. 215)?—

"Within this grave do lie,
Back to back, my wife and I;
When the last trump the air shall fill,
If she gets up, I'll just lie still."

We might quote many epitaphs not a whit more exempt from the charge of "impiety" than is any one of the foregoing, notwithstanding what the compiler has written in his preface; but we have exceeded our proper limits, and must forbear, leaving our readers to draw their own conclusion.

Notices of Recent Publications.

["GLOUCESTERSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES."]

"Without, or with, offence to friends or foes,
I sketch the world exactly as it goes."

BYRON.

Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, for 1887-88. Vol. XII., part ii. Edited by Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., etc. Bristol: Printed for the Society by C. T. Jefferies & Sons. [1888.] 8vo, pp. viii. 199-362, xii. 4.

The first thirty-six pages of this second part comprise an interesting statement of the twelfth annual summer meeting of the Society, held at Stratford-upon-Avon, on the 8th of August, 1887, and following three days; with the inaugural address delivered by the Right Hon. Lord Sherborne, President. "Having now given," said his lordship, "some account of what is in the Sherborne muniment room, I will conclude by saying what is not there. The court-rolls of the manor of Stow-on-the-Wold, which Fosbrooke mentions as being preserved at Sherborne, and being so entertaining, have not yet turned up, and I greatly fear they are lost." We cherish the hope that ere long they will be forthcoming, and do not despair. Then follow some good papers, viz. :—

1. Testa de Nevill Returns for the County of Gloucester. By Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
2. Gloucestershire Royalist Families. By R. F. Tomes.
3. An Account of the early Registers at Henbury. By the Rev. Francis J. Poynton, M.A., Rector of Kelston.
4. Antiquities of Olveston. Extracted by the Rev. James E. Vernon, M.A., Vicar, from Canon Moseley's Papers on Old Olveston.

There is likewise an account of a special meeting at Tockington Park, October 14, 1887, to which the preceding paper has reference.

Several pages of "Notices of Recent Archaeological and Historical Publications," the title-page, table of contents, and list of illustrations, a list of the members (which gives proof of the Society's vitality), and a carefully compiled index (without which a book, speaking generally, is comparatively worthless), help to make up a valuable and instructive volume, and one which, under the editorship of Sir John Maclean, is fully equal to any of its predecessors.

Proceedings of the Clifton Antiquarian Club, 1887-8. Vol. I., part iii. Edited by Alfred E. Hudd, F.S.A., Hon. Secretary. Bristol: Printed for the Club by J. Wright & Co. 1888. Royal 8vo, pp. vii. 169-304.

This third annual part completes the first volume of the *Proceedings*, and is a satisfactory contribution to our increasing stock of antiquarian knowledge. The papers read by members and here printed are as follows:—

1. Ancient Bristol Documents, No. v. From the Records of St. Mary-le-Port. By Lieut.-Col. James R. Bramble, F.S.A., V.P.

2. Notes on old Bristol Houses. By Thomas S. Pope, Architect.
3. Cheddar Church, Somersetshire. By the Rev. John Coleman, M.A., Vicar.
4. The Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Wedmore. By Lieut.-Col. James R. Bramble.
5. Ancient Bristol Documents :—No. vi. Regulations of the Vestry of St. Thomas in 1563. By the Rev. Charles S. Taylor, M.A., Vicar. No. vii. Regulations of the Vestry of St. Stephen in 1524. By Alderman Francis F. Fox.
6. On some Optical Peculiarities of Ancient Painted Glass. By Francis Fox Tuckett, F.R.G.S.
7. Notes on the Commerce of Bristol in the 15th and 16th Centuries. By John Latimer.
8. A Descriptive Catalogue of some Remarkable Copes. By the Hon. and Rev. Walter I. Clifford, S.J.
9. Notes on the Stitches employed in the Embroidery of the Copes described in the last Paper. By Mrs. Bagnall-Oakeley.
10. The Miserere in Bristol Cathedral. By Robert Hall Warren.
11. Notes on the Thirteenth-Century Lady Chapel of Bristol Cathedral. By Thomas S. Pope, Architect.
12. The Hospital of St. Katherine, Brightbow, near Bristol. By Alfred E. Hudd, F.S.A., Hon. Secretary.

In addition to the foregoing, twenty pages are devoted to the "Proceedings of the Club, 1887-1888," wherein are records of several very pleasurable excursions; with title-page, list of members, rules of the Club, table of contents, list of illustrations, and index to the volume. We hope from time to time to see many similar proofs of the operations of the Clifton Club.

The Origin of the Cotteswold Club, and an Epitome of the Proceedings from its Formation to May, 1887. By W. C. Lucy, F.G.S., President. Gloucester: John Bellows. 1888. Royal 8vo, pp. vi. 130.

Mr. Lucy has favoured his readers with an admirable publication. "When I began," as he writes in his preface, "this sketch of the history of the Cotteswold Club, it was with the view of making it the subject of the annual address; but after making voluminous notes, it proved impossible to condense the matter so to be intelligible, within the limits usually occupied by the president's yearly summary. It therefore appeared best to make it an independent epitome; in compiling which I have largely availed myself of the minute book formerly kept, and of extracts from the annual address." The task he undertook has been well discharged; and his work will be found very useful, more particularly as the volumes of the *Proceedings* are beyond the reach of many who would be glad to possess them. The circumstances under which the Club was formed in 1846 were unusually favourable. "Rarely, indeed, in a local society could such a group of men be found as Hugh Strickland, S. P. Woodward, Dr. Wright, Professor Buckman, Dr. Daubeny, Dr. Lycett, the Rev. P. B. Brodie, and John Jones, with so courteous a president as T. B. Ll. Baker, and so active a secretary as Sir Thomas Tancred." The primary object of the Club was to investigate the natural history, and antiquities, agriculture of the Cotteswold district and its neighbourhood; but the sphere of its operations soon extended; and when the late Sir William V. Guise became president the field of investigation further widened, with a greater variety of papers contributed by the members. From its birth to the present time the Club has been in a state of "evolution"; and (to quote Mr. Lucy once more) "we must do our best to ensure its continued progress, and to maintain its reputation."

Local Names of Gloucestershire. By Robert Hall, M.A., Rector of Saul. Gloucester: John Bellows. [1888.] 8vo, pp. 68.

In No. 1655 of our *Notes and Queries* we drew attention to this interesting pamphlet, and described it at considerable length in the author's own words.

To what was then stated we have little to add. We advise our readers to study it for themselves, and to draw their own conclusions. The typography, as in the case of the preceding book, is highly creditable to Mr. Bellows.

An Illustrated History of Bristol Cathedral, its Antiquities and Monuments.

By the late Peter Leversage, Barrister-at-Law; and John Taylor, City Librarian. Clifton: E. Austin & Son. [1888.] 12mo, pp. xii. 122.

Having referred at some length to this publication in No. 1653 of *Notes and Queries*, we shall now do little more than recommend it as a good and useful guide for those who wish to have, within a very moderate compass, a history of Bristol Cathedral, past and present. Ten pages have been added to this edition. Like almost every work of the kind, whether large or small, it is not altogether free from errors; but they are few in number, and not of a serious character. We have drawn attention to the alleged award of "£60,000" as compensation for the burning of the Bishop's Palace; and we hope the mistake will not be allowed to appear in another "new and revised" edition. We likewise suggest the propriety of cancelling the pun on Bishop Baring's surname, p. 114.

The Registers of Kempford, Co. Gloucester, 1653-1700. Printed at the Private Press of Frederick Arthur Crisp. 1887. Royal 8vo, pp. 42.

To the enterprise of Mr. Crisp we are indebted for this handsome issue of the Kempford registers, and we are glad to find it on his list of parish registers and other genealogical works; but much as we delight in nicely printed books, we are constrained to say that an ordinary 8vo pamphlet would, for such a purpose, have been more to our taste. All attempts to preserve in print the contents of our old registers are to be commended; but to secure this most desirable object to an appreciable extent, let the printing be of a less ambitious character. There is too much blank paper in the book before us, which, it is to be observed, is "for private circulation only." The impression consists of not more than fifty copies, numbered and signed; and the subscription price is 10s.

Lechlade: being the History of the Town, Manor, and Estates, etc. By Adin Williams. Cirencester: E. W. Savory. 1888. 12mo, pp. xii. 118.

Additions to our stock of Parochial Histories are at all times most welcome. Here we have one from Mr. Adin Williams, author of *Lays and Legends of Gloucestershire*; and we are glad to find that within the limits of a small-sized volume he has managed to present a large supply of sound and useful information. "As a native and resident for many years in Lechlade, the compiler has experienced a deep interest in the history of the old town. A labour of love in a period of enforced leisure—a compilation rather than a composition—an act of industry rather than art—this work is offered, not as an exhaustive, but as the fullest history of the parish which has yet appeared. As the writings of others have been freely copied, it is impossible to particularise each extract as a specific quotation. Ancient chronicles, old peerages, Atkyns, Bigland, Rudder, Dugdale, Fosbroke, old newspapers, transactions, old deeds, Bodleian MSS., and numbers of modern works, have been consulted and used." Many works of less merit are much more pretentious. This is a plain and faithful record of a rather remote Gloucestershire parish, of which the tourist knows but little; it is free from extraneous matter, and we are happy to recommend it.

Captain Martin Pringe, the Last of the Elisabethan Seamen. By James Hurly Pring, M.D. Plymouth: W. H. Luke. 1888. Royal 8vo, pp. 34.

This paper gives "a Notice of his [Captain Pringe's] Voyages, and a more particular exposition of his First Voyage for the Discovery of the North

Part of Virginia, in the year 1603." It appeared in the first instance as a supplementary article in the number of the *Western Antiquary* which contains an account of the Armada Tercentenary Commemoration recently held at Plymouth; and it has since been issued by the author as a separate publication. Though we may not be able with certainty to determine the place of Pringe's birth, there is no difficulty as to the date of it, the inscription on his monument in St. Stephen's Church, Bristol, stating that he died in 1626, at the age of forty-six. Of his earlier years no sure information has as yet been obtained. "It is certain, however, that the prudence, integrity, and courage, which became so conspicuous in him as he grew up, were all subordinated to a high sense of Christian duty." It was the recognition of his high qualities, his prudence and courage, joined with true Christian devotion, which led the chief merchants of Bristol (his place of residence while ashore), with the ready assent of Raleigh, and at the special instance of Hakluyt, the enlightened friend and able historian of the voyages of discovery which were at that time undertaken, unanimously to select Pringe, at the early age of twenty-three, to take charge of an important expedition for the discovery of the north part of Virginia; and the complete success which attended the voyage shows how fully their confidence was justified. As might have been expected, the existence of the stately monument erected to Pringe's memory has not been overlooked in America, this notice of it occurring in the *Magnans of American History* (1883), ix. 211:—"The monument of Martin Pring, who made his celebrated voyage to New England in 1603, spending some time in Plymouth Harbor [viii. 807], still exists in St. Stephen's Church, Bristol, England, and possesses considerable interest." The opening sentence of the inscription runs thus:—"To the pious | Memorie of Martin Pringe, | Merchant, sometyne Generall to the | East Indies, and one of ye | Fratemitie of the | Trinitie House." Mr. William George, of Bristol, to whom Dr. Pring expresses his obligations, not long since discovered "the Copie of Captayne Pring's Will," dated 1626, and proved March 29, 1627, and hopes soon to give a fuller reading of it, with sundry particulars of the testator.

A Short Sketch of the Work carried on by the Ancient Protestant Episcopal Moravian Church (or 'Unitas Fratrum'—'United Brethren') in Northamptonshire. With twelve illustrations. London and Aylesbury: Printed for the Author by Hazell, Watson, & Viney, Ltd. 1886. 4to, pp. 18.

Supplement to the Short Sketch, etc. Printed by same. 1888. 4to, pp. 14.

In the former of these publications we have a full and satisfactory account of the work carried on by the Moravian Church in Northampton, Eydon, Woodford, and Culworth, in Northamptonshire, and in Priors-Marston, Stratford-on-Avon, Grafton, Eatington, and Exhall, in Warwickshire, since the year 1740; with twelve illustrations, photo-lithographed from pen and ink sketches taken on the spot, and a map of the district. We have from time to time noticed similar publications from the same quarter, and have strongly recommended them. It gives us no little pleasure to do the same in the present instance.

In the latter we have "accounts written by the Rev. Francis Okely, B.A., respecting the erection of the chapel in that town [Northampton] in 1769-1770." Any such statement in connection with the Moravian Church cannot fail to arrest attention.

Northumbria: a Repository of Antiquities of Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland, Durham, Yorkshire, Lancashire, and the Borders of Scotland. Edited by T. Tindall Wildridge. London: Henry Gray; Hull: M. C. Peck & Son. 1888. 4to, pp. 140, viii.

Mr. Wildridge is not a stranger, his *Holderness and Hullshire Historic Gleanings* having been noticed by us about two years ago in terms of

commendation. His recent work, like its predecessor, is one, no doubt, of a local character; but as Wharton reminds us, "what is local is often national," and therefore of general concern. The effort has been throughout the volume, and will be throughout the intended series, of which this is the first instalment, to furnish original writing, either by way of discovery of new subjects, or of old subjects newly treated and brought well into the plan, by which in the end a complete reference history of Northumbria shall be provided, the reader meanwhile being beguiled into something like real interest. A principal object, moreover, is to present such aspects of the subjects chosen as may serve to illustrate the progress of civilization in this remarkable district—a district which, considering its size, offered a greater resistance to outer influences of every description than any other part of Western Europe.

The work may be called a work of co-operation, several writers having combined to accomplish the undertaking. The editor appropriately begins the volume with "A Bird's-eye Glance at the History of Northumbria," and then come sixteen articles, more or less extended, of which (without undervaluing the rest) we may specify the following:—"The Anglian and Danish Kings of Northumbria," by Frederick Ross, F.R. Hist. Soc.; "Liddell and Liddisdale," by C. Staniland Wake, M.A.I.; "The Significance of Kufic Coins in Northumbria," by William A. E. Axon, F.R.S.L.; "Stockton and its ancient Castle," by Jesse Quail, F.S.S.; "The Misereres of Ripon Cathedral," by the Editor; "Northumbrian Worthies—Paulinus and his Associates," by the Rev. R. V. Taylor; and "A Wreath of Northumbrian Inscriptions from Norwich," by William Vincent, Secretary of the Society for Preserving Memorials of the Dead.

The original intention was to issue a volume yearly, but a number of causes have combined to render such a frequency difficult. The periods between the volumes can at present be defined only as "reasonable intervals." Each volume of the series will be so prepared as to be complete in itself; and pains, we are assured, will be taken to prevent *Northumbria* from becoming *current* literature, and to render it a work of permanent reference and value.

We have only to add, that the volume is satisfactorily illustrated, the cuts throughout being by Bewick, Greenwood, Jewitt, Sears, and Wadsley, or from the editor's drawings by Mr. J. J. Ayling's improved process of photo-engraving.

Yorkshire Legends and Traditions. By the Rev. Thomas Parkinson, F.R.Hist.S. London: Elliot Stock. 1888. 8vo, pp. xii. 244.

It has been rightly observed that as no county approaches Yorkshire in the extent and diversity of its physical features, and the variety of its inhabitants and their occupations, so in its breadth and richness, as a field of legend and tradition, it stands unequalled. Its lowlands (as Holderness), and its broad valleys; its wild wolds and mountains, and beautiful dales, and, until comparatively modern times, its forests and forest-fastnesses, have all contributed to form a congenial soil. The successive waves of different peoples, or tribes,—British, Saxon, Danish, Norman, and others,—which have flowed over it, and mingled in it, have brought from many lands the seed of a fruitful crop of story and romance. While, moreover, its mediæval ecclesiastical story, with its churches, abbeys, and other monastical foundations, unsurpassed in number and importance; its position in the restless North, and as a battle-field in days of strife; and its castles and other baronial strongholds, have all served to swell the number, and to nurture the growth, of legends and traditions.

Among the contents of the volume will be found legends and traditions relating to the name and early history of the county; to its churches and abbeys, and to monastic life; to its mediæval saints, St. John of Beverley, St. William of York, and others; to dragons and other serpentine monsters; to Mother Shipton and her predictions; to giants and suchlike; to battles

and battle-fields; to lakes, rivers, wells, etc.; and to many local traditions and stories of a miscellaneous character. The author is not aware, he says, of any similar collection with reference to his native county. He has availed himself of almost every variety of source of information. He acknowledges his especial obligations to Dixon's *Stories of Craven Dales*, and to several local weekly journals. The collection has been growing under his hand for several years, but has by no means exhausted the field. Should a reading public appreciate his present effort of bringing sheaves together, another wain-load of the same sort, already gathered, will probably be sent forth in due time. We trust he will do so. He has produced a very good and entertaining book, having gleaned much that probably without him would have been left to sink into oblivion, if not to perish; and we heartily wish him every encouragement to persevere.

An Account of the Church and Parish of St. Giles, without Cripplegate, in the City of London. By John James Baddeley, Churchwarden. London: J. J. Baddeley. 1888. Royal 8vo, pp. vi. 220.

This volume, which is one of a class of works we are at all times ready and glad to welcome, came too late to be noticed on the last occasion; but we have drawn attention to it in a recent part of *Notes and Queries*, when showing a connection of the church and parish of St. Giles in times past with Gloucester, of which many of our readers in all probability were not aware. We referred at some length to Bishop Pritchett and Bishop Fowler, both of whom held the vicarage of St. Giles along with the bishopric of Gloucester.

We proceed now to notice this *Account of the Church and Parish of St. Giles*, which has been drawn up from various authorities by Mr. Baddeley, while holding the office of churchwarden; it has likewise been published by him, and, as may be well to mention, is sold for the benefit of the funds of the Metropolitan Dispensary and the Cripplegate Pension Society. He has indeed set a noble example to others similarly situated. "This compilation," he tells us, "arose from my desire to follow in the footsteps of many churchwardens of St. Giles, Cripplegate, in doing something more lasting for my fellow-parishioners than could be done by merely performing the routine duties of the office. I have also further objects in view, first, to benefit two of our useful charitable institutions with the proceeds derived from the sale of the book, and secondly, what is perhaps of more importance, to endeavour to arouse in some of my neighbours in Cripplegate an interest in, and a desire to serve, their ancient church and parish. . . . Though the title is 'An Account of the Church and Parish,' no attempt has been made to deal in detail with the many notable and historic characters once resident therein, nor to treat of the domestic or trade history of the parish. Those curious in such matters may be referred to the excellent volume on the subject, published in 1883, by the late Rev. W. Denton. I have contented myself with giving a general outline only of the state of the parish, paying more particular attention to the history of the church, and of the officials and others connected with it, as found in the parish records. The extracts from these have been left, as far as possible, to tell their own tale." Such is a brief statement of what Mr. Baddeley proposed to himself to do.

Many men of note have found a resting-place within the church of St. Giles, and in the volume before us their monuments have been described in an interesting chapter, pp. 73-108. For example, John Fox, author of the *Book of Martyrs*, lies buried in the chancel, and at the north-west end of the building there is a large stone slab with a Latin inscription to his memory. A further inscription recently cut on the stone states that he was for some time vicar of the parish; but this should be erased, as no warrant can be found for such a statement. Robert Glover, an "indefatigable searcher after antiquities," was buried there April 13, 1588. Sir Martin Frobisher is another to be mentioned. He died at Plymouth, where "his entrails were interred,"

but "his corpse was carried hence to be buried in London;" and as the past year (1888) was the tercentenary of the defeat of the Spanish Armada, the vestry thought it an opportune time for placing a memorial in the church to one who had played such a gallant part in that great struggle. The remains of John Speed, author of *The History of Great Britaine under the Conquests of ye Romans, Danes, and Normans*, likewise rest there. But of all the monuments in the church, that of John Milton possesses the greatest interest. The memorial shrine is in the south aisle, directly facing the north door, and beneath its canopy is a bust giving a striking likeness of the poet, the work of John Bacon, and the gift of Samuel Whitbread, head of the great brewing firm in Cripplegate, and a respected member of the House of Commons.

As an exceedingly good specimen of a parochial history, we have great pleasure in recommending Mr. Baddeley's volume, which is enriched with many engravings, and has a good index.

The Descent, Name, and Arms of Borlase of Borlase, in the County of Cornwall. London: George Bell & Sons; Exeter: William Pollard & Co. 1888. 8vo, pp. viii. 208.

Having for some time past looked forward to the appearance of this volume, we have now the pleasure of introducing it to our readers. No author's name is on the title-page, but as stated elsewhere, it is the work of Mr. William Copeland Borlase, whose genealogical researches have been very extensive, and, in the case of his own family, most complete.

In the course of the work, as he tells in his perface, the history of his family is traced from father to son in the main line, as well as in several of its branches, for six or seven centuries, during which there has not been a great movement affecting the English people in general, whether in war, or in commerce, or in religion, in which some member, each in his generation, has not been more or less prominently engaged. If the history of other families was similarly hunted up, a like fact would be manifested in a degree in the case of each. Some little time has elapsed since the first pages were printed in *The Genealogist*; and since then Mr. J. H. Greenstreet (to whom is due the very curious discovery of the truth of a mere tradition handed down in the family, that they bore the French name Taillefer before they assumed the name of their Cornish estate) has made a further find which clears up another tradition, that they acquired the Borlase property from William Rufus. In the Pipe Rolls (No. 129, *temp.* Edw. I.), under "Lanhider" and "Penwith," occur in juxta-position the names of William Barlas, John Ruphus, Thomas Cosyn, Richard Coswyn, and again John "Rufus" twice repeated. Mr. Greenstreet is therefore of opinion that, considering this connection together with the tradition, it is very probable that there really was a grant from a William Rufus, though not the King, who would scarcely have been called Rufus in any such instrument, even if it is at all likely that one would have been in existence at the time when Sir Edward Bysshe speaks of it.

The volume is a very valuable addition to the family history of Cornwall, and will no doubt have a much wider circulation than the list of subscribers might lead one to suppose. Two exhaustive indexes have been added, an index of persons, and another of places. Messrs. Pollard and Co. have done their part right well, the printing and illustrations being of a high order. We have carefully examined the volume, and having derived much pleasure and instruction therefrom, we recommend others to do the same.

The Journal of the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland. Vol. VIII.—Fourth Series. Nos. 75 and 76. July and October 27, 1888. Dublin: Hodges, Figgis, & Co. 1888. Royal 8vo, pp. 347-472.

We have pleasure in directing attention in this part of the kingdom to the last two numbers of the abovenamed Irish periodical, of which, since the

formation of the "Kilkenny Archaeological Society" in 1849, seventeen portly volumes have appeared. The proceedings of the "Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland," as its present name implies, are on a much wider scale than was the case forty years ago; and judging from the zeal and ability of many of its members, and from the high quality of most of the papers supplied from time to time for publication, we anticipate a long-continued and successful career. In the two quarterly numbers under review there are several highly interesting papers, which, however, we are unable to notice in detail; and the illustrations are numerous and appropriate. Mr. Burtchaell's paper, headed "Theobald Wolfe Tone and the College Historical Society," at once arrested our attention, chiefly from what is therein mentioned of the late George Miller, D.D., subsequently Vicar-General of Armagh, and the well-known author of *Modern History Philosophically Illustrated* and many other publications.

Virginia Cousins: a Study of the Ancestry and Posterity of John Goode, of Whitby, a Virginia Colonist of the Seventeenth Century, etc. By G. Brown Goode, with a preface by Robert A. Brock, Secretary of the Virginia and Southern Historical Societies. Richmond, Va.: J. W. Randolph & English. 1887. 4to, pp. xxxvi. 526.

In this handsome quarto we have the happy result of twenty-four years of assiduous research, and of the employment of every discoverable source of information, by one of the most accomplished naturalists of the present day; the volume being, in fact, a rich treasury of knowledge in history, genealogy, and social life. Its merit "in careful investigation and in conscientious statement," as Mr. Brock has remarked in the preface, "is manifest, as is, most appealingly, its comprehensiveness in historic incident and reminiscence. I do not recall any similar work so fully freighted with interest. A correspondence of years with Prof. Goode, and the privilege of perusal of the proofs of the work, as printed, have made me sensibly cognizant of its inestimable value, and of his just and admirable system of preparation. His appendix of armorial bearings of Virginia families and references to genealogical authorities, novel as they are in their presentation, will be of great value to the genealogist."

The author, as already observed, is a most accomplished naturalist; and it has been noted that the tastes of the naturalist are in many respects akin to the tastes of the antiquary. In America "some of the best family histories have been prepared by naturalists and philologists." In proof of this assertion, Mr. Brock has adduced the names of Prof. B. A. Gould, Dr. W. C. Redfield, Prof. Elias Loomis, Dr. John C. Warren, Prof. Alexander Winchell, Dr. W. H. Prescott, Prof. Lyman Coleman, Chancellor Walworth, and Noah Webster. Benjamin Franklin, as we are likewise reminded, begins his autobiography with the remark, "I have ever had a pleasure in obtaining any little anecdotes of my ancestry," and gives a long account of his genealogical researches at Ecton in Northamptonshire, the residence of his forefathers for three centuries. Sir Isaac Newton, in his sixty-third year, wrote out with his own hand a genealogical account of his family, with directions that the registers of certain parishes should be searched from the beginning to the year 1650, and "extracts be taken by copying out whatever may be met with about the family of the Newtons without omitting any of the words." And De Witt Clinton, naturalist as well as statesman, in his discourse before the New York Historical Society, December 6, 1811, made a strong plea for the usefulness of genealogy.

The work, though modestly styled "a study" by its author, is of a most comprehensive character, for there is scarcely a family of any duration in Virginia of which some record, more or less, may not be found in its pages. The names of those mentioned are far too many in number to allow them to be specified in this notice. "In 1700 there were estimated to be 80,000 white people in the South—Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia—and

170,000 people in the North. In 1880 there were living east of the Rocky Mountains in the South 14,000,000 white people of American birth, in the North about 28,000,000, of whom at least 4,000,000 were descended from ancestors living in southern colonies, for, contrary to common belief, Ohio, Indiana, and Southern Illinois owed much the larger share of their original settlers to Virginia, and not to New England and New York."

To the student of Virginia and Southern history and genealogy *Virginia Cousins* is indispensable, nor should the general student neglect or slight its importance. Much to interest and instruct will be found in it even by the superficial reader. The system which the author has employed, is simple and easily understood. He furnishes a full list, not only of the printed and manuscript sources of Virginia family history, but of the families who have used, or are entitled to use, coat armour. There is an appendix giving various lines of royal descent of the GOODES. The book is illustrated with fifty-two portraits, head and tail pieces, cuts of arms, etc. And the index is particularly full, including every name from cover to cover. In a word, the only matter to be regretted is, that the edition has been limited to 350 copies. There must be a large demand for such a work, and though another edition will undoubtedly be called for, the author fears that his time is so fully occupied with professional studies and official duties, it will not be in his power to undertake its publication.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Virginia Company of London, 1619-1624.

Edited, with an introduction and notes, by Robert A. Brock, Corresponding Secretary and Librarian of the Virginia Historical Society. Vol. I. Richmond, Va.: Published by the Society. 1888. 8vo, pp. xlviii. 218.

The subject-matter of this volume was prepared from the records in the Library of Congress by the late Mr. Conway Robinson, in or about the year 1856; it forms Vol. VII. of the new series of "Collections of the Virginia Historical Society;" and thanks to the ability and untiring energy of our friend Mr. Brock, by whom it has been edited, it is a very valuable publication. The great use of the "Proceedings of the Virginia Company of London" towards a due knowledge of the planting of the first of the American commonwealths, as he has remarked, must be patent to every reader. Although highly useful excerpts from them were some years ago presented by the Rev. Edward D. Neill, D.D., in his work illustrative of the early history of Virginia, it is believed that the abstracts now offered will be found a most acceptable supplement to his labours; and inasmuch as they were prepared by a legal scholar of singular discernment, it may be confidently asserted that they comprehend all desirable details. To Mr. Robinson, be it remembered, the Society is indebted for a signal devotion to its interests, which ceased only with his life. We look forward with pleasure to the appearance of the second volume.

The Bookworm: an Illustrated Treasury of Old-Time Literature. Vol. I. London: Elliot Stock. 1888. 8vo, pp. 420.

During the past year we have derived no small amount of pleasure from the monthly publication of *The Bookworm*: the twelve numbers have now re-appeared in a volume, and in a more convenient form for reference on a great variety of topics connected with old-time literature. Some lines by Mr. Andrew Lang serve as an excellent introduction. On a former occasion, p. 87, we gave a long extract on "The Knockout system,"—a system which, we regret to say, is adopted by some most respectable tradesmen in various branches of business, and which certainly should be brought within the meshes of the law; and we gladly take this opportunity of bringing the matter again before our readers. In these days of reform such a system should have a

prominent place on the list of abuses to be abolished. We might make many more extracts with advantage, but think it well to forbear. To Mr. Elliot Stock we are indebted for a very useful volume, the harbinger, we trust, of many of the same style and character.

By-Ways in Book-Land. By Wm. Davenport Adams. London: Elliot Stock. 1888. 12mo, pp. viii. 224.

Here we have another specimen of Mr. Elliot Stock's well-printed publications. It consists of "short essays" on subjects more or less closely connected with books, the writer, as he himself tells us, for the most part dealing with small subjects in an unelaborate manner. He leaves the highways of literature, and strays into the fields and lanes, picking here a flower and there a leaf, and not going far at any time. He wanders at haphazard into paths which have attracted him, and along which, he hopes, the reader may be willing to bear him company. We advise our readers to accept his kind invitation.

Gilds: their Origin, Constitution, Objects, and Later History. By the late Cornelius Walford, Barrister-at-Law. London: George Redway. 1888. 8vo, pp. xii. 272.

This being a posthumous publication, allowance must be made for defects attributable to the author's deeply lamented death. "After my husband's death," as Mrs. Walford has written in her preface to the volume, "in going through the mass of incomplete material gathered together for the various works on which he was engaged, I found that the MS. relating to 'History of Gilds' (then being published monthly in the *Antiquarian Magazine*) was in a very forward state. . . . Eventually I decided, with the help of my husband's cousin, Mr. Edward Walford, in whose magazine, as before stated, the enlarged reprint of 'Gilds' was being published, to finish the work from the material which I had in hand, with as little alteration or addition as possible. This has now been done, and these few words must be my apology for the somewhat abrupt conclusion of the work. The last chapter written entirely by my husband contained the completion of the 'Gilds of Somerset'—Chapter XLII."

A glance at the table of contents will show at once what a large amount of information is contained in the forty-five chapters into which the volume has been divided. Under the head of "Gilds of Gloucestershire," chap. XXVI., pp. 109-112, we find particulars of the gilds of Chipping Sodbury, Dyrham, and Gloucester; the author stating that the gilds in this county have been varied in character, and that he notices such of them only as present some special feature. In chap. XLII., pp. 224-233, under "Gilds of Somersetshire," we find, with one of Taunton, these six of Bristol:—1. Gild of the Kalendaries; 2. Merchant Gild; 3. Mariners' Gild; 4. Merchant Tailors' Gild; 5. Gild of the Fullers; and 6. Gild of the Ringers. This is not the place to enter into any detailed account of these old institutions; but we must observe that they have been strangely misplaced in the volume. "It may be well," we wrote in *Notes and Queries*, vol. iii., p. 311, "to note that some of the gilds of this county [of Gloucester] have been wrongly placed under 'Somersetshire' in one of the very interesting articles on 'The History of Gilds,' written by the late lamented Mr. Cornelius Walford, and lately published in *Walford's Antiquarian*, vol. viii., pp. 76-80. The mistake was brought at the time under Mr. Walford's notice, and he promptly replied, not many days before his death, in these terms:—'I am bound to tell you frankly that the placing the Bristol gilds under 'Somersetshire' is a pure piece of inadvertence. I assume that in arranging my materials I followed the late Mr. Toulmin Smith (but am not sure of this), and placed them in this order; and after I had passed 'Gloucestershire' it became too late to remedy the

error. I must make some note of explanation in the index or elsewhere when the volume is ready for publication, the sheets being worked off as the articles appear. No apology is due on your part for looking after the boundaries of your county." This was a very frank acknowledgment, precisely what was to be expected from Mr. Walford; but the intended correction has not been made, and therefore we again take notice of the matter. Bristol, or the chief portion of it, be it once more declared, is in Gloucestershire, and not in Somerset; and why will so many who must know better, persevere in repeating the mistake? See *Notes and Queries*, vol. i., p. 34, iii. 670, iv. 254; and also *ante*, pp. 77, 80.

The Index Library: a Series of Indexes and Calendars to British Records.
 Edited by W. P. W. Phillimore, M.A., B.C.L. Parts I.-XII.
 London: Charles J. Clark. 1888.

The design of the editor of this valuable publication is to issue from month to month a *fasciculus* of Indexes to the principal British Records, with distinct pagination; and the student will thus be enabled, at a small expense, to place a key to these records on his own book-shelves, and to ascertain at once what information they are likely to afford him in his researches. As the official "reference" is added, he can bespeak an "office copy," or obtain, through a record-agent, an abstract or précis of a document, without being obliged to stir from his library. The series appeals to the interests of the historian, the genealogist, the topographer, and the general student, and must prove of incalculable value to genealogists and others in every quarter of the globe. The work is printed in royal 8vo, with old-face type cast specially, and in double columns, and is published on the first day of each month. Each part contains not less than forty-eight pages. Twelve parts have been issued during the past year, and the subscription is only £1 1s. per annum, post-free.

The first completed portion of the undertaking is *A Calendar of Wills relating to the Counties of Northampton and Rutland, 1510-1652*. This achievement is a matter for congratulation, and it may be hoped that it is but the first of a long series of similar issues. For the first time such a work has been attempted as a private enterprise. Owing to the economy of space effected it has been found possible to calendar in a stated number of pages about twice as many wills as other books of the same class have done, and thus it is that the Index Library has been able to supply its information at about half the usual cost. The other portions we have in like manner examined with care; and we have no hesitation in asserting that they are making steady and satisfactory progress. The editor, under whose careful supervision the work is carried on, deserves not only thanks, but the liberal support of the reading public, both at home and abroad.

Having said so much with reference to the *Index Library* in general, we are particularly anxious to direct attention to a proposal made by Mr. Phillimore for the publication of a series of Gloucester and Bristol records; and as the best way of doing so, we extract a paragraph or two from the circular he has just issued, referring our readers to the document itself for further particulars.

The value of our local records is now very generally recognised, and much has been done to render them available to all by means of the press. Witness the invaluable series issued by the Record Society for Lancashire and Cheshire, the Oxford Historical Society, the Yorkshire Archæological Society, while, to come nearer home, the Somerset Record Society is now doing useful work in the West of England. It is greatly to be regretted that up to the present time no organised attempt has been made to open up Gloucestershire records. Although we possess an Archæological Society which has done some valuable work, notably in printing John Smyth's famous Berkeley MSS., there seems no prospect that it will do the work which is usually undertaken by a Record Society. Hence the need there is for independent action if the records of the county are to be opened up within a reasonable time.

What is very urgently required, and, indeed, has long been looked for by Gloucestershire antiquaries and genealogists, is the publication of the **Calendars of Wills** at Gloucester and Bristol, like those which Northamptonshire and Rutland now possess through the agency of the **INDEX LIBRARY**, the **Marriage Licenses** at Gloucester, and the "**Feet of Fines**," such as those printed by Mr. Walter Rye for Norfolk. Later on, the Gloucestershire *Inquisitiones post mortem*, the *Subsidy Rolls*, the *Episcopal Registers*, and perhaps some of the principal *Parish Registers* in the county, might be taken in hand. Other records might be mentioned, but these will suffice to show the amount of useful matter which could be dealt with by a scheme such as the present one. As, therefore, it is improbable that the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society will undertake the work, or that a separate Record Society will be established for the purpose, the publisher is willing to commence a *special series* of the **INDEX LIBRARY** which will be devoted solely to the publication of Gloucestershire records, provided only that he has a sufficient guarantee against pecuniary loss.

Notices of Recent Publications.

[“GLOUCESTERSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES.”]

Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, for 1888-89. Vol. XIII., part i. Edited by Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., etc. Bristol: Printed for the Society by Jefferies & Sons. [1889.] 8vo, pp. 240.

This part opens with an account of the annual spring meeting of the Society, which was held at Chipping Sodbury on the 29th of May, 1888. The attendance was good, and the churches of St. Mary, Yate, St. John Baptist, Chipping Sodbury, and St. Mary, Hawkesbury, the old manor house of Little Sodbury, and the Roman camp, were carefully inspected. There is also an account of the thirteenth annual summer meeting, which was held at Gloucester on the 16th and following three days of July. The report of the council for the year was submitted to the members and unanimously adopted. Besides Gloucester (especially “Roman Gloucester” under the guidance of Mr. Bellows), Hempsted, Brookthorpe, Haresfield, Standish, Hardwicke, Badgeworth, Prinknash Park, and other places within reach, were visited; and the meeting was in every way most successful. The printed papers are as follows:—

1. On the Gilds of Sodbury and Dyrham. By Francis F. Fox, Esq., Alderman of Bristol.
2. Hawkesbury Church. By W. Wood Bethell, Architect.
3. Notes on Mediæval Dursley. By the Rev. Wm. R. Lett, B.A.
4. Notes on the West Front of St. James', Parochial, formerly Priory, Church, Bristol. By Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., etc.
5. Testa de Nevill Returns for County of Gloucester. No. 2. By Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.
6. The Churches of Sodbury. By Thomas S. Pope, Architect, Bristol.
7. Inaugural Address. By R. V. Vassar-Smith, President.
8. On the Structure of Roman Houses and their Ornamentation with Tesselated Pavements and other Decorations. By the Rev. Prebendary Scarth, M.A.
9. Annalia Dubrensis. By Francis A. Hyett.
10. St. Oswald's Priory, Gloucester. By Henry Medland.
11. Gloucester Tokens of the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Centuries. By John Pleydell Wilton, with Illustrations by Walter Huntley.
12. Notes on the Manor and Church of Hempsted. By the Rev. Benjamin S. Dawson, M.A., Rector.
13. The Early Days of the Abbey of St. Peter, Gloucester. By the Rev. William Bazeley, M.A., Hon. Secretary.
14. Notes on a Monumental Effigy and a “Brass” in the Church of Quinton. By Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., etc.
15. The Grey Friars, Gloucester. By the Rev. W. H. Silvester Davies, M.A.
16. The Berkeleys of Dursley. By Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.
17. The Roman Villa, Tockington Park. By Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., etc.
18. The Mint of Gloucester. By J. Drummond Robertson, M.A.

There is likewise an obituary notice of Thomas Gambier Parry, Esq., with several pages of “Notices of Recent Archaeological and Historical Publications.”

We have pleasure in noting, that at the annual meeting the council took the “opportunity of expressing its deep obligation to Sir John Maclean for the very able and zealous manner in which he has performed his onerous duties as editor of the Society's printed works during the last eleven years.”

Early History and Architecture of Bristol Cathedral. By John P. Norris, D.D., Canon Residentiary and Archdeacon of Bristol. Bristol: I. E. Chillcott. 1888. Sm. 8vo, pp. 64.

Some Account of the Church of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol. By the same. Revised edition. Bristol: I. E. Chillcott. 1888. Sm. 8vo, pp. 64.

Archdeacon Norris is to be thanked for the excellent work he has done by the publication of these two manuals. He has carried out his design successfully; and we fully agree with what he has observed in his preface:—"How few of the tourists who visit a famous building, be it castle or church, can give any account of it afterwards! If you look at their journals or note-books, you may find memoranda of the monuments in the church, or of the pictures and curiosities in the castle; but of the building itself, of its plan, of its style of architecture, you find little or nothing. Of the builder's skill shown in its construction,—how every thrust is met and counteracted, how buttress, pinnacle, window-tracery, add to its strength, how with the strength is combined a marvellous appearance of lightness,—of all this they have made no note."

If one looks for everything worth knowing in connection with Bristol Cathedral and St. Mary's Redcliffe in these small volumes, he will of course be disappointed; to publish such works as the well-read student might desire, was not the object the author had in view. He has published two admirable hand-books, chiefly for the use of visitors; and his leading wish has been to enable his readers, with the help he has supplied, to carry away a distinct idea of such a church as Bristol Cathedral or St. Mary's Redcliffe, and to derive abiding instruction and enjoyment from their visit.

We have tested the accuracy of the author's statements, and have found them wonderfully correct. Mistakes of one kind or another are almost sure to creep in; but in these books they are few in number. We shall note merely one in the book on Bristol Cathedral. It is stated, p. 59, that "in the north aisle the only Berkeley tomb is that of *Maurice Lord Berkeley* (fourth of the name) and his wife Elizabeth, under a groined canopy between the aisle and the Elder Lady-Chapel." How, then, is it stated immediately after, p. 60, that "*Thomas Lord Berkeley* died on June 18th, 1368" (the date, according to Smyth, of *Maurice Lord Berkeley's* death), and that "he is in this effigy," etc.? There is some confusion here which will probably be corrected in a "revised edition." Archdeacon Norris rightly reminds the reader that "a blundering modern inscription tells us that the monument commemorates Robert Fitzharding."

The Gloucester and Bristol Diocesan Kalendar for 1889. With a Map of the Diocese. Gloucester: Partridge and Robins. Sm. 8vo, pp. vi. 218.

This is a very creditable compilation, containing within a small compass a large amount of useful details. In one or two parishes (Clifton, for example, p. 93), the names are not exactly "up to date"; but the mistakes are not important, and are few and far between. We hope to have the new and promised map of the diocese in the next yearly issue.

Some Account of the Guild of Weavers in Bristol: chiefly from MSS., edited by Francis F. Fox (of Yate House, Co. Gloucester), and John Taylor (City Librarian, Bristol). Privately printed. Bristol: William George's Sons. MDCCCLXXXIX. 4to, pp. viii. 100.

In 1880, as some at least of our readers may remember, Alderman Fox, "late Master of the Merchant Venturers, and one of the Trustees of the Merchant Taylors," printed for private circulation a small number of copies of a valuable 4to volume, entitled *Some Account of the Ancient Fraternity of Merchant Taylors of Bristol*, with transcripts of ordinances and other

documents. He has now followed up the good work by printing another 4to, entitled *Some Account of the Guild of Weavers in Bristol*, the impression being strictly limited to fifty privately printed copies; and we desire to draw attention to this addition to our stock of Bristol literature. Mr. John Taylor, whose familiar name appears on the titlepage, has no doubt had a good share in the preparation of the volume for the press.

The work is very appropriately dedicated to "the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of Freemen of the Art and Mystery of Clothworkers of the City of London"; and the reason for doing so is assigned by Mr. Fox in his dedication in these terms:—"The interest which you have shewn in the University of Bristol, and the munificent grants which you have made to it ever since its foundation, have raised many friends in this neighbourhood who wish for an opportunity of expressing their appreciation of your kindness and their gratitude to you. Amongst this number, allow me to rank myself, and to give expression to my feelings by dedicating to you this account of an ancient, though now extinct, Bristol guild, whose handicraft you have so generously educated and encouraged in the manufacturing districts of Gloucestershire and Yorkshire and elsewhere." So much for the dedication of this handsomely printed volume.

The reader who may wish to know all particulars of this old guild, must study the book for himself, as we cannot here treat the subject as fully as it deserves. From what we have quoted he has learned (if not known to him before), that the two guilds we have mentioned are very differently circumstanced, the former being extant and vigorous, while the latter is extinct; and to that piece of information we shall add merely two or three details of its history.

"In all towns," Mr. Toulmin Smith has observed, "the weavers stood at the head of the craftsmen; and the contests of the handicraft class with the patricians for political emancipation, and its victories, were, above all, the struggles of the weavers." In Bristol this powerful and honourable craft existed as early as the thirteenth century, the Weavers' chapel, in Temple Church, having been granted to the fraternity by Edward I., and the inscription therein against the south wall being as follows:—"This Chappell and a Piece of ground thereunto Belonging Granted in ye Reign of Edward the First to the Company of Weavers for their use for Ever, 1299." The hall of the guild stood in Temple Street, and was destroyed in 1869. Its architectural value was very inferior, the structure having in the course of centuries lost nearly all features of interest (*Bristol: Past and Present*, vol. ii., p. 270).

Again referring the reader to the book itself, and recommending it to the curious in such things, we bring our imperfect notice to a close.

The Cartulary and Historical Notes of the Cistercian Abbey of Flaxley, otherwise called Dene Abbey, in the County of Gloucester. By A. W. Crawley-Boevey, Esq., Bombay Civil Service. Privately printed. Exeter: William Pollard & Co. 1887. 4to, pp. viii. 232.

Circumstances occurred to prevent an earlier notice of this valuable contribution to our stock of local literature. The volume has almost ceased to be a "recent publication;" but nevertheless we must not leave it any longer without some expression of our opinion regarding it, and the way in which the materials have been turned to account.

Mr. Crawley-Boevey has, we think, succeeded particularly well in working into a connected narrative the many scattered references in the public records relative to the Cistercian Abbey of Flaxley. Founded within the limits of the royal Forest of Dean during the reign of Stephen, it occupied in many respects an exceptional position. As notified in the charter of Richard I., it was considered to be under the special protection of the sovereign, and all its more important rights and privileges were from the favour of the crown. King John and King Edward III. paid frequent visits, probably for the purpose of

hunting; the latter having left an important record in the shape of a formal deed granting to the monks the sum of £36. 9s. 1d. from the newly reclaimed land in the Forest, on account of damages caused by deer, and of special expenses incurred by the frequent royal visits. The only important public event with which the abbey seems to have been associated, was the insurrection of Hubert de Burgh in 1234. With the exception, therefore, of the royal visits and the stirring events connected with the insurrection, its course seems to have been of an uneventful character. Amongst other matters of local interest, the burning of Neweham (Newnham) is specially referred to in a deed executed with the monks by Galfrid Hugelín. In the notes there is a tolerably full account of the possessions and privileges of the monks; while the cartulary contains a full account of the principal private gifts and benefactions made to the abbey until the middle of the thirteenth century, when that document was probably written. "The notes," writes the author, "may be left to speak for themselves. That they contain many imperfections I am well aware; but I have, at all events, collected a large amount of very interesting materials; and in attempting to give a connected account of the various scattered references to the Cistercian monastery of Flaxley, I have done my best to supplement the very meagre accounts of this house which are given in the county histories and in Dugdale's *Monasticon* The publication of the Flaxley cartulary makes, it is hoped, a useful addition to the existing materials for a new county history, and will doubtless attract much interest and attention."

We congratulate the author on his performance. He has produced a valuable volume; and (what is sometimes forgotten) he has candidly acknowledged his literary obligations. The illustrations, which are by his brother, add materially to the pleasure and value of the letterpress; and Messrs. Pollard and Co. have added one more to the number of their well-printed works. The impression of the volume, it may be well to add, has been "limited to 45 copies royal 4to, and 100 copies demy 4to."

Life Aboard a British Privateer in the Time of Queen Anne. London: Chapman and Hall. 1889. Sm. 8vo, pp. viii. 144.

When Captain Woodes Rogers, in the year 1708, arranged for his privateering expedition from Bristol to the South Sea, he doubtless expected to meet with many strange adventures. He did not, however, imagine that an incident in his celebrated voyage would be the origin of what is the most popular and wide-spread piece of romantic fiction. It is generally allowed that Alexander Selkirk, the Scottish mariner, was the original of Defoe's immortal castaway; but only a few readers, comparatively speaking, are aware of the real facts connected with the rescue of the lonely colonist. In 1712 Captain Rogers published his *Cruising Voyage round the World*, etc., and this has been reprinted in some measure, with notes and illustrations, by Mr. Robert C. Leslie, under the title of *Life Aboard a British Privateer in the Time of Queen Anne*, London, 1889. "I have," says Mr. Leslie, "in the following extracts, quoted from Rogers's journal as closely as possible, adding only a short connecting link here and there, where required."

On the 2nd of August, 1708, Captain Rogers's expedition left Bristol, consisting of the "Duke," burden about 320 tons, having 30 guns and 117 men; and the "Duchess," burden about 260 tons, having 26 guns and 108 men; both being well furnished with all necessaries on board for a long voyage. The Cove of Cork was reached on the 7th, and here several seamen were shipped in place of some who had come from Bristol, "who, being ordinary fellows, and not fit for our employment," were summarily dismissed. At length, on the 1st of the month following, the expedition departed in company with some other vessels bound for foreign parts; but on the 6th Captain Rogers parted from the rest of the fleet, and set sail for Madeira. Here it was intended to lay in a supply of wines, as, though the men were but meanly clad, "good liquor to sailors is preferable to clothing!" On

the 18th they took their first prize off Grand Canary, a small Spanish ship with forty-five passengers on board, including four "fryars," one of whom was a "good honest old fellow." But we have neither space nor time to follow minutely the varying fortunes of the expedition. After touching at St. Vincent and one or two other places, the coast of Brazil was reached. Cape Horn was safely doubled after a few weeks, during which nothing very special occurred; and on January 15th, 1709, the ships entered the South Sea. Several of the men were suffering from scurvy, and it was determined to make with all speed for the island of Juan Fernandez. Of its exact position, however, they were unaware, their charts not agreeing as to its longitude and latitude, and being a small island, they were very much afraid of missing it. Their usual luck, however, did not in this instance fail them, and on January 31st, at seven o'clock in the morning, they made the island, on which they discovered Alexander Selkirk.

It would be a pleasure to give in Captain Rogers's language his account of Selkirk's rescue, but we must refrain. It was no doubt the reading of this simple, but deeply interesting narrative which led Defoe to plan his famous literary conception, *Robinson Crusoe*; and we shall conclude our rather lengthy notice in the pithy words of Selkirk's discoverer:—"We may perceive by this story the truth of the maxim, that necessity is the mother of invention, since he found means to supply his wants in a very natural manner, so as to maintain his life, tho' not so conveniently, yet as effectually as we are able to do with the help of all our arts and society. It may likewise instruct us how much a plain and temperate way of living conduces to the health of the body and the vigour of the mind, both which we are apt to destroy by excess and plenty, especially of strong liquor, and the variety as well as the nature of our meat and drink; for this man, when he came to our ordinary method of diet and life, tho' he was sober enough, lost much of his strength and agility."

Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society's Proceedings, 1888. Vol. XXXIV. (N. S., Vol. XIV.). Taunton: T. M. Hawkins. 1889. 8vo. pp. viii. 88, 152.

We have here an account of the Society's fortieth annual meeting, with the presidential address of the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The meeting was held at Wells on August 28th and following two days; and while Rodney Stoke Church, Cheddar Cliffs, Caves, and Church, Pilton Church and Church House, Croscombe Church and Manor Court, and other objects of interest were visited, special attention was of course given to Wells Cathedral. In part ii. are the following papers:—

1. The Documentary Evidence relating to the Early Architecture of the Cathedral. By the Rev. Canon Church, F.S.A.
2. The Early Architecture of the Cathedral. By Edward A. Freeman, M.A., D.C.L., etc.
3. Hoard of Roman Coins discovered at East Harptree. By the Rev. Prebendary Scarth, M.A.
4. The Seals of the Bishops of Bath and Wells. By W. H. St. John Hope, M.A.
5. Brief Notes on the Heraldry of the Glass and other Memorials in Wells Cathedral. By the Rev. Henry W. Pereira, M.A., M.R.I.A.
6. Wells Palace. By Edmund Buckle.
7. Wells Cathedral. By the Rev. Canon Church, F.S.A.
8. The De Cheddar Family of Bristol and Cheddar. By William George.
9. A Glastonbury Relic. By the Rev. James A. Bennett, F.S.A., Hon. Secretary.

There are likewise obituary notices of Mr. Thomas Serel, Mr. Henry Badcock, and Lord Viscount Portman; and two short notes, one on a "Bronze Figure from Crucifix, found at Shepton Mallet"; and the other on the "Discovery of Saxon Sun Dial on the South Porch of North Stoke Church." The library catalogue, we are glad to learn, will soon be published.

This Society, like our own, is doing really good work; and in both cases the list of members is well sustained.

The Survey and Rental of the Chantries, Colleges and Free Chapels, Guilds, Fraternities, Lamps, Lights, and Obits, in the County of Somerset, as returned in the 2nd year of King Edward VI., A.D. 1548. With an Introduction. By Emanuel Green, F.S.A. Printed for Subscribers only. 1888. 4to, pp. xxiv. 372.

This is the volume for 1888, being the second issued by the Somerset Record Society. Of the two documents now printed, the Survey must be known to those who have had occasion to work among such records. It is here given as a transcript with all abbreviations—a plan considered the best in such cases, as no question can arise as to any changes or omissions; and being in English the abbreviations can easily be read. The other document, the Rental, the original of which is in Latin, has been unknown to students, and now appears for the first time. Being often mentioned in the Survey, its discovery was most fortunate, for, though similar returns have doubtless been made for other counties, this one of Somerset seems to be the only one extant. It is most probably unique, and by publication is rendered safe from accidental destruction. We congratulate the Record Society on the good work already done.

As to future publications the Hon. Secretary has reported, that *Kirby's Quest*, which will form the third yearly volume, is in a very forward state; and also that materials are ready for another volume on Chantries, and for one on Parish Accounts of the pre-Reformation period. Steps are being taken to produce two Glastonbury Customals and Rentals of the thirteenth century, which, taken in connection with that of A.D. 1189 printed by the Roxburgh Club, and with Abbot Bere's of the fifteenth century, all of them dealing with the same manors, will supply an unusually complete and instructive series. These works, it is to be observed, are in addition to some mentioned in the Society's first annual report.

History of the Deanery of Bicester, Oxon. Compiled by the Rev. James C. Blomfield, M.A., Rector of Launton and Rural Dean. Parts I-IV. 1881-88. 4to.

The intention of the author is to publish the history of each of the twenty-eight parishes in the rural deanery of Bicester; and so far he has been able to give, with the early history of the deanery, full accounts of six of the parishes. Part I. (pp. iv. 80) comprises the "Early History of the Deanery;" Part II. (pp. iv. 212), the "History of Bicester, its Town and Priory;" Part III. (pp. 96), the "History of Cottisford, Hardwick, and Tusmore;" and Part IV. (pp. 160), the "History of Middleton and Somerton." Having accomplished so much, though far short of what he hopes in time to do, he can well apply to himself the lines of Wordsworth—

"A hope has cross'd me in the course
Of this self-pleasing exercise, that ye
My zeal to his would liken, who, possess'd
Of some rare gems, and pictures finely wrought,
Unlocks his cabinets, and draws them forth
One after one, soliciting regards
To this and this."

We have read with care the first part of this work, and have derived from it no small amount of pleasure and instruction; and we might, with benefit to our readers, make many quotations from Mr. Blomfield's pages. But to refer them to the work itself is, we think, a better plan; and we rest assured that if they follow our example in studying the history through its varying stages, they will find that they have received an ample recompense for all the time and attention bestowed upon it. "Thus far," writes the author when bringing this first part of his work to a close, "the history of this district has been attempted in outline. From the point here reached it broadens and deepens into the various details of the separate histories of its twenty-eight parishes.

These will fill up and finish the picture, of which we have given here the first sketch, each and all shewing how 'the old order changeth, giving place unto the new,' and adding another to the many proofs already existing, that each distinct locality is, in its changes, social, political, and religious, but a representation of our whole fatherland."

The account of Bicester naturally takes the lead as the first of the series; and occupying more than two hundred large pages, it would seem to be exhaustive, and to have left nothing undone. As an excellent model of a history of an important parish, it has our hearty commendation. Parts III. and IV. are drawn up on the same plan, and are, we think, equally well done. We shall be pleased to see the succeeding portions.

The maps and plates are all in every way satisfactory, and the typography is particularly good and uniform throughout, though three different presses have been brought into requisition. Parts III. and IV. are from the office of Mr. Arrowsmith, of Bristol.

Ellesmere, Shropshire. A Paper by the Rev. John Peake, Vicar; with an Account of the Parish Church by the Rev. Charles Merchant, Curate. With twelve Illustrations. Shrewsbury: "Eddowes's Journal Office." 1889. 8vo, pp. 48.

Within less than fifty pages we have a comprehensive history of Ellesmere, the combined work of the vicar of the parish and his curate. In January of this year the paper was read before the Field Club at Ellesmere, and when bringing his subject to a close, the writer thus expressed himself:—"I have scamped through the history of our little town, at all events in its main features. But the scarcity of early records has made it difficult to revive a history which has not many remarkable events to distinguish it, and which has had no local historian like Gough, of Middle, or Garbett, of Wem; to illustrate some portion of it. Even Philip Henry in his voluminous Diary makes but scanty reference to Ellesmere. I must apologise for the length of my story as it is. The Ellesmere of the past had its chief interest in days of feudal warfare as a fortress on the Welsh Border. What the Ellesmere of the future may be rests with ourselves. We must do our best to support and maintain its native industries, and advance and expand its rising intelligence, and then its future history may be more stirring and more eventful than it has been in the days gone by." Mr. Merchant has added a brief, but interesting account of the parish church, and there are twelve good illustrations. The pamphlet is a reprint from *Eddowes's Shrewsbury Journal*, with alterations and additions.

A Short Sketch of the Work carried on by the Ancient Protestant Episcopal Moravian Church (or 'Unitas Fratrum'—'United Brethren') in London and District, from 1728. With twenty-three Sketches in twelve plates. Printed for the Author by Goodall and Suddick, Leeds. 1889. 4to, pp. 12.

To "E. M. C." we have already acknowledged ourselves indebted for several very interesting publications; and here we have another of the same kind, which will be found equal, we feel assured, to any of its predecessors. The writer of this narrative gladly owns his obligations to Bishop Holmes's *History of the Brethren's Church*, Benham's *Memoirs of James Hutton*, a pamphlet prepared by Bishop Hassé for the 125th anniversary of the London Congregation, and a paper entitled *History of the Moravian Chapel, 32 Fetter Lane, London*; and he certainly has made good use of the materials at his command. The pen and ink sketches are proofs of the skill of the amateur by whom they have been executed; they are of present buildings, and of such old places as can be traced and verified. It is intimated that the present pamphlet completes the series of Moravian Chapels, Preaching Houses, Schools, &c., in England and Scotland.

Andrew Brice, and the Early Exeter Newspaper Press; and, *Who wrote the "Exmoor Scolding and Courtship?"* By Thomas N. Brushfield, M.D. [1888.] 8vo, pp. 64.

Dr. Brushfield, whose name is well known to the readers of *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, has reprinted these papers from the *Transactions of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art*, 1888, vol. xx., pp. 163-214, 400-409; and his pamphlet is full of interesting and curious information. Brice, author of the *Topographic Dictionary*, etc., and a printer and journalist all his days, after a busy life in Exeter, died there in November, 1773, at the age of 83 years. As to the authorship of the "Exmoor Scolding and Courtship," the conclusion arrived at is, that Brice must have been one of the authors, and that Benjamin Bowring, great-grandfather of the late Sir John Bowring, was the other. "Whether the primary idea of the dialogues originated with them, or was obtained from some itinerant like Peter Lock, may be conjectural, but the latter is not altogether an improbability." A careful study of what Dr. Brushfield has written will reward the reader.

A List of Parish Churches retaining special Mediæval Features, Glass, Vestments, Plate, etc. Compiled by Henry Littlehales. London: Rivingtons. 1889. 12mo, pp. 44.

"The following notes, though very far from exhaustive, will, I hope," the author writes, "give a fair idea of some of the most interesting contents of the parish churches of this country . . . Brevity has been a special aim, and may perhaps in some cases have been carried too far; but it has appeared to me that the knowledge of a church containing something not ordinarily met with, might be of more value by itself than with an extended description." The names of the churches are classed (why not alphabetically?) under counties, and the object of the list is to be commended; but additions and corrections are undoubtedly required. "Its scope," as a critic has remarked, "is too extensive, and the information given too meagre." Mistakes, moreover, have been made. Why is Rampisham Church, which is in Dorsetshire, and has a "cross with an ample base and remains of a canopy," placed under Gloucestershire? Why is St. Donat's, which is in Glamorganshire, and has a "churchyard cross," placed under the same heading? The author "shall be very grateful for any additions and corrections which may be sent, which, in the event of another edition being called for, will be inserted."

The Church of St. Werburgh, Dublin. By the Rev. Samuel C. Hughes, M.A., LL.D., Rector of the United Parishes of St. Werburgh, St. John, and St. Bridget. Dublin: Hodges, Figgis, and Co. 1889. 12mo, pp. 156.

The Church of St. John the Evangelist, Dublin. By the same. Dublin: Hodges, Figgis, and Co. 1889. 12mo, pp. 136.

Ireland is not as well provided as England with good parochial histories; and every addition to the list should be very gladly welcomed. Dr. Hughes has furnished two, the third parish under his charge having been attended to in this respect by the late incumbent, the Rev. William George Carroll. The books before us are of small dimensions; but they are closely packed with details, and will be found, if we are not greatly mistaken, to give general satisfaction.

St. Werburgh's parish having been attached until lately to the chancellorship of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, much information respecting its incumbents may be found in Monck Mason's *History of St. Patrick's* and Archdeacon Cotton's *Fasti Ecclesie Hibernicæ*; some of which details are given here in an abbreviated form, with the addition of new matter. The rest

of the book is altogether new, "accumulated slowly by one whose ministry in the city has certainly not been a sinecure." We have carefully examined its contents from cover to cover, and can vouch for their general accuracy.

The parish of St. John having been connected until lately, in like manner, with Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, particulars of its incumbents are to be found in Archdeacon Cotton's *Fasts*; but excepting a few statements derived from him, the present volume is new. The form it takes follows that of *The Church of St. Werburgh*, which "was found to comprise the most information in the smallest space; and the author hopes for as favourable a reception from the press and the public." Like its companion volume, it can justly lay claim to accuracy, though of course one might pick holes in any publication, if disposed to do so. We shall merely refer to p. 66, in order that a correction may be made in the next edition. For "*Lord Charles Lindsay*" read "*the Hon. Charles Lindsay*," and a trifling blemish will disappear.

The Life of St. Columba. By William Muir; aided by the Rev. James C. Rendell. Island of Iona: Jno. McCormick and Wm. Muir. 1889. Sm. 8vo, pp. 148.

The great authority regarding this early Christian missionary is of course *The Life of St. Columba, Founder of Hy*, written by Adamnan, ninth abbot of that monastery, and edited for the Irish Archæological and Celtic Society (Dublin, 1857), by William Reeves, D.D., now Lord Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore; but to anyone who desires to learn much with little trouble from a few pages, we recommend Mr. Muir's pamphlet. Mr. Rendell, as stated on the titlepage, has translated the Latin of Adamnan.

The Journal of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland. Fourth Series. Nos. 77-79. Dublin: Hodges, Figgis, & Co. 1889. Royal 8vo, pp. 473-538, 1-22; 1-149.

Since our recent notice of this admirable journal three parts have been issued; No. 77, completing Vol. VIII. of the fourth series; and Nos. 78 and 79, the first and second portions of Vol. IX. Of these parts we can say what we said of the two immediately before them, that they contain several highly interesting papers, and that the illustrations are numerous and appropriate.

In the preface to Vol. VIII. it is observed, that, as a rule, variety has long been a striking feature in the style of the matter published by the Association from time to time. This need not surprise anyone though but slightly acquainted with the antiquarian wealth of every kind which, from the remotest period, has been permitted to survive in Ireland to the present day. True it is that monuments of mediæval splendour, comparable with the majority of the English, and even Scottish minsters, and royal or baronial strongholds, are not to be found in that part of the empire. The greater number of Irish abbey churches and later ecclesiastical remains are seldom of a strictly national character—they may be classed as Anglo-Irish. But their styles are not by any means devoid of interest; and it may be said that in detail, in beauty of moulding on capital or base, and in general chasteness of decoration, they frequently present features unexcelled in their way, though the grandest of British fanes be searched for rivals. In all other respects Ireland must be considered, in a manner, the archæological museum, not only of the British Isles, but even of many widely spread districts of the neighbouring Continent, which during the dawn of European history were occupied by people of the Celtic race.

Some Remarks on Early Christian Remains in Ireland. By Charles I. Trusted. Privately printed. Bristol: Fawn and Son. 1889. 8vo, pp. 16.

This paper was read at a recent meeting of the Clifton Antiquarian Club. It

is based on the late Mr. Petrie's standard work, *The Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland, anterior to the Anglo-Norman Invasion, comprising an Essay on the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers*; and it contains some good suggestions, which the writer's experience on the spot has enabled him to make. There are three well-executed illustrations. Tourists in search of objects worth seeing, may go further than Ireland and fare worse.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Virginia Company of London, 1619-1624. Edited, with an Introduction and Notes, by Robert A. Brock, Corresponding Secretary and Librarian of the Virginia Historical Society. Vol. II. Richmond, Va.: Published by the Society. 1889. 8vo, pp. 300.

In the last number of our "Notices of Recent Publications" we drew attention to the first volume of this work; and we then looked forward with pleasure to the speedy appearance of the second. Mr. Brock certainly has not been idle; he has presented us with the concluding volume after a very short interval; and we warmly congratulate him upon his successful undertaking. What we said of the first volume, we now say of the work in its complete form, that it is a very valuable publication, and that the great use of the "Proceedings of the Virginia Company of London" must at once be patent to the historical student.

Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science. Edited by Herbert B. Adams, and published monthly. Seventh Series. Parts I.-IX. Baltimore, Md.: Publication Agency. 1889. 8vo.

To the Publication Agency of Johns Hopkins University our thanks are due for these good proofs of well-directed literary efforts. In the seventh series, of which the greater part is before us, we have (1) "Arnold Toynbee," by F. C. Montague, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford; (2) "The Establishment of Municipal Government in San Francisco," by Bernard Moses, Ph. D., Professor of History and Politics in the University of California; (3) "Municipal History of New Orleans," by Judge William W. Howe; (4) "English Culture in Virginia," by William P. Trent, M.A., Professor of History in the University of the South; and (5) "The River Towns of Connecticut: a Study of Wethersfield, Hartford, and Windsor," by Charles M. Andrews, Fellow in History, 1888-9, Johns Hopkins University. The articles are of a high standard; and under the editorship of Mr. Adams we have everything that could be desired. The motto prefixed is by our fellow-countryman, Professor Freeman—"History is past Politics and Politics present History."

It is proposed to issue from time to time, in connection with the above publication, *Notes* on current topics of interest; and the following have appeared during the present year:—(1) "Municipal Government in England," by Dr. Albert Shaw, of Minneapolis; (2) "Social Work in Australia and London," by Mr. Wm. Grey, of London; (3) "Encouragement of Higher Education," by Professor Herbert B. Adams; (4) "The Problem of City Government," by Hon. Seth Low, of Brooklyn; (5) "The Libraries of Baltimore," by Mr. P. R. Uhler, of the Peabody Institute; (6) "Work among the Workingwomen in Baltimore," by Professor Herbert B. Adams; and (7) "Charities: the Relation of the State, the City, and the Individual to Modern Philanthropic Work," by A. G. Warner, Ph. D.

Southern Historical Society Papers. Vol. XVI. Edited by Robert A. Brock, Secretary of the Southern Historical Society. Richmond, Va.: Published by the Society. 1888. 8vo, pp. 464.

To the zeal and ability of Mr. Brock we owe this sixteenth volume of the *Southern Historical Society Papers*. On several occasions we have acknowledged our obligations to him; and we look forward with pleasure to many an expression of thanks on our part for his literary labours.

The chief object of the publication of these *Papers*, as he informs us, is to collect and preserve for the future historian material for a true history of the causes, progress, and results of the war for Southern Independence, while at the same time regard will be paid to the general history of the Southern States. Each passing year supplies increasing proof of the value and importance of the Society's publications. Distinguished soldiers of each of the late contending armies in the war between North and South, and able military critics of both continents, endorse the dictum of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, that "no library, public or private, which pretends to historical fulness, can afford to be without these volumes;" and of the (London) *Saturday Review*, that "they contain a mass of information relative to the late war, without a careful study of which no historian, however limited his scope, should venture to treat any fragment of that most interesting story." The Society possesses ample original material of the highest historical importance for the continuance of its annual serial, and the hope is cherished that liberal support will not be wanting for the due performance of this worthy purpose.

Birthday of the State of Connecticut: Celebration of the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Adoption of the First Constitution of the State of Connecticut. Hartford, Conn.: Published by the Connecticut Historical Society. 1889. 8vo, pp. 98.

This is a very pleasing memorial of an important historical event, which was celebrated by the Connecticut Historical Society and the Towns of Windsor, Hartford, and Wethersfield on January 24th, 1889. The promoters of the celebration assembled to mark by suitable exercises the fifth jubilee—the 250th anniversary of the foundation of their public State or Commonwealth, and to bring into fresh remembrance the wisdom and virtues of the founders and the grandeur of the work; and we have in print a faithful record for the benefit of future ages. This is one more proof of the veneration held by Americans for their early history and associations. With truth it may be said of the world at large, that wheresoever there is life there is growth; and in the case more immediately before us, that the grain of mustard seed has become a great tree, the little acorn a mighty oak.

New Amsterdam, New Orange, New York, with Chronological Data. By Charles W. Darling, Cor. Sec. of the Oneida Historical Society, Utica, N.Y. Privately printed. 1889. 8vo, pp. 44.

To General Darling we are indebted for a highly interesting and valuable pamphlet, which contains in a few pages a large amount of sound information. And we are not alone in our opinion; for, as one well able to judge has observed, the author has "done a good service by affording to busy readers such an admirable outline sketch of the earlier period of the colonial history of our State; especially in filling the chinks left by the general historian in the structure of that history." Prefixed are portraits of General and Mrs. Washington, representing them at the time of his inauguration as President of the United States, April 30, 1789.

The Huguenot Lovers: a Tale of the Old Dominion. By Collinson P. E. Burgwyn, A.B., C.E., etc. Richmond, Va.: Published by the Author. 1889. 12mo, pp. viii. 220.

We have been favoured with a copy of the abovenamed novel by a Southern author. The story, no doubt, is good, and the book has already had a large circulation; but a notice of it would scarcely be suitable for insertion in our pages.

A Dictionary of Heraldry. By Charles Norton Elvin, M.A.. Author of "Hand-Book of Mottoes," "Anecdotes of Heraldry," etc. London: Kent & Co. [1889.] Folio, pp. lvi. 140.

Mr. Elvin has been known to us as the author of some useful books; and he has now added considerably to our obligations. But before we say more in commendation of what he has achieved, let us state (and for the most part in his own words) what special object he had in view in the publication of this handsome volume.

His aim has been, not to furnish an account of the antiquity and progress of heraldry, but to provide as succinctly as possible, and in alphabetical order, a list of the terms met with in the science, with their appropriate illustrations. Such a work it is hoped will be of great advantage to the heraldic painter and engraver, as by means of it they will be enabled to refer, without unnecessary trouble or delay, to the subject they may desire to depict. The author therefore proposed to himself to give the terms in a plain and concise form, so that any coat which is in strict conformity with the established rules of heraldry, may easily be painted or engraved from the verbal blazoning. He further designed by the introduction of a great number of terms and engravings, not to be found in any other heraldic glossary, to supply as complete a list as possible of those used in coat armour, and thus to adapt the work not alone for the practical artist, but also for the amateur, who may wish to be able readily to blazon such coats as fall under his observation.

This is in a few words what the author proposed to do, and, beyond all doubt or question, he has been thoroughly successful. We congratulate him on the way in which he has fulfilled what he proposed to do. His volume has strong and distinct claims upon our attention, its purpose being less historical than practical; and what is highly commendable, the arrangement is exceedingly simple. More than two thousand illustrations accompany the text; and where the terms in heraldry are explained, references are made to the plates on which each subject is depicted. Students cannot fail to find the book most useful, and to the notice of all such we strongly recommend it. The typographical department has left nothing more to be desired.

The Library: a Magazine of Bibliography and Literature. Nos. I.-IX. London: Elliot Stock. 1889. 8vo, pp. 314.

The Library Association having arranged for the issue of a new monthly magazine under the above title, the first number made its appearance a few days before the close of the past year, and No. IX. now lies before us. "As their organ the magazine will endeavour to advance the objects of the Association; it will advocate the Free Library movement, and deal with the many important questions affecting the management and administration of public and private libraries. But it will have another, and, to the reader of literary tastes, a more attractive side; every number will contain original literary articles, for the high character of which the list of contributors will amply vouch." With these promises the *Library* was sent forth, and they have been verified to the letter. For the satisfactory character of the publication we are bound to thank in no small measure Mr. J. Y. W. Macalister; he has done his part right well; and, what is no slight recommendation, each number has been published with unflinching punctuality.

Lord Lawrence. By Sir Richard Temple. London: Macmillan and Co. 1889. Sm. 8vo, pp. vi. 204.

Sir Richard Temple has furnished an admirable sketch of this distinguished statesman. "I shall write," he tells us, "the following account of him as a man of action, partly from authentic records, but chiefly from personal knowledge. I was his secretary during some of the most busy and important years when he was governing the Punjab, and one of his councillors when he

was viceroy. My acquaintance with him began in 1851, and continued on intimate terms till 1870, from which time until his death I was separated from him by distance. Thus I have been in great part an eye-witness of what is to be related of him. My knowledge, too, of his views is derived, not from correspondence nor from private letters, but from verbal communication. For several years it was my chief duty so to imbue my mind with his policy and opinions that I might be able to express them in writing at a moment's notice."

It may be of special interest to some of our readers to know that soon after 1815 his parents settled at Clifton, having removed from Ostend where his father had commanded a veteran battalion during the Waterloo campaign. From Clifton young Lawrence went to a school at College Green, Bristol, walking daily over the breezy uplands which then separated the two places, in company with his brother Henry, his elder by five years. At home he enjoyed the care of one who, while forced by circumstances to be a strict manager, was a thoroughly good mother, and also the tender thoughtfulness of his sister Letitia, which he never forgot. His boyhood up to twelve was thus spent in English surroundings, and amidst English scenery of an attractive character. Despite the whirl and worry of his after-life, he ever remembered the beautiful Clifton of his day—before the rocks were pierced for railway-tunnels, or the valley spanned by a suspension-bridge. He loved the forest-clad heights, the limestone cliffs, the bed of the tidal Avon.

In Memoriam J. E. Bailey, F.S.A. By William E. A. Axon, F.R.S.L.
Manchester: Heywood. 1888. 8vo, pp. 10.

List of the Writings of John Eglington Bailey, F.S.A. By Ernest Axon.
Manchester: 1889. 8vo, pp. 22.

These pamphlets—one reprinted from the *Manchester Quarterly*, October, 1888, with a portrait of Mr. Bailey, engraved from a painting by William Percy; and the other from the *Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society*, 1888—are pleasing mementoes of a valued friend, whose active life, to the deep regret of many, was brought to a close at the comparatively early age of forty-eight years. His contributions to *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries* were numerous, and of a high class; and they have been duly included in the long list of his writings.

The Brotherhood of Letters. By J. Rogers Rees, Author of "The Diversions of a Bookworm," "The Pleasures of a Bookworm," etc. London: Elliot Stock. 1889. 12mo, pp. viii. 272.

Mr. Elliot Stock here offers to the public another of his well-printed volumes; and we feel assured that its contents will prove particularly acceptable to a large number of readers. "It is written," one has truly remarked, "for those who love literature and its makers, and to whom a little forgetting of self in the companionship of men of letters serves as an occasional refreshment of spirit in the daily pilgrimage along the dusty paths of life. Among the authors introduced to the reader through its pages will be found many with notable names in literature; with whom to walk, if only in imagination, is a never-failing source of pleasure, and whose converse is one of the few relaxations with which a reasonable man may with safety solace himself." The same quaint and happy style in which it is composed, gained for the author's former works a ready welcome and wide appreciation.

The Index Library: a Series of Indexes and Calendars to British Records.
Edited by W. P. W. Phillimore, M.A., B.C.L. Parts XIII.-XXI.
London: Charles J. Clark. 1889. 8vo.

In the last number of our "Notices" we drew attention at some length to this admirable series. Nine monthly parts have since appeared with remarkable

regularity; and the very favourable opinion we then expressed, has been confirmed in every respect. Three volumes, respectively entitled *Northamptonshire and Rutland Wills, 1510-1652*, *Chancery Proceedings*, vol. i., and *Royalist Composition Papers*, vol. i., are now ready; others are making steady and satisfactory progress, including the *Signet Index*, which will be ready before the close of the year; and thus, to say nothing of unfinished portions, during its first two years the *Index Library* will have completed and issued no less than four large-sized volumes of useful indexes.

Our readers are no doubt aware that a "Series of Gloucester and Bristol Records" is in contemplation, under the editorship of Mr. Phillimore; but it can do no harm to remind them of the matter. It is intended to issue such records relating to the county as are usually printed by Record Societies. Two hundred subscribers will be required, to enable the editor to print at least three hundred pages annually. The series will be printed in the same size and style as the *Index Library*; and the documents which will first be taken in hand are "Gloucester and Bristol Wills," 1541-1652, "Gloucester Marriage Licenses" from 1661, "Gloucestershire Feet of Fines," and probably the "Inquisitiones post Mortem." If the support be sufficient, a sheet of "Miscellanea" will occasionally be given, in which abstracts of documents in private hands of a date not later than the year 1700 may be included. All the sections will be separately paged, so that they can be bound up in distinct volumes, which must eventually become standard works of their kind, and a necessity for the library of every one in the least degree interested in the history of the county. Many have subscribed, but more are required to ensure success.

Notices of Recent Publications.

[“GLOUCESTERSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES.”]

Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, for 1888-89. Vol. XIII., part 2. Edited by Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., etc. Bristol: Printed for the Society by Jefferies and Sons. [1889.] 8vo, pp. viii. 241-434.

In this concluding portion of the thirteenth annual volume of the Society's *Transactions* we find the following valuable papers:—

1. *Scriven's Conduit* [Gloucester]. By Henry Medland.
2. *Institutions to Tockington Free Chapel.* By Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., etc.
3. *Gloucester: the Cathedral Monuments.* By the late Matthew Holbeche Bloxam, F.S.A.
4. *The Guilds of Gloucester.* By the Rev. William Bazeley, M.A., Hon. Secretary.
5. *Notes on the Church of St. Bartholomew, Churchdown.* By the Rev. Frederick Smith, M.A., LL.D., Vicar.
6. *Roman Bristol and Roman Gloucester compared with the Castra Prætoria and the Sites of the Castra Peregrina, and of the Castra Equites Singulares at Rome.* By George Esdaile, C.E.
7. *Testa de Nevill Returns for the County of Gloucester. No. 3.* By Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.
8. *Some Account of the Parish of Brookthorpe.* By the Rev. J. Melland Hall, M.A., Rector of Harescombe.
9. *The Seals of the City of Gloucester.* By W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., Assistant Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries.

An obituary notice of Dr. Francis Day, of Cheltenham, who was an original member of the Society, is inserted. There are likewise nearly twenty pages of “*Notices of Recent Archaeological Publications,*” an index and titlepage for the volume, and a list of the members, with other information. The Society continues, we are happy to learn, to make satisfactory progress in every respect.

Proceedings of the Clifton Antiquarian Club, for 1888-89. Vol. II., part i. Edited by Alfred E. Hudd, F.S.A., Hon. Secretary. Bristol: Printed for the Club. [1889.] Royal 8vo, pp. 92.

A fair amount of good work has been done by the Clifton Club in the course of the year. The present part of the *Proceedings* is the fourth annual issue; it has been brought out, like the three before it, in creditable style, and contains seven interesting papers:—

1. *The Restoration of St. Mark's, or The Mayor's Chapel, Bristol.* By W. R. Barker, J.P.
2. *Remarks on Lingard's "Battle of Clifton Down," with Notes on other misrepresentations of History in the Neighbourhood of Bristol.* By Professor James Rowley.
3. *Some Remarks on Early Christian Remains in Ireland.* By Charles I. Trusted.
4. *The Roman Villa at Chedworth.* By Alfred T. Martin, M.A.

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5. The Chambered Tumulus at Heston Brake, Monmouthshire. By the Rev. William Bagnall-Oakeley, M.A.

6. Bristol and its Neighbourhood in Domesday. By the Rev. Charles S. Taylor, M.A.

7. The Discovery of Romano-British Interments at Bristol. By Alfred T. Martin, M.A.

Mr. Trusted's paper has been separately noticed, and we propose now to do the same with regard to Mr. Barker's on The Mayor's Chapel. The meetings and excursions of the Club are duly recorded, and some archaeological notes appended.

"*Gloucestriana*," or *Papers relating to the City of Gloucester*. By John Joseph Powell, Q.C., formerly M.P. for the City. Printed for Private Circulation. [Gloucester, 1890.] 8vo, pp. viii. 200.

Judge Powell, in the brief preface to this recent contribution to the steadily increasing stock of Gloucestershire historical works, modestly informs the reader, that "the following papers, collected from local newspapers and other periodical publications, are printed for private circulation amongst the writer's friends, not from any delusive idea that they have any literary merit, but because the information contained in them has been obtained by much research from sources not readily accessible, and because it is hoped they may tend to cherish the affection with which the old City is regarded by its citizens." We are confident that everyone who may be so fortunate as to possess a copy of this volume, will prize it highly, as replete with information, not only for Gloucester men, whether entitled to the name by birth or by adoption, but for the historical student in general.

As the best plan of intimating beforehand what the reader may find in the volume, we give the headings of the several chapters:—1. On the Early Trade, Manufactures, and Commerce of Gloucester; 2. Summary of Foreign Imports and Exports at Gloucester, from 1856; 3. The Case of the Citizens of Gloucester, 1857-1862; 4. The Gloucester Journal, 1860; 5. Journal of a Gloucestershire Justice, 1715-1756; 6. Gloucester Election, 1862; 7. "The Members for Gloucester"; 8. Old Gloucester; 9. International Arbitration; 10. A Strange Incident connected with the Election Petition at Gloucester; 11. The Death of King Edward II.; and 12. A Boy Bishop.

To do anything like justice to the foregoing subjects would require a lengthened notice, and such we had resolved to give, as not more than what is justly due to the learned writer and his instructive volume; but on reflection we think it better to refrain for the present. We hope to make Judge Powell's papers the subjects of more Notes than one, and in this way to deal more satisfactorily with what he has so admirably treated, than could be done in any ordinary notice, no matter how extended we might be able to make it.

The charming appearance of the volume is well calculated to maintain the high character achieved by Mr. John Bellows, of Gloucester, for first-class typography.

St. Mark's, or The Mayor's Chapel, Bristol. By W. R. Barker. 1889. Royal 8vo, pp. 36.

In Mr. Barker's excellent paper, which is the first article in the second volume of the *Proceedings of the Clifton Antiquarian Club*, and has likewise been issued in separate form, but not for sale, we have many interesting particulars of St. Mark's (or, as it is more commonly called, The Mayor's Chapel), Bristol, which was re-opened on Sunday, September 29, 1889, after a careful and expensive restoration. Part i. is headed "The Restoration," and was read before the Club in the preceding January; while Part ii. consists

of "Historical Memoranda," from the writings of local historians and the Corporation records; with the addition of details of the movement, from first to last, for the restoration and re-fitting of the building.

It is almost superfluous to mention, that there are differences of opinion with respect to what has been done; and that while some commend the work as admirable, others look upon it as far from satisfactory. But let one only calmly contrast the state of the structure as it was two years ago, with what it is now; and he must, we think, allow that hearty thanks are due to the committee for the manner in which they have discharged their undertaking. The movement, Mr. Barker reminds us, first took shape about nine years ago, during the second year of the mayoralty of Mr. (now Sir Joseph D.) Weston. Plans were furnished by Mr. Pearson, who was at the time engaged as architect on the adjacent Cathedral. During the year 1888 the Mayor, Mr. (now Sir Charles) Wathen, undertook personally the collection of the large sum required for the work under the arrangement with the City Council. And having been elected to the mayoralty for the fourth time in November of that year, he carried on the work of collecting the funds required, and was rewarded by finding his applications responded to so generously, that the amount of the estimated cost was speedily covered.

The Gloucester and Bristol Diocesan Kalendar for 1890. With a Map of the Diocese. Gloucester: Partridge and Robins. Sm. 8vo, vi. 232.

This year's issue is apparently free from errors, and "up to date," and furnishes, within a small compass, a large amount of useful diocesan and general information. The map appears to be the same as in the preceding issue.

The Bristol Mercury Centenary. From the *Bristol Mercury*, March 1st, 1890; with two Supplements. Folio.

Messrs. William and Harold Lewis, the proprietors of the *Bristol Mercury*, have lately celebrated the centenary of their journal; and as pleasing memorials of the happy event, they have presented to their friends three reprints in a handsome cover, on the front of which is a full length figure of Mercury, from the picture by W. B. Richmond, A.R.A., in the Grosvenor Gallery. They have reprinted the article which appeared in the *Mercury* on the 1st of last March; and with it, as special supplements, they have given *facsimiles* of the *Bristol Weekly Mercury* of December 1, 1716, and of the *Bristol Mercury*, and *Universal Advertiser* ("Vol. I. No. 1.") of March 1, 1790. "The two *facsimiles*," they say, "which we present to our readers to-day have been prepared by Messrs. H. W. Caslon and Sons, whose firm supplied the founts from which the *Bristol Mercury* was printed in 1790, as well as those in use at the present time. The *Bristol Mercury* of 1715 was printed from Dutch type, which William Caslon copied when he set up his foundry in 1716. We are deeply indebted to Messrs. Caslon for the beautiful manner in which they have carried out a difficult work, but with them it has been in the fullest sense a labour of love." In the second *facsimile* there are some rather curious items of local intelligence.

Records of Yarlington: being the History of a Country Village. By T. E. Rogers, M.A., Chancellor of the Diocese of Bath and Wells, and Recorder of Wells. London: Elliot Stock. 1890. 4to, pp. x. 94.

A writer in the *Saturday Review* has made the sweeping and unjust assertion, that "the dullest of all dull books is a conscientiously compiled parochial history." We disagree with him *in toto*; and we feel thankful to the author of the work before us, that he has committed his literary labours to the press. His work contains the substance, in an extended form, of a

lecture on "The Records of my Village," delivered by him in the neighbouring towns of Castle Cary and Wincanton. It proves beyond contradiction, that though "conscientiously compiled," a "parochial history" may be made a particularly interesting publication; and we welcome what we have received as an excellent addition to our stock of works on the history of Somerset.

A glance at the table of contents will shew what the author had in view. His volume is divided into chapters, under separate headings:—1. The Manor of Yarlington, from Domesday to 1541; 2. Yarlington and its Owners, from 1541 to 1592; 3. Yarlington and the Berkeleys, from 1592 to the Death of Maurice Berkeley, Esq., January, 1673-74; 4. Madam Jael Berkeley (her Trials and Triumphs): the Roynons and Godolphins, from 1673 to 1712; and 5. The Marquis of Carmarthen, Vendor, 1782. There is also an appendix, containing a list of the Incumbents of Yarlington Parish, from 1314 to the present year, and copies of the Monumental Inscriptions in the church and churchyard; and, what sometimes is not the case, an index has been supplied.

"To the Council and Members of the Somerset Record Society this attempt to resuscitate, for the purposes of a parish history, the dry bones of sundry old deeds and muniments of title, is respectfully inscribed, in the hope that they will not disdain a wholly unauthorized offering, which their own example in similar research has suggested to the writer." The "attempt" has, we think, been successfully carried out in every detail; and we have pleasure indeed in expressing our high approval of what Mr. Rogers has done.

Memorials of Dead in the Church & Churchyard of the Parish of Bushley, in the Diocese and County of Worcester. Carefully transcribed by E. R. D. in the year of our Lord 1889. Tewkesbury: W. North. 1889. Sm. 8vo, pp. iv. 40.

In a small sized pamphlet, without any needless waste of paper, the Rev. E. R. Dowdeswell, Vicar of Bushley, has published a very careful copy of all the inscriptions now legible on the monuments and tombstones in the church and churchyard of his parish. To facilitate reference, a good index of names has been provided. One at least of those mentioned has found a place in English history, the Right Hon. William Dowdeswell, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer in the years 1765 and 1766, and whose epitaph was written by his great friend, Edmund Burke. In what he has here done so well, Mr. Dowdeswell has set a good example to other clergymen who are similarly circumstanced, and many, we trust, will follow in his steps before it may be too late to do so. We have reason to hope that a transcript of the Bushley registers, which date from 1538, and are in a capital state of preservation, will ere long add to the obligations under which he has placed us.

The Wriothesley Tomb in Titchfield Church: its Monumental Effigies and Heraldry. By Benj. W. Greenfield, F.S.A., Barrister-at-Law. 1889. 8vo.

To the author we are indebted for a copy of his paper, which was read at a meeting of the Southampton Literary and Philosophical Society, October 15th, 1888, and has since been reprinted from the *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club*. The subject of it affects an object of high monumental art hitherto left undescribed by the local historian, although attention was called to it on the occasion of a visit to Titchfield by the above-named Club (May 24th, 1888), when Mr. Shore gave an account of the Wriothesley family, their territorial possessions in the county, and their last resting place. We are pleased to have the opportunity of bringing this able paper under the notice of our readers, and more especially as Mr. Greenfield, from his contributions to our pages, is not by any means a stranger.

Yorkshire Legends and Traditions. By the Rev. Thomas Parkinson, F.R. Hist. S. Second Series. London: Elliot Stock. 1889. 8vo, pp. x. 246.

Not long since we had the pleasure of noticing the first series of these *Legends and Traditions*; and being satisfied, after a careful examination, that Mr. Parkinson had "produced a very good and entertaining book, having gleaned much that probably without him would have been left to sink into oblivion, if not to perish," and knowing, moreover, that his stock had been growing under his hand for years, and was by no means exhausted by the publication of the volume, we heartily wished him every encouragement to proceed. The reading public failed not to appreciate his labours, and another volume is the happy result. By way of introduction to this second series, he has little, he informs us, to add to what was said with reference to the first. The stories are similar in scope and character—historical and apocryphal, and ranging "from grave to gay, from lively to severe"—to those of the previous series; and they in like manner are drawn from sources wide, and often dissimilar. The same principle, as to the relation of legend and tradition with art and poetry, local and otherwise, has continued to guide the writer, so that many of the legends and traditions are again told in the words of their original, or their poetical, narrators. The subject, in fact, would seem to be inexhaustible. A long series of "Yorkshire Legends" by Mr. F. Ross, F.R. Hist. S., in the *Leeds Mercury* a few years ago, contains many stories not referred to by Mr. Parkinson; while the traditions and romance of families, connected with the county, and not to be found in his two volumes, would suffice for a third. "Nothing," he says, "would gratify the writer more than to find some abler hand taking up, and continuing, his work in these directions." We take upon ourselves to suggest, that the work could not be in better hands than his, and that he is "the right man in the right place"; and we feel assured that his labours will not fail to be appreciated in the future, but will be valued as highly as they have been in the past.

Short Accounts of the Work carried on by the Ancient Protestant Episcopal Moravian Church (or 'Unitas Fratrum'—'United Brethren') in Ireland, from 1846. Part I. With Portrait, Map, and 43 Sketches in XXI. Plates. Printed for the Author by Goodall and Suddick, Leeds. 1889. 4to, pp. 20.

On several occasions we have had the pleasure of noticing very interesting publications connected with the Moravian Church. We now have another such publication before us, for which also we are to thank "E. M. C.," of Upper Wortley, Leeds. A few words will suffice to show that we have good reason, and are in duty bound, to do so.

The scene of this publication is Ireland; and with a portrait of the Rev. John Cennick, and a map of preaching stations and settlements, there are no less than forty-three pen and ink sketches of present buildings and such old places as can be traced and verified, in Dublin, Belfast, and other parts of the country. These are the work of an amateur, on whom they reflect no little credit. The letterpress furnishes a short description of the ministerial work carried on from year to year, and we have read it with the deepest interest. The first part only having as yet appeared, we shall await, with some impatience, the issue of the remainder.

An Account of the Antiseptic Vaults of St. Michan's Church, Dublin. By Arthur Vicars, F.S.A. Dublin: Ponsonby. 1888. 8vo, pp. 16.

This paper, treating of a curious subject, was read by the author at the annual meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, held at Leamington. Of the vaults of St. Michan's, which display

peculiar antiseptic properties for preserving the bodies of the dead, he has supplied some remarkable particulars, but to his pages we must refer the reader who may wish to know what he has written. We have space merely for a part of his concluding paragraph. "One can only," he says, "make conjectures as to the probable causes of the phenomena observed in these vaults; but it would be interesting to compare the soil and surrounding circumstances of the vaults with vaults elsewhere, which have a similar reputation, in the hope of finding some dessicating and preservative property common to all. I consider it to be more a question for a scientific man than for an antiquary, so I have done no more than 'clear the air' from tradition and legendary accounts attaching to these vaults, and gather matter, which it is to be hoped some scientific authority may make use of with a view to elucidating what appears to be still a mystery."

Journal of a Tour in Iceland, with Notes on "Madeira as I found it." By Charles Dalton, F.R.G.S. Hull: Printed for Private Circulation. 1889. 8vo, pp. iv. 36.

This forms the sequel to Mr. Dalton's "Journal of a Tour in Iceland in 1878," the first half having appeared in Mr. Wildridge's *Hull Illustrated Journal*, which has ceased to exist. The notes on Madeira, which island, the author tells us, he visited in the spring of 1878, "are thrown in as a rough illustration of the diversity in scenery and temperature between the land of ice and fire and the little Atlantic island where the vine and the sugar-cane flourish." A perusal of the pamphlet will repay the reader.

An Examination of the English Ancestry of George Washington. By Henry F. Waters, A.M. Boston: Printed for the New England Historic Genealogical Society. 1889. 8vo, pp. 54.

Mr. Waters, as our readers will probably remember, has given from time to time many sound proofs of indefatigable and successful literary research, and his recent *Examination of the English Ancestry of George Washington* is a striking addition to the number. The subject is one upon which it would gratify us to enlarge. But want of space forbids; and as the object especially in view is to recommend to others a careful study of the paper, and not ourselves to enter into particulars, we think that we cannot carry out our purpose more effectively than by quoting the words of a well-known writer in *Notes and Queries* (7th S. viii. 406):—"Some time ago I sent a short account of Col. Chester's researches, which, after all his immense labour, failed to connect the John and Lawrence [Washington] of Virginia, the first emigrants, with their English ancestors; and I expressed a fear that where Col. Chester had failed we could hardly hope that any one else would succeed. But, happily, my fears were vain; and Mr. Waters, after immense efforts, has fastened on to the chain the missing link. Assumption and guessing, the besetting sins of the common pedigree-hunter, are utterly abjured by him; and his paper, communicated to the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* [October, 1889], and since separately republished, is a pattern of perseverance and skill." What Mr. Dixon has thus written is amply sufficient for our purpose.

Sixty Folk-Tales from exclusively Slavonic Sources. Translated, with Brief Introductions and Notes, by the Rev. A. H. Wratislaw, M.A., sometime Fellow and Tutor of Christ's College, Cambridge. London: Elliot Stock. 1889. Sm. 8vo, pp. xii. 316.

A writer has observed that Folk-lore is now being handled with a depth and breadth of treatment, which has made it as interesting a study to the scholar as it has always been a delightful recreation to the young. But, with

the exception of the Great Russian Folk-tales, which were translated, edited, and illustrated by the late Mr. Ralston, the mines of Slavonic Folk-lore have been little worked in the interest of the English reader. The subject cannot, however, be exhaustively treated without the aid of the Slavs, the last of the Aryan family to arrive in Europe. It is therefore hoped that the stories in Mr. Wratislaw's volume, which are in many respects peculiar, will contribute towards elucidating and illustrating a branch of science with regard to which we are as yet only in possession of imperfect data. He has prefixed brief introductions, has appended notes explanatory of several of the stories, and has given short sketches of interesting matters relating to the history, language, and literature of the nationalities to which the stories respectively belong. Every care has been taken to make the tales exact representatives of their originals, and in only two cases has it been found requisite to make any omission or alteration. The volume cannot possibly fail to arrest the attention of a large class of readers.

A Book for Boys and Girls; or, Country Rhymes for Children. By John Bunyan. London: Elliot Stock. 1890. 12mo, pp. xxviii. 8, 79 [80].

This is a *facsimile* of the edition published in 1686, with an introduction, giving a full account of the work, by the Rev. John Brown, D.D., author of *John Bunyan: his Life, Times, and Work*, and no mean authority. A book with the above title has from time to time appeared in some of the earlier lists of Bunyan's works, and has been a puzzle to many, no copy of the edition issued by the author having been found until lately, though diligent search was made by Mr. Ofor and others. Thus, the matter remained a mystery until a copy was secured within the last few months for the British Museum. As far as is known, it is the only copy extant; and therefore the rarity of the work, the curious features which characterise it, and the interest taken in anything fresh from Bunyan's pen, assuredly warrant the publication of a *facsimile* of this choice little volume. By permission of the Trustees of the Museum it has been reproduced by photography; it is printed on antique paper, and is appropriately bound in contemporary binding.

The ABC both in Latyn & Englyshe. With an Introduction by E. S. Shuckburgh, M.A., Librarian of Emmanuel College. London: Elliot Stock. 1889. 8vo, pp. xii. 18.

Amongst the treasures in the library of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, there is what is believed to be a unique specimen of the ABC primers, which were published soon after Henry VIII. fell out with the Church of Rome. It is a thin 8vo in black letter, commencing with the alphabet, going on through the Lord's Prayer, the Apostles' Creed, and other pieces, and concluding with certain prayers and graces. With the aid of photography, Mr. Elliot Stock has been enabled to produce, in exact *facsimile*, a small impression of this curious little book, which the late Mr. Bradshaw considered to have been printed in 1538, and which is the earliest known copy of an English primer.

Pages in Facsimile from A Layman's Prayer-Book in English, about 1400 A.D. By Henry Littlehales. London: Rivingtons. 1890. 4to, pp. xiv. 14.

We gladly acknowledge ourselves indebted to Mr. Littlehales for his recent publication, in which are mediæval versions of the Lord's Prayer, Te Deum, Magnificat, etc., edited from the original in the British Museum, MS. 27,592. A carefully written introduction is prefixed; and from it we learn that the manuscript, whence the *facsimiles* have been selected, is unfortunately imperfect, leaves containing the Creed and other interesting portions having been removed. The greater part, however, remains, including the Litany and the Ten

Commandments. "The pages reproduced," he informs us, "are amongst the most interesting in the volume The only manuscript prymer yet printed is that given in Mr. Maskell's *Monumenta Ritualia*, and further information on the subject must be sought there, where the whole matter is dealt with at some length and with masterly ability. The slight sketch of the prymer in the following pages is," Mr. Littlehales adds, "in great part an addition to that furnished by Mr. Maskell, as I have endeavoured to treat the matter from a different stand-point. . . . In the following sketch I have stated various opinions, but as in every case I have furnished extracts and references upon which they are based, it is open to those who cannot agree with me to search for themselves, and to form their own conclusions." Differences of opinion undoubtedly exist, and the reader is recommended to judge carefully for himself from the materials laid before him. In any case, the typography of the volume is highly creditable to all concerned in its production.

Rambles in Book-Land. By Wm. Davenport Adams. London: Elliot Stock. 1889. 12mo, pp. viii. 226.

In No. 10 of our "Notices" we drew attention to *By-Ways in Book-Land*, by Mr. Wm. Davenport Adams; and we now have the pleasure of introducing to our readers another work by the same writer. "Encouraged," as he states in his preface, "by the kind reception accorded, on both sides of the Atlantic, to his *By-Ways in Book-Land*, the author has ventured to prepare another volume—similar in aim, character, size, and appearance—in the hope that it may meet with similar good fortune." In it he has dealt in a pleasing manner with some literary topics which interested him, and he trusts that they will prove no less interesting to others. We feel assured from what we have read that he will not be disappointed.

In the little volume before us, let us not omit to mention, we have another specimen of Mr. Elliot Stock's many choicely-printed publications.

Notices of Recent Publications.

["GLOUCESTERSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES."]

Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, for 1889-90. Vol. XIV., part i. Edited by Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., etc. Bristol: Printed by Jefferies & Sons. [1890.] 8vo, pp. 188.

In this first part of the fourteenth volume we have, with a brief account of the Society's visit to Berkeley Castle in May, 1889, the following papers:—

1. The Architectural History of Avening Church. By R. Herbert Carpenter, F.S.A., and B. Ingelow, Architects.
2. Testa de Nevill Returns for the County of Gloucester. No. 8. By Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.
3. The Ancient Apse of Deerhurst Church. By the Rev. George Butterworth, M.A., Vicar.
4. History of the Manor and Advowson of Clifford Chambers, and some Account of its Possessors. By Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., V.P., etc.
5. Abbot Newland's Roll of the Abbots of St. Augustine's Abbey by Bristol. Communicated by I. H. Jeayes, British Museum.
6. Sanctuary Knockers. By Mary Ellen Bagnall-Oakley.
7. "Pychencumbe." Abstracts of Original Documents in the Registers of the Abbey of St. Peter, Gloucester. Communicated by the Rev. John Melland Hall, M.A.

There is likewise an obituary notice of the Rev. Prebendary H. M. Scarth; with more than twenty pages of "Notices of Recent Archæological Publications." The papers which we have enumerated, are of a high order, and well calculated to maintain the Society's fair reputation.

Rental of all the Houses in Gloucester, A.D. 1455. Compiled by Robert Cole, Canon of Llanthony; edited, with a translation, by W. H. Stevenson; and issued under the authority of the Corporation of Gloucester. Gloucester: Printed by John Bellows. 1890. 4to, pp. xx. 148.

This is a careful transcript of the valuable Gloucester rent-roll drawn up in 1455 by Robert Cole, a canon of Llanthony Priory, near Gloucester. The roll is of parchment, and measures 33 feet in length by 15 inches in width. It gives an account of every house in the borough, the names of the owner and tenant, the tenant's trade, the amount of rent, the amount payable for landgavel rent, and, in many cases, an abstract of title from the time of Henry III. The four main streets are taken in turn, the houses on each side of the street being given *seriatim* in separate columns, and then the side streets and lanes are similarly described. Between the columns a space is left to represent the roadway. In this space are curious drawings of the various churches, chapels, friaries, wells, the pillory, etc., which have been reproduced in facsimile. The work is thus practically a survey and directory as well as a rent-roll of the city in 1455; and it is doubtful whether any other borough possesses such a minute survey of so early a date. In printing this probably unique record the original Latin is given (the contracted words being extended), and it is accompanied by an English translation on the opposite page. On the back of the roll there is an elaborate and carefully compiled pedigree of the kings of England from William the Conqueror to Henry VI. Historical sketches of each monarch are given in English; and these have a double value, (1) as representing the popular English history of the period, and (2) as specimens of the Gloucestershire dialect in the fifteenth century.

The work has been ably edited (as was to be expected) by Mr. Stevenson, with a full index and descriptive introduction, and is indeed a valuable addition to our stock of local publications. While with regard to the typography,

[No. 13—October, 1890.]

Mr. Bellows has done his part admirably, notwithstanding impediments in his way ("the work having proved most difficult to represent in type," and "the labour having been much greater than could have been anticipated"), and has produced a very handsomely printed volume.

We have only to add, that the edition is limited, and cannot at any time become "a drug in the market;" and that the *Calendar of the Records of the Corporation of Gloucester*, under the same able editorship, is in the press, and may soon be expected.

Twenty Years' History of Stroud, 1870-1890. By John Libby. With Illustrations. Stroud: Printed by Edward Hulbert. [1890.] 8vo, pp. viii. 162.

In 1871 the late Mr. Paul Hawkins Fisher published his admirable history entitled *Notes and Recollections of Stroud*, having concluded the work he had undertaken with these touching words:—"Here the writer lays down his pen toward the close of a serene autumn day, in the ninety-second year of his age; wishing happiness to all who may find pleasure in the past history of Stroud, or who shall take a worthy part in forming a new one,—to be as lovingly and faithfully chronicled by some future Old Inhabitant." Twenty years have since passed away, and the cherished hope of seeing a new and enlarged edition has not been fulfilled. Nevertheless we do not despair. The author's son, Major Fisher, we understand, has such a work in contemplation; and we feel certain that when it does appear, it will prove most acceptable to a large number of readers in Stroud and elsewhere. The book has long been out of print, and copies, when for sale, bring a high price.

But what meanwhile has been done? The legacy bequeathed to "some future Old Inhabitant" by Mr. Fisher, might have fallen (as Mr. Libby writes in his preface) to some one better qualified; but lest the history of the decades which have elapsed should pass without note or comment, he has himself undertaken the duty, and has done his best to chronicle at least some of the events which have taken place. His object has been to supply the inhabitants of Stroud with a review of the progress which their town has made within the last twenty years, and thus to carry out, so far, the wishes of that "Old Inhabitant" who so faithfully and lovingly brought its history down to the year 1870. He does not by any means expect that his work will rank as a literary production with *Notes and Recollections of Stroud*; but he hopes at least to make it interesting to those who, like himself, have been contributors to the work-a-day life of this busy town and neighbourhood, and to the many visitors who come from time to time to see the beauties of the adjacent hills and valleys.

Mr. Libby, we think, has done well what he volunteered to do; and the public would appear to be of the same opinion, the first edition having been soon disposed of, and a second and cheaper one being in preparation. The contents of his volume have been arranged under these headings:—(1) Street Improvements; (2) Public Buildings; (3) Manufacturing and Industrial History; (4) Educational History; (5) Railway Extension; and (6) Political History. On these subjects he has collected a large amount of information, which, we doubt not, will prove useful to the future historian. The profits are to be applied in aid of the Centenary Fund of the Stroud Hospital.

An Analysis of the Domesday Survey of Gloucestershire. By Charles S. Taylor, Vicar of St. Thomas the Martyr, Bristol. Bristol: C. T. Jefferies and Sons. 1889. 8vo, pp. vi. 348.

To Mr. Taylor we are indebted for a particularly interesting and important volume. In No. 9, p. 78, we briefly noticed the appearance of the second part; and now by the publication of the fourth we have the work complete. It is not, as the author informs us, put forward as in any way a general

commentary on Domesday, but chiefly as an application to the record for Gloucestershire of the methods of interpretation used by the Rev. R. W. Ayton with regard to Dorset in his *Key to Domesday*, and to Somerset in his *Domesday Studies*; with only so much of explanation as seemed necessary to make the record clear. The time, he adds, for a commentary on the Survey has not yet come, for the science of Domesday has not yet passed beyond the stage of experiment; and knowledge of the subject will be best promoted by patient work on the text of the record of each shire, by those who have learned to be prepared for very wide differences of treatment in the various parts of England. Not till this has been done for a sufficient number of shires in each of the Commissioners' districts, will the materials have been collected for a complete knowledge of the methods employed in the compilation of the record, and the signification of the terms used in it.

Mr. Taylor has done his part well towards the accomplishment of this desirable object. The work has occupied a large share of his leisure time for five years, but it has been a labour thoroughly enjoyed. To others of similar tastes and capabilities he has set a praiseworthy example.

Cheltenham Public Library: Catalogue of the Lending and Reference Departments. Compiled by William Jones, Chief Librarian. Cheltenham: Norman, Sawyer, & Co. 1890. Royal 8vo, pp. viii. 296.

A short time only has elapsed since the adoption of the Public Libraries Act in Cheltenham; and yet, as proved by the volume before us, the Public Library there has made rapid progress, and already takes a high position on the list of such institutions. The arrangement of the catalogue is that which, in the opinion of librarians, is most suited to the wants of the public, each book being entered in the one alphabet under author, title, and subject. The classification is clear; and the object aimed at by the compiler, namely, "to increase the popularity of the library by bringing before the public the extent of its resources, and to further its usefulness as an educational institution," cannot fail to be realised. In the lending department there are 10,291 books, and in the reference department 7,171; and the heavy task of cataloguing them devolved on Mr. Jones, who is to be congratulated on the successful result of his undertaking.

The "Day Library of Natural History" forms a very valuable part of the collection; it has been presented by the Misses Day, as a memorial of their father, the late Francis Day, Esq., M.D., of Cheltenham, and consists of 1,203 volumes, bearing more particularly on Fish and Fish Culture.

A Sketch History of Bristol and Clifton. By James Baker, F.R.G.S. Illustrated by Henry Whatley and other Artists. [1890.] 4to, pp. 14.

Mr. Baker, of Clifton, has here favoured us with a re-issue of an article from one of Messrs. Cassell and Co.'s many useful volumes. It is a paper headed "Bristol," and, without any change of paging, is taken from *Cities of the World*, pp. 59-72. Good though it be, it is rather too sketchy to stand alone. The illustrations are to be commended.

John Darke's Sojourn in the Cotteswolds and Elsewhere. By S. S. Buckman, F.G.S. London: Chapman & Hall. 1890. Sm. 8vo, pp. viii. 204.

In these sketches there is a laudable desire to do for the Cotteswolds and elsewhere what has been successfully done for Lancashire, Yorkshire, Dorset, and other counties. But the author's stories, we must say, are not very characteristic, and he does not appear to have altogether succeeded in fixing the dialect.

The History of Saint Agnes Parish. Bristol: Printed by J. W. Arrowsmith. 1890. 4to, pp. iv. 36.

We have here an interesting account of an important work in Bristol under-

taken and successfully carried out chiefly by members of Clifton College. But for particulars we refer to the book itself, and to the Rev. J. M. Wilson's *Sermon preached in St. Agnes Parish Church* on March 7th, 1886, the first Sunday after its consecration.

Somersetshire Archeological and Natural History Society's Proceedings, 1889.
Vol. XXXV. (N.S., Vol. XV.) Taunton: T. M. Hawkins. 1890.
8vo, pp. x. 56, 164.

This Society has held its forty-second annual meeting, and seems to gather strength from year to year. It shows no signs of the infirmities of old age. Of its formation Mr. May, of Minehead, in a letter to the Hon. Secretary, has given this account:—"As I am the only surviving founder of the Society, it may interest you to learn how it came into existence. To Mr. Chas. E. Giles belongs the sole credit of its inception. He early discussed the subject with Mr. W. Franck Elliot and myself—then with the Rev. F. T. Dymock, Rev. F. Warre, Rev. W. R. Crotch, and Mr. W. Baker of Bridgwater. Meetings were held in my rooms in Fore Street, Taunton, where the rules were formulated, members admitted, meetings arranged, etc. A museum was commenced in a small room in Castle Green, of which I took charge until a curator was appointed." The Library (of which a well-compiled catalogue has been lately printed) and the Museum are safely, and most appropriately, deposited in Taunton Castle, and may be left to speak for themselves. The operations of the Society, it may be well to note, are carried on within its proper limits, the managers keeping well in view the original design, and not interfering in any way with the work of kindred institutions elsewhere.

With other interesting information, we find in Part I. the report of the Forty-first Annual Meeting, the President's Address, and particulars of Minehead Church, Bratton Court, Selworthy Church, West Lynch Chapel, Culbone, Porlock, and Luccombe Churches, Dunster, and Cleve Abbey, to which excursions were made. In Part II. there are these papers:—

1. The Triassic Rocks of West Somerset and the Devonian Rocks on their borders. By W. A. E. Ussher.
2. Notes on Exford. By the Rev. Prebendary J. G. Howes.
3. The Admiralty Court of Minehead. By E. Chisholm-Batten.
4. A Benevolence granted to Charles II. by the Hundreds of Williton, Freemanors, and Carhampton. By Emanuel Green, F.S.A.
5. The Buildings of Cleve Abbey. By Edmund Buckle, M.A.
6. St. Bridget's Chapel, Beckery. By John Morland.
7. The Beauchamp Castle and Free Chapel at Stoke-under-Ham.

There are likewise obituary notices of William Edward Surtees, D.C.L., D.L. (whose large and valuable collection of books has been presented by his widow to the Society, and is now at Taunton), and James Hurly Pring, M.D.; with List of Members, etc.

Some Account of the Barony and Town of Okehampton: its Antiquities and Institutions. Enlarged from the Collections made by Bridges, Thomas, and Fothergill. New Edition by W. H. K. Wright, F.R.Hist. Soc., Borough Librarian, Plymouth. Tiverton: William Masland. 1889.
Sm. 8vo, pp. xxviii. 242.

Mr. Wright has been well employed in bringing out a new edition of the *History of Okehampton*. What he has done is to be commended. The work deserves a lengthened notice, more than we can now give; and we hope ere long to write of it as it so well deserves.

Condover, Salop: Past and Present. By Ernest W. Townson. Shrewsbury: Salop Printing Works. 1890. 8vo, pp. 28.

Attempts, more or less elaborate as each case may require, to elucidate the

history of parishes, are always to be commended. Here we have an "unpretentious" specimen. The pamphlet was specially compiled to further the ends of the Condover Industrial Exhibition. No sooner was the Exhibition the subject of general conversation in Condover, Shrewsbury, and the surrounding district, than the want of a monograph dealing with the subject began to be felt, particularly as there was an entire absence of any compilation giving details in reference to the many points of interest connected with the parish. Mr. Townson's monograph seems well calculated to serve the special purpose for which it was compiled. The illustrations are creditable; and the "Notes of the ministry of the Rev. R. C. Wanstall, R.D., Vicar of St. Andrew's, Condover," are such as must have commanded the attention of many friends, if not of the general public. A good amount of useful letter-press is given for the small charge of sixpence.

Biographical Notes on some Liverpool Artists. By J. Cooper Morley. Liverpool: Egerton Smith & Co. 1890. 8vo, pp. 17.

In this pamphlet we have interesting biographical sketches of fourteen natives of Liverpool, written by the author of a *Memoir of the Rev. Abraham Hume* (which we noticed shortly after it appeared) and other publications, and reprinted from the *Liverpool Weekly Mercury*; and we have pleasure in recommending it to our readers. Its contents are too good to be left to slumber in the columns of a newspaper.

As the author states, some names have been omitted from his sketches, which, it may be thought, should have found a place amongst them, but he has carefully set aside all regarding whose birthplace there was any question. Of the fourteen artists included in the list examples of the work of six are possessed by the Corporation of Liverpool. These, however, do not in any case convey a fair idea of the abilities of the respective artists. Of the remaining eight no specimens are as yet in the local collection. In private collections there must be many examples of the work of old Liverpool artists, some of which would make a welcome addition to the Walker Art Gallery.

The Journal of the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland. Nos. 1 and 2 of Vol. I., Fifth Series. Dublin: Hodges, Figgis, & Co. 1890. Royal 8vo, pp. 174.

On several occasions we have noticed in terms of approval the *Journal of the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland* (the successor, or continuation, of the *Transactions of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society*), and now we have the pleasing duty of introducing the same ably conducted Irish periodical under a somewhat different and more convenient title. In January of this year Her Majesty, who had sanctioned the first change in 1869, was pleased to comply with the memorial of the Association, and to order that in future the Society be called and known by the style of the "Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland." The two quarterly parts of the *Journal*, which have appeared under its new designation, are before us. We have no hesitation in pronouncing their contents to be first-rate; and unless we are greatly mistaken, they will bear comparison with any other publication of the same kind in the United Kingdom. The Society has before it, we feel assured, a long and useful career.

Short Accounts of the Work carried on by the Ancient Protestant Episcopal Moravian Church (or 'Unitas Fratrum'—'United Brethren') in Ireland. Part II. With 28 Sketches in XII. Plates. Printed for the Author by Goodall and Suddick, Leeds. 1890. 4to, pp. 20.

"E. M. C.," of Upper Wortley, Leeds, whose literary efforts we have frequently noticed, is again to be thanked for a most interesting publication

connected with the Moravian Church. In No. 12, p. 121, we noticed Part I. of *Short Accounts of the Work in Ireland*; we now have the satisfaction of bringing the second and concluding portion under the notice of our readers. It contains twenty-eight pen and ink sketches of present buildings and such old places as can be traced and verified, by an amateur, on whom they reflect considerable credit. The letterpress, as usual, is full of information; and the places described are Gracefield, Ballinderry, Portmore, Sandy Bay, Cross Hills, Kilwarlin, Gloomen, and Gracehill. The printing has been very well executed by Messrs. Goodall and Suddick, of Leeds.

Catalogue of Early Belfast Printed Books, 1694-1830. By John Anderson, F.G.S., Hon. Secretary to the Linen Hall Library. Belfast: Issued by the Belfast Library and Society for Promoting Knowledge. 1890. 4to, pp. 85, xi.

In No. 8, p. 72, we drew attention to the second edition of Mr. Anderson's *Catalogue of Early Belfast Printed Books*, Belfast, 1877. He has since brought out a "new and enlarged edition," and good as the former one was, this is in every respect much better. It is an excellent specimen of what can be done in the matter of local typography. No effort has been spared to make it as full and accurate as possible; but nevertheless it does not profess to be complete; and therefore this notice is to be found in the preface:—"Although unable to promise a further edition of the present catalogue, the compiler is yet anxious to receive a note of any titles not recorded in it, and will gratefully receive such for future reference." Completeness is not, we fear, to be expected even in the third edition of a work of the kind.

A Short History of the Church of Ireland. By L. A. Pooler, M.A., Incumbent of Hollymount. Belfast: Olley. [1890.] 12mo, pp. 174.

This small volume is intended to be an introduction to larger and more important works, and is chiefly designed for readers who have neither time nor opportunity for the study of more extended publications. Mr. Pooler has, in fact, reduced into the space of a handbook the learning and research of many well-known writers. What he has done, he has done, we think, most satisfactorily; and being well aware of the strange ignorance which prevails with reference to the history and present state of the Church of Ireland, we gladly take the opportunity of recommending his pages to all (and they are many) who may be in need of information.

Fund for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead in Ireland: Report for 1888. Dublin: Printed at the Office of "The Irish Builder." 1890. 8vo, pp. 36.

We thank Colonel Vigors for a copy of the above important document. In England the want of care in many instances for memorials of the dead is to be deplored; in Ireland, from one cause or another, the want is greater. Already Colonel Vigors (whose address is Holloden, Bagenalstown, Co. Carlow) has effected much in the way of improvement, and with larger means he would of course be able to effect much more. Copies of the *Report* may be had on application to him; and we feel assured that of those who study its contents, some, if not all, will evince a practical interest in what he is doing.

Southern Historical Society Papers. Vol. XVII. Edited by Robert A. Brock, Secretary of the Southern Historical Society. Richmond, Va.: Published by the Society. 1889. 8vo, pp. 442.

To Mr. Brock, whose literary labours are untiring, we are under obligations for another instalment of *Southern Historical Society Papers*, having thanked

him exactly twelve months ago for the sixteenth volume. As we then stated, the chief object of the publication is to collect and preserve for the future historian material for a true history of the causes, progress, and results of the war for Southern Independence, while at the same time regard will be paid to the general history of the Southern States. The present volume has been appropriately styled "The Lee Monument Memorial Volume," the greater part of it being filled with details of that distinguished general. The Society possesses ample original material of the highest historical importance for the continuance of its annual series, and the hope is entertained that liberal support from the public will not be wanting.

The History of the Virginia Federal Convention of 1788. By Hugh Blair Grigsby, LL.D.; with a Biographical Sketch of the Author and Illustrative Notes by Robert A. Brock, Corresponding Secretary and Librarian of the Virginia Historical Society. Vol. I. Richmond, Va.: Published by the Society. 1890. 8vo, pp. xxviii. 372.

Thanks are due, and are hereby given, to our friend Mr. Brock for another portly volume! Prefixed is a well-written biographical sketch of Hugh Blair Grigsby, LL.D., who died April 28th, 1881, having been president of the Virginia Historical Society, member of the Virginia Convention, 1829-30, and chancellor of the College of William and Mary. There are likewise notes illustrative of the text as left by the author, and other marks of a careful editor. The volume, it may be well to add, forms Vol. IX., N. S., of "Collections of the Virginia Historical Society." We look forward with pleasure to the publication of the second volume, and hope in due time to notice the work at greater length.

Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science. Edited by Herbert B. Adams, and published monthly. Seventh Series: Parts X.-XII. Eighth Series: Parts I.-IX. Baltimore, Md.: Publication Agency. 1889-90. 8vo.

Since our last notice of the *Johns Hopkins University Studies*, in No. 11, p. 112, we have been favoured with the following:—(1) "Federal Government in Canada," by John G. Bourinot, Hon. LL.D., Clerk of the House of Commons of Canada; (2) "The Beginnings of American Nationality," by Albion W. Small, Ph. D., President of Colby University; (3) "Local Government in Wisconsin," by David E. Spencer, A. B., Instructor in History, University of Wisconsin; (4) "Spanish Colonization in the Southwest," by Frank W. Blackmar, Ph.D., Professor of History and Sociology in the University of Kansas; (5) "The Study of History in Germany and France," by Paul Frédéricq, Professor in the University of Ghent, translated from the French; and (6) "Notes on the Progress of the Colored People of Maryland since the War," by Jeffrey R. Brackett, Ph.D. The articles continue to be of a high standard, and in Mr. Adams as editor we have all we could require.

Supplementary to the *University Studies* there are *Notes* on current topics of interest, three having been issued in connection with the above, viz., (1) "The Needs of Self-Supporting Women," by Miss Clare de Graffeuil, Department of Labor, Washington, D.C.; (2) "The Enoch Pratt Free Library," by Lewis H. Steiner, Litt. D.; and (3) "Presbyterianism in Maryland," by the Rev. J. William McIlvain. The subjects have been well treated by the respective writers.

Newspaper Reporting in Olden Time and To-day. By John Pendleton. London: Elliot Stock. 1890. 12mo, pp. x. 246.

Such is the title of the latest addition to "The Book-Lover's Library." The work, as a writer has remarked, indicates the growth of newspaper

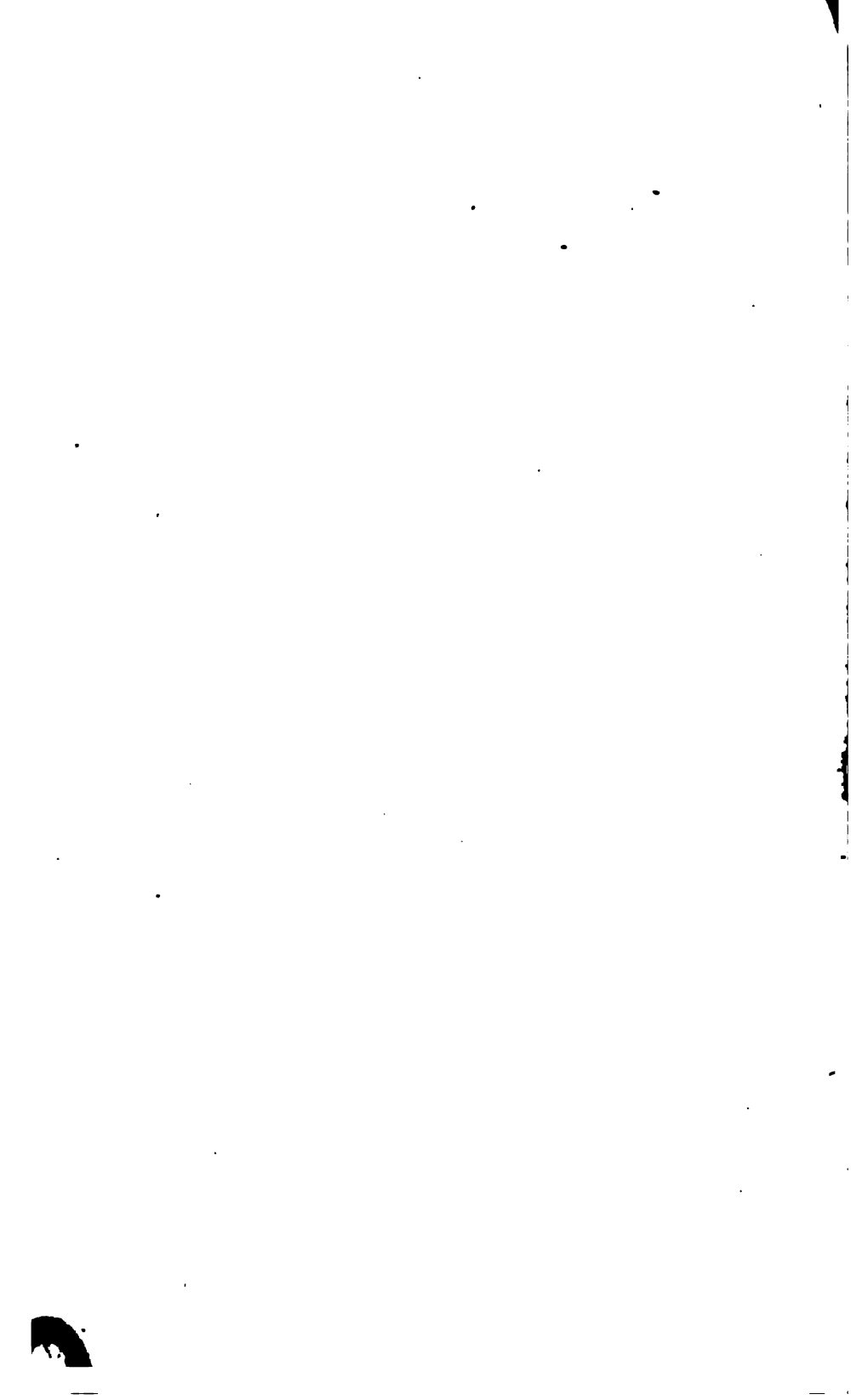
enterprise, and gives an interesting account of the birth and development of shorthand, illustrating its utility in journalism in the past and present. But it deals chiefly with the Reporter, with his journalistic life and work, from the earliest times. It tells how occurrences were reported in the olden time; it describes with what difficulties the reporter had to struggle when he first opened his note-book in England; it traces his career from the time when his work was first tolerated in Parliament, dealing with reporting in the old and new House of Commons, and giving much interesting information about the reporters' gallery in that house, and also the men who have occupied it. Not only does it touch upon parliamentary reporting, but gives an insight into general reporting work, recounting many instances of the reporter's toil and danger, and also dealing with his ambitions and the eminent positions to which reporters have risen in the literary world.

Like many other works published by Mr. Elliot Stock, which we have had the pleasure of noticing from time to time, this volume is an admirable specimen of typography, and creditable to all concerned in its production.

How to be Married, in all Ways and Everywhere. By Thomas Moore, M.A., late Surrogate in the Diocese of Canterbury. London: Griffith, Farran, Okeden, and Co. 1890. Sm. 8vo, pp. viii. 172.

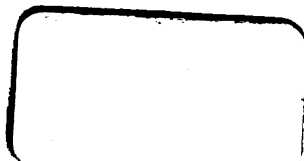
The design of this book is to present a brief, comprehensive, and clear outline of the British laws relating to the solemnization or contract of marriage; and also of the laws of some foreign States relating thereto, so far as the intermarriages of British subjects with the subjects of such States are concerned. Though primarily intended for the non-professional public, especially those who contemplate marriage, it will doubtless be found useful to the clergy, lawyers, parents and guardians of minors, and others who may be called upon to give advice upon the very important subject of "How to be Married." It is the work of a competent authority, and may be safely followed.

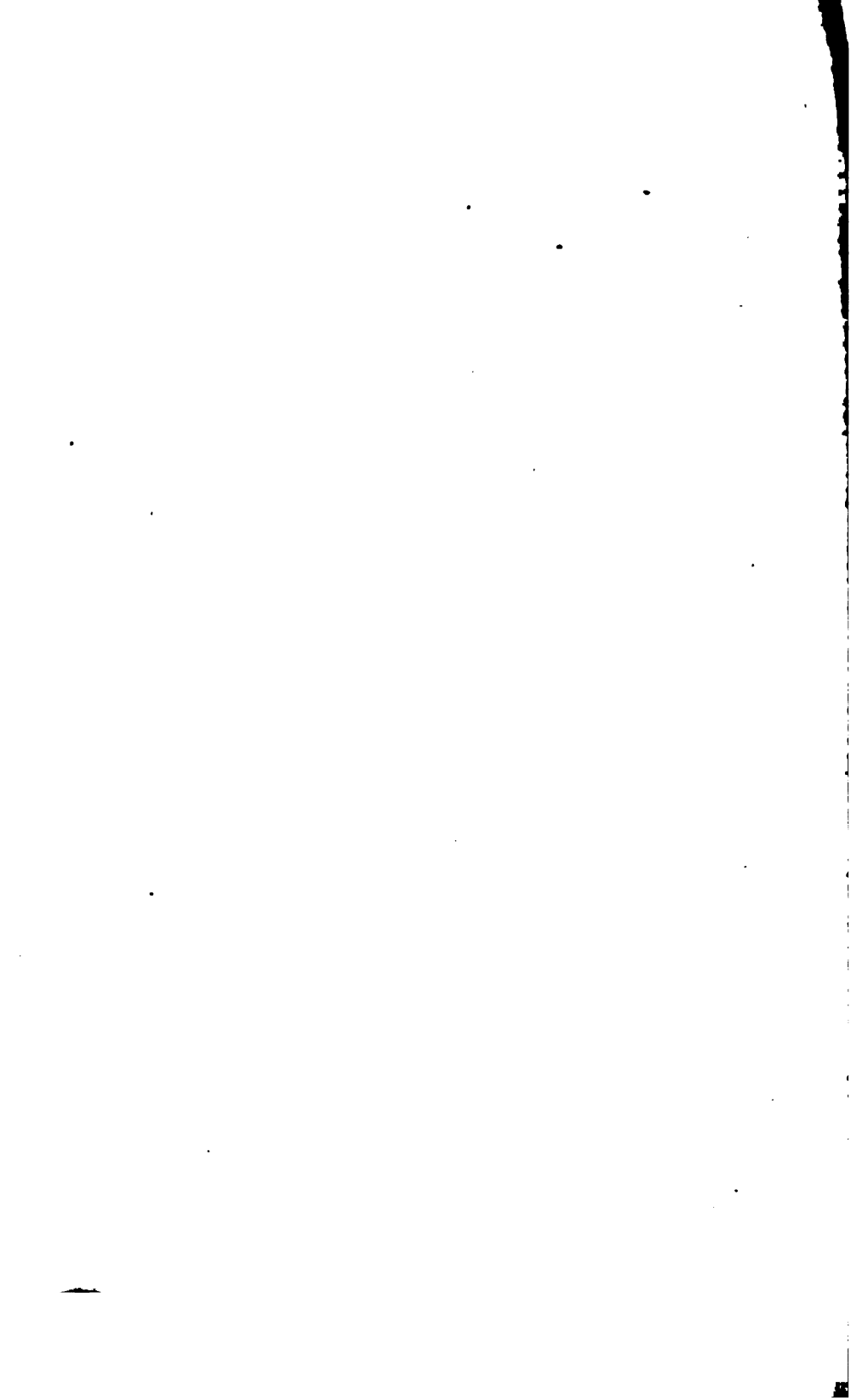




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